Political-1929 California.

Elections.

A Recent Election

The defeat of Attorney Clarence A. Jones at the recent primary election in Pasadena is a significant thing. Mr. Jones sought election to the City Board of Directors of that city and secured 971 votes, while his two opponents, Charles B. Murphy and Carl G. Wopschall secured 4141 and 4621 votes, respectively.

Flash 3/28/29 Los Angeles Calif. Vol. 1 No. 10

This was a splendid opportunity which the colored people of Pasadena lost; and it was lost because of their indifference, disinterestedness and inaction.

We understand that most of the votes which Mr. Janes secured were the votes of white citizens, since a large number of members of his own race failed to register and, therefore, could not vote, while hundreds of those who registered failed to go to the polls. Failing to register and failing to vote, when registered, are double failures. Such failures are bad enough for a strong and dominent group of people, but they are singularly disgraceful for a weak and helpless minority. They make our pleas and fights for race rights a hollow mockery.

But for a few street sweepers, garbage men and old city hall janitors, the City of Pasadena does not otherwise employ a single colored man or woman. The opportunity came to put a trained and capable black leader on its Board of Directors—a thing that would mean somewhat of a transformation of the possibilities of the race in that city—but because the Negroes there neglected their civic obligations of registering and voting they lost it, and lost it miserably.

It is true that Mr. Jones announced his candidacy but only ten days before the primary election, but that was of little consequence if the colored people were efficiently organized, were enthusiastic about their civic welfare, and were led by leaders in religious and civic life, some of whom were less self-centered and bigoted than they are. Although it was publicly known for days ahead, through the daily press and other sources, that Mr. Jones was a candidate, we understand that the pastor of one of the leading churches of the race in that city never uttered a single word in reference to the matter of his candidacy. And the reason of that attitude may well be understood when one knows and understands the personal attitude of that religious leader.

Mr. Jones may not be a Baptist by denomination, neither may he be a Congregationalist or a Presbyterian by persuasion. He may not be a great and mighty self-made man, but he is a black man, a polished gentleman of training and experience, honest and competent—a man that any race, white or black, would be proud to accept as one of its civic leaders. Yet, even for the good of Negroes themselves Negro pettiness and pitiable indifference would not let him pass!

It is not difficult to see why we are open to become the butts of jest and the objects of ridicule the next time we cry "race rights!" and shout "unity and co-operation!" from some of the platforms and pulpits of that city.

Delaware.

Political - 1929

Elections

EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

SEP 27 1929

COMMITTEE SELECTION
INTERESTS KENT NEGROES

DOVER, Sept. 26.—Colored residents of Dover and vicinity are greatly interested as to who will be named to fill the vacancy on the Republican State Central Committee, caused by the death of Alfred Raikes, colored.

Many applications have already been received for the place, it is understood. Several friends of Thomas Gray are anxious that he be chosen for committeeman, but he has not yet made application.

Connecticut.

Political - 1929

Elections.

NEW HAVEN GETS COUNCILMAN

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Alfred Modeste was elected by Republicans as alderman from the 15th Ward.

Political – 1929

Elections

Georgia.

Atlanta Independent 3/14/29

EDWARD INMAN

There are several candidates in the race for commissioner to succeed the late George M. Hope, deceased, and among them is the Honorable Edward H. Inman. This election will not be decided next Wednesday by the white primary plan, but every citizen, white and black, who are qualified to vote, may go to the polls and cast one vote for the man of their choice for county commissioner.

The Independent does not know personally, neither would it know either of the candidates were it to meet them in the road; but it does know some of them by reputation, and will support Mr. Ed Inman and advises to the race to do the same thing, because we believe him to be the best fitted man for commissioner among those running. So far as we know they all are Democrats but we are not voting for party but man. Ed Inman comes from one of the best families in Georgia. He is intelligent, progressive and liberal in his views; he doesn't hate his fellow man; and if elected commissioner, he will serve all the people, white and black, because he is too big to be little.

None of the candidates have asked us for our votes. We are just voting because it is our duty to vote and vote for the best man, as we have the light to discover him.

SAVANNAHIAN NOMINATED

Defender 10-3-29

Among the successful nominees during the recent Republican primary of New York, is Mr. Lamar Perkins, a native Savannahian. He was nominated by the Republicans of the 21st Assembly District. He was the candidate of the Harlem Republican League of which Samuel F. Holman, also a Savannahian, is president. Mr. Holman's loyalty and work had much to do with the nominee's success. Mr. Perkins after attending the local schools, graduated from Lincoln University and Howard Law school and has been practicing law in New York for five years. The prospects for his election to the assembly are bright as his district is overwhelmingly Republican.

Political-1929

Illinois.

Elections.

Ed. H. Wright Willing To Bet Anderson Loses

According to information received at the offices of the Chicago Whip Tuesday, Edward H. Wright, right hand man of Senator Charles S. Deneen and one of the foremost Deneen supporters on the south side has offered to bet anywhere from $1,000 to $5,000 even money, that Ald. Louis B. Anderson, of the Second ward, will be defeated for re-election. Alderman Anderson is supported by the Thompson regular Republican organization.

So far, Mr. Wright has had no takers though it is said that some have offered to bet him that he cannot name the winning candidate. Wright has not ventured to say that the Declares that his bet that Alderson will be successful, but deneen candidate, Earl B. Dickerman Anderson will lose, stands for anybody who wants to take it.

Seven Negroes Seek Seats in City Council

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The two present aldermen are Louis B. Anderson of the Second Ward and Robert R. Jackson in the Third.

Earl B. Dickerson, James G. Cotter and Augustus L. Williams, all lawyers, are after Anderson's seat. Nathan S. Taylor, an assistant nited States District Attorney, is seeking the seat held by Bob Jackson in the Third. Dr. George W. Prince is fighting in the Fourth Ward to dethrone Berthold Cronson, who is lined up with the present administration. Udell Turpin, a real estate dealer, is fighting Grossman in the Fifth Ward.

It is not believed that Negroes have more than an even chance to get but three of these seats. A Negro will be returned in the second and third wards, where the vote is predominately colored, and Prince has a good chance in the fourth ward, where the black vote is said to constitute about 65 per cent. There are three white men running against one Negro, but the Thompson Negro wing is lined up behind Cronson. If this element can be broken up, Prince will win.

Incidentally three of the Negroes running are from Misissippi, Dickerson, Taylor and Prince.

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Dickerson and Taylor are giving Anderson and Jackson the fight of their lives in the Second and Third Wards. No prediction of the result can be made at this time.

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Today Chicago faces a crisis. When a firing squad of gangsters can line up seven men in the heart of the city and execute them with military precision and then escape, it is time for all law-abiding citizens to join hands for the purpose of changing these conditions.

E. B. Dickerson

The Second ward, in which nine-tenths of the voters are colored men and women, has its duty to perform in this crisis. Right in the center of our ward the evidence shows, a robbers' club of colored ex-convicts was maintained, whose members robbed the Franklin Trust and Savings Bank at the corner of South Michigan avenue and 35th street and shot to death a colored watchman who had earned retirement after honorable service on the Chicago police force.

The streets of the Second ward have become unsafe for its citizens. Women have been held up on their own doorsteps. Robberies and burglaries are of daily occurance Our citizens have been kidnaped at the polling places; intimidation and terrorism have menaced the citizen who spoke out for law and order; brutal police officers have invaded the sanctity of the homes of law-abiding citizens; pimps and loafers have surrounded our schoolhouses to lure our school girls to houses of prostitution and to lives of degradation and shame and the alderman of our ward has done nothing to change these conditions.

On the other hand, members of the police department have collected tribute from gambling houses, bootleggers, houses of prostitution and every form of vice from which money could be extracted in the form of official protection. Police have been used to protect and guard the drawings of policy wheels which were in the syndicate, while business houses were being robbed and men and women upon the streets of the Second ward were at the mercy of thugs, robbers and holdups because of insufficient police protection. During all this time, the alderman of the Second ward did nothing to protect its law-abiding citizens, but on the otrer hand, hobnobbed with those who were associated in the public mind with the syndicating of vice and the collecting of tribute for its protection

While our churches were crying out against these evil conditions, the houses of prostitution were being permitted to multiply within the borders of the Second ward, not with colored proprietors or inmates, who even then should be driven out, but with alien and foreign-born undesirables brought from other sections of Chicago into the Second ward to defile the homes of our people; to destroy the value of our properties and to bring condemnation upon every colored man and woman in Chicago. The alderman of the Second ward by his inaction, has condoned these vile and vicious conditions.

In this campaign, he has issued indiscriminately, over his own signature, pink identification cards, for use, he states, in case of emergency. This has been taken advantage of by the lawless element of the Second ward as an inducement to commit crime with impunity. Some have had the temerity to hand these identification cards to judges on the bench when brought before them for violations of the law.

Our political leaders have been made the tools of special interests and protectors of the underworld or driven from power if they rebelled, and other willing tools forced upon the colored people as leaders by unscrupulous bosses.

The unsuspecting pastors of our large churches have been approached by pretending friends who sought to put them on the public payrolls for the purpose of making them, unwitingly, parties to a conspiracy to rob the city so that they could not raise their voices against official iniquity.

A crisis confronts the colored people of the Second Ward, and not only in the Second ward, but in the whole city of Chicago. The Association of Commerce, the Manufacturers' Association and the leaders in the business and industrial world are roused to the gravity of the situation in our crime-ridden city. The banks which already hold $140,000,000.00 of tax anticipation warrants to be paid for out of the revenues to be derived from taxes when collected, change in the present city administration and a change in the membership of the City Council.

Our alderman, Louis B. Anderson, opposed and helped to defeat the proposition to submit bond issues to the people at the election on February 26, notwithstanding there were $14,220,000 in judgments outstanding against the city for damages to property brought about by public improvements. These judgments, under the law, draw interest at the rate of 5 per cent from the date of the judgment, totalling $711,000.00 annually.

When bond issues are finally submitted and approved, usually payable in a period of twenty years, principal and interest must be paid, together with interest on the whole amount for the period during which the bonds run. Our alderman is a member of the finance committee and Chicago is bankrupt! His reason for saddling millions of dollars more of obligations upon the tax-payers was that he feared an indignant public would defeat these aldermen who voted in favor of submitting the bond issues to the people. "Let the people pay more millions if thereby I (Anderson) can be saved from defeat."

The Municipal Voters' League and the Civic Safety Commission have condemned the present alderman of the Second ward and have appealed to the voters to help beter the conditions now prevailing in Chicago by electing MR. EARL B. DICKERSON as alderman of the Second ward.

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Can we afford to be classified with the undesirables in Chicago?

Our people must have work; our children must be educated; our families must live through work given them by the industries of our great city. The colored people own no great industrial institutions. We own no great corporations which control and operate great factories, steel mills and stock yards. We must join hands with these forces in Chicago which are determined to destroy the alliance between crime and politics for the protection of our homes and the future of our children. We must make our choice. We must definitely decide whether we shall be classified with law and order and decency or with the gangsters and the forces of lawlessness.

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EDWARD H. WRIGHT

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EDWARD H. WRIGHT

ELECTING OUR ALDERMEN

Aldermen are sent to the city council, first, to represent the wards from which they are elected, and second, to protect the interests of the citizens as a whole. If they serve efficiently and earnestly in the first capacity they are certain to be satisfactory as city fathers.

Next week we go to the polls to elect our aldermen for the next two years. Each of the city's 50 wards is engaged in a contest from which will emerge the next city council. Every citizen in every ward has his hands full trying to select the alderman for his district. In fact, every citizen is so busy that he has not the time to go outside his ward to select aldermen; if he does the job thoroughly in his own community, he is filling every requirement made of him as a good citizen.

Defender 2-23-29 Chicago

But for some unexplainable reason Chicago has gone mad. Men's organizations have developed a mania for electing aldermen throughout the city. Organizations, all of whose members live in other wards, have set for themselves the task of naming representatives in the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards. Other organizations have gone just as far afield in their zeal to control the aldermanic election, and through it, the next city government.

One reason given by these organizations in their efforts to defeat Alderman Louis B. Anderson, Second; Robert R. Jackson, Third; Berthold A. Cronson, Fourth, and Leonard J. Grossman, Fifth, is that they at one time or another were official spokesmen and floor leaders for Mayor Thompson. These organizations, in their desire to embarrass the mayor and interfere with his administration, are attempting to defeat aldermen whose chief crime seems to be their friendship for the mayor.

But voters are not so easily misled. In the outset they know that Mayor Thompson is not a candidate for office; he has his office, with two more years to go. Attempting to discredit an alderman by calling him a "Thompson floor leader" is absurd and a weak gesture. Voters in these four wards know that the wards have had no better representatives than these aldermen, and that the city council boasts no more efficient men than they have proved themselves to be. During his 11 years in the city council Alderman Anderson has always been in the forefront of the fight for those who elected him and who have kept him there; he has served on the most important committees in the council and has had numerous ordinances passed which have meant much to his ward and to the entire city.

It was Mr. Anderson who secured the unanimous passage of a recent order which will eventually wipe out segregation throughout the city civil service. That should be of particular interest to the voters in the Second ward. No more active alderman has ever been in the city council than Jackson of the Third ward. More ordinances, more acts and more rules of interest and benefit to the entire city and to the ward have been introduced and piloted through the council by Mr. Jackson than by any other alderman. Yet there are those who oppose him because of his alleged alliance with the mayor.

Mr. Cronson in the Fourth and Mrs. Grossman in the Fifth are two other candidates whose services have made them the targets of those who desire to control the city government.

Of Mr. Cronson, Clarence Darrow said in a statement issued and signed Feb. 15: "For four years I have been an office associate with Mr. Berthold Cronson. I have always found him intelligent and anxious to be of service to anyone who needs his help; I know that he is free from race and other prejudice."

Mr. Grossman especially is being offered on the altar of sacrifice to prejudice. Mr. Grossman's chief opponent for the Fifth ward seat has been in the council for eight years, and those who lived in the ward under his administration and who still reside there know that Mr. Grossman is far superior in service to the community. Again, there is the fight to separate this ward along color lines, a program to which Mr. Grossman is opposed. It was Alderman Grossman who caused to be passed in the council more than a year ago a resolution asking the city to name a street or park for Jean Pointe DeSaible. Alderman Jackson more recently secured an appropriation of $20,000 to erect a monument to this hero, DeSaible.

We are met with a great crisis and we can look to no greater adviser and friend to man for counsel than Abraham Lincoln, who admonished this country never to change horses in the middle of a stream. The citizens of Chicago are in the middle of the stream and for our safety we must heed the advice of our martyr. Let us retain in office those aldermen who have carried us over the stream and back safely and whom we know are trustworthy.

Voters must begin to use discrimination in their balloting. We must prove to the world that we know how to vote, and that we are not swayed by professional electioneers. We want a clean, wholesome, progressive community and we want that type of city. But first of all we want representation—if we vote wisely we will always have it; vote according to the dictates of paid propagandists and we will, one of these days, find that we have neither representation nor power—we may not even have the ballot!

THE FOURTH WARD SUCCUMBS

Bee 3/9/29 Chicago

THE selection of an alderman to represent the fourth ward in the city council of Chicago, last week, was a real test of the racial loyalty, the political sagacity, the cohension of the Negro voters, and the acid test of the sincerity of their claims as to their ability to determine for themselves their own political destinies.

Included among the residents of the fourth ward are eminent Afro-American editors, publishers, lawyers, business people, bankers, teachers, social-workers, and in fact the foremost citizens in the civic, business, political, religious and social worlds of the city. Unwilling or unable to select for themselves a candidate for alderman from among the super-abundance of qualified, eligible Afro-Americans of the electorate of the fourth ward of the city of Chicago, 67% OF THE WARD'S POPULATION BEING COLORED, this imperative and important task was left to the whims and caprices of the machine politicians of the ward controlled and dominated by Nordics.

Neither the Deneen nor Thompson representatives being disposed to release such a fat plum to the Sons of Ham, however, much eyed and longingly relished by the subservient colored brethren, for four white candidates were put into the field from which the citizens might select a political overlord for the ensuing two years. To this arrangement our political leaders acceded without protest, and with servile obedience and acrobatic alacrity fell to the task of smothering the ambition and discouraging the intent of any black candidates to dare the 67% of their fellow citizens and the white voters of the fourth ward to nominate and support them for this office, reserved by and for the present dominating oligarchy of Nordics until they shall have climbed to higher realms or shall have tired of the aldermanic toga and cast it to the burnished beggers to haggle and fight over as a reward for racial disloyalty.

So important was the selection and election of an alderman for the fourth ward, which also includes a large section of the Afro-American Gold Coast, Barbary Coast and Ivory Coast as well as most of our Babbits, that Mr. Clarence Darrow was persuaded and constrained to endorse one candidate while Mr. Julius Rosenwald sponsored another.

In two instances did the white politicians aided and abetted by the colored political leaders, drag the racial issue into the campaign; first when they failed to nominate a colored candidate for the office, when it is customary to name as a candidate for office in any given ward a representative identified with the race preponderantly in the majority in the ward, whereas Polish, German, Irish, Swedish and other respective races are picked to swing, the majority of votes in the wards in which their races predominate; secondly, the white politician leaders made no effort to disclaim, denounce or repudiate scurrilous letters alleged to have been sent out by the Kenwood-Hyde Park Protective Associations, white organizations that injected race prejudice into the campaign. Of course colored followers of the Cronson camp made bold to deny the existence of such organizations and sought to miminize it. Yet, everybody knows that in every election where colored candidates have sought public office in Chicago from mixed racial districts, from 1904 when Atty. F. L. Barnett, Sr., was a candidate for judge down through and including the race of our recent Congressman-elect and State Representative Warfield. During former campaigns these letters were seized upon as great campaign propaganda and declared authentic. But now the same people that for years have vounched for the truthfulness of these letters, now declare them fraudulent. Verily, politics makes of colored political leaders strange bedfellows.

In pursuance of the principle of an even break for race men, so mouthily espoused by our Dr. Jerkel and Mr. Hyde—political turn-coats, a group of loyal race men, taking it for granted that these so-called race leaders would practice what they have preached, "racial support for racial candidates," nominated Dr. Prince to become the standard bearer of his race in the most exciting five-cornered fight in the present aldermanic contests. The race deserted him not because of his lack of qualifications, but rather because he did not have the endorsement of white politicians. The courage of Dr. Prince in making the supreme sacrifice, a stand none of our boastful long distance race defenders had the mettle to essay, mark him as a true standard bearer of that loyal, sincere minority of black men and women of the fourth ward who practice what they preach and have thereby won the respect and admiration of even their enemies, white and black.

The attitude of the majority of colored voters of the fourth ward in acknowledging by their choice that in this enlightened day there is not one among them acceptable for this high honor in their grasp and gift, not only displays a sad lack of sincere and loyal fidelity to race, but evidences a lack of self-respect, self-reliance, and, holds them up to the secret scorn and contempt of those whose chestnuts they pull from the fire.

Long live the loyal two thousand who do not love the Nordics less, but their own race more!

Political - 1921

Illinois.

Elections

THOMPSON NOT FORGOTTEN

No amount of far-fetched reasoning, nor bombastic oratory is going to turn the black people of Chicago against the mayor, William Hale Thompson. No attempts to change their feeling of gratitude toward him have been successful and this newspaper is of the opinion that Thompson is enshrined in the hearts of the people forever to remain. While the Mayor's enemies paint him in the deepest dye, while they brand him with unholy charges and while they charge him with responsibility for every existing evil, the black people remain steadfast in their devotion and trust. It was Thompson who made the first substantial attempt to give political representation in consonance with their voting strength, it was Thompson who dispelled the pall of political oppression in Illinois and raised their eyes to the hills. Thompsonism may be used as an issue elsewhere but with us it is a religion, an institution and a sanctuary.

There are those who declare in loud and vibrant voices that the sun of Mayor Thompson is sinking; there are those who swear that his career is in the yellow leaf, and there are those who cry out in the common parlance of the street that William Hale Thompson "Is through"; but the majority of the black people in the city of Chicago say that if the ship of the mayor sinks, they will not desert it like rats, and there are many who would stand by him even if the ship were aflame and the deck burning. They will stand by him to the end.

But William Hale Thompson is still the mayor of Chicago. He still weilds the scepter of power and will continue to so for two more years. His enemies may clutch at his throat and even deprive him of his last penny but for two more years he will sit at the wheel and guide the course of the ship. Affairs in this city may be corrupt, politics may be tainted; gangs may flourish, and the gunmen may raise cain. Thompson may not be able to purify the metropolis; he may not be able to repeal the Volstead amendment and drive out the malefactors, but out of this Babylon of confusion we feel that his strong personality will make itself felt before his curtain shall have rung down and we will stand by his side during the maelstorms and upheavals It is our du.ty so to do.

It is our duty to stand by Thompson not because he gave us recognition but because his policies have been constructive and progressive. While they are accusing the mayor of everything wrong in Christendom they are making light of the fact that he has contributed more than his quota to the upbuilding of this wonderful city. They seem to have forgotten that he was the father of the play ground movement; they seem to forget that it was by the virtue of his genius that our Boulevard system was perfected; they seem to forget that he it was who closed the saloons on Sundays; they seem to forget that he has adhered at all times to the idea of his country first and last and always. It was Thompson who worked to control the Mississippi floods; it was Thompson who crystalized the thought of digging a canal from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico. They have forgotten the good works of Bill Thompson but we haven't and we never will.

They may discredit and defeat Thompson; they may execute the two million dollar judgment against him and take away his last cent, but we will never forget him or his good work and there are thousands of black people in Chicago who will sacrifice their all to save the mayor from financal embarassment. The so-called reform element who are not in favor of the Fourteenth amendment, the Dyer anti-lynch law—that element that would draw the color line hard and fast—that element may come into our bailiwick and seek to turn us against this man who filled us with hope and faith, but they will not succeed. We do not betray our friends; we do not listen to the honied words of those who come with a "gift horse". The black electorate in Chicago remains with Mayor William Hale Thompson without apology or recrimination.

Thompson is not forgotten.

Roscoe Simmons Deteats Ed. H. Wright Faction In Recent Chicago Election

Independent

In Local Campaign Marked By Its Bitterness. Mayor Thompson's Faction, Led by Roscoe Simmons, Is Victorious.

Atlanta,

Chicago, Ill., March 6.—Last week marked the close of the bitterest local election in the history of this city. Mayor Thompson was asked to settle up by reformers who think he pays too much attention to the Chicago Negro. Each of the fifty wards had a contest but the stirring fight centered in the famous Second, capital of the Negro political world. In this Second Ward, Daniel M. Jackson, powerful committeeman and member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, and Louis B. Anderson, ablest councilman battled a field of challengers. As a matter of fact the battle was between Edward H. Wright and Roscoe Conkling Simmons.

Jackson vs. Wright

Wright, backing Earl Dickerson, eminent Democrat, fought to regain the stage. Simmons, who carries the Thompson banner for his leaders, Jackson and Anderson, who seem to be grooming him for crowns and thrones is making his stand to be political heir of all the years. If Wright had won with Dickerson he would have been a big potato in 1930, when a political upheaval is predicted and expected. Jackson brought Anderson through and the betting was on Anderson to break up the field and the big gun in Chicago politics for the next 20 years will be Roscoe, the crowd's blonde hero and never-say-die Jackson-Anderson defender and advocate. Age will only increase the Dan Jackson power while Roscoe lives. An idea of the importance of the struggle may be had in the fact that Roscoe laid down engagements to fire Ephesian domes all over the country to battle for Dan and Louis, astute twins of dominant Chicago politics, and the only men he ever took orders from.

Simmons Turns 'Em Away

The Second Ward organization, once led by Wright, and of which Jackson is now leader, Anderson, alderman, and Simmons, president, has never suffered defeat in 60 years of continuous struggle. Wright has taken over the Deneen outfit, never popular with colored Republicans, and which he always fought bitterly. The Wright-Dickerson organization hold but few meetings, but Simmons, flying the Jackson-Anderson-Thompson banner, packed hall after hall nightly. He seems to occupy the Chicago stage all by himself.

The outcome of the battle was worth watching, for many eyes were turned on the engagement from the Capitol at Washington. The outcome involves the continued rise of Jackson and Anderson and the fall of Wright and his supporters, and means much to Ruth Hanna McCormick, with whom Simmons is allied, and to Oscar DePriest, whose seat in Congress was given him, not by his organization but by the powerful Second Ward, the greatest Negro political organization in the world.

ALDERMEN RE-ELECTED IN CHICAGO

Two Race Men, Staunch Supporters of Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson, Retain Their Seats Which Were Bitterly Contested by Other Factions

Special (A. N. P.)

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27 — Two race men were elected members of the Board of Aldermen here yesterday after a most strenuous campaign.

Louis B. Anderson, who has served the city for the past eleven years as a member of the Aldermanic body won an easy victory over Earl B. Dickerson his nearest competitor by a majority of nearly 1500 votes. Thus retaining his seat as councilman from the Second Ward.

The other victor was Major Robt. R. Jackson who galloped away with a big lead over his nearest competitor, Nathan Taylor, with nearly 2500 majority. Charles Udell Turpin was defeated in his race to become Alderman from the Fourth Ward. Young Turpin made a poor showing, but he got a late start. He was a candidate in the Fifth Ward. Dr. Prince, who was a candidate from the Fourth Ward, was also defeated, making a very poor

Thompson Candidates Sweep South Side Wards

The predicted uprising on the south side against the Thompson candidates for the city council failed to materialize Tuesday, and the Regular Republican candidates were all re-elected in the Second, Third and Fourth wards. The victorious aldermen are pictured above as follows: Berthold E. Cronson, Fourth Ward; Louis B. Anderson, Second Ward; Robert R. Jackson, Third Ward.

ANDERSON WINNER BY NEAR 1,500

Thompson Candidates Win Handily In The 2nd 3rd And 4th Wards

EATON WINNER IN FIFTH

Dr. Prince And C. Udell Turpin Far Behind

If Edward H. Wright, south side politician, and Deneen leader of the Second ward, found any takers for the bet of from $1,000 to $5,000 he posted last week that Louis B. Anderson would not be returned to the city council as alderman of the Second ward, he is today a poorer man, financially, although he may be richer in sprit in the sense of confidence that he fought the good fight, kept the faith, and was not afraid in the end to be offered up.

Complete returns from the Second, Third and Fourth wards of Chicago, in all of which the colored population is in the majority, showed that the Thompson candidates were more or less easy winners over their opponents. Alderman Anderson of the Second ward was least hard pressed of all, running over 3,100 votes ahead of his nearest competitor, Earl B. Dickerson, the Deneen candidate, though his majority over all his opponents was less than that of Robert R. Jackson of the Third ward. Jackson received practically no opposition except from Nathan S. Taylor, who trailed him by a little over 3,000 votes. Jackson's majority over all his opponents was 2,415, whereas James G. Cotter and A. L. Williams in the Second ward polled enough votes to cut down Anderson's majority to 1,487.

Cronson Pressed

Alderman Berthold E. Cronson of the Fourth ward was pressed very closely and missed having to participate in the runoff by only 319 votes out of a total of more than 15,000. His strongest opponent, Kieferstein, trailed him by almost 3,000 votes, but the substantial vote polled by Dr. George W. Prince almost wiped out the Thompson man's majority.

In the Fifth ward, Leonard J. Grossman, the Thompson candidate, was snowed under by Charles Scribner Eaton, former alderman, running with the support of the Deneen faction. C. Udell Turpin, south side business man, polled a small vote but was third in the race.

Altogether it seems as though the "uprising" predicted against the Thompson candidates on the great south side failed to materialize in spite of the concerted and widespread efforts of the mayor's enemies to turn the colored people, his most loyal supporters, against him. Even the close call of Cronson in the Fourth ward is interpreted as the result of Caucasian opposition plus the desire of a certain element to send another colored man, Dr. Prince, to the council, rather than any reaction against the mayor on the part of the colored voters.

The vote in the wards was as follows: SECOND — Anderson, 7,187; Dickerson, 4,083; Williams, 922; Cotter, 695. THIRD—Jackson, 8,014; Taylor, 5,007; Link, 592. FOURTH—Cronson, 7,618; Kieferstein, 4,744; Prince, 2,372, Marshal, 93; Helfer, 90. FIFTH —Eaton. 10.531: Crossman. 6.092.

THREE DEFENDER CANDIDATES RETURNED TO CITY COUNCIL

Three of the four candidates sponsored and indorsed by The Chicago Defender for election to the city council were swept into their seats Tuesday by substantial majorities. They were Aldermen Louis B. Anderson, Second ward; Robert R. Jackson, Third, and Berthold A. Cronson, Fourth. Leonard J. Grossman, candidate for re-election in the Fifth ward, was defeated by former Alderman Charles Scribner Eaton. C. Udell Turpin, who caused considerable confusion by his last minute entry into the Fifth ward fracas, is said by many to be responsible for the defeat of Mr. Grossman.

The fight was particularly interesting in the Second ward where Mr. Anderson, a member of the city council for 11 years, was hotly fought by Attorney Earl B. Dickerson. Mr. Dickerson, both popular and prominent in political fields, ran under the colors of the Deneen forces and under the personal supervision of Edward H. Wright, one-time political power in Chicago. Because of the known arrogance of Mr. Wright and his determined belief that he wielded a personal influence over voters, wiseacres now say that citizens naturally turned against him, and in doing so, found it necessary to trample upon his candidate. Mr. Wright was not even able to carry his precinct in the Second ward for his protege, the returns show.

Four Candidates In Second

With four candidates in the field in the Second ward, all admittedly strong men, it was believed that a run-off in April would be necessary because a clear majority for the candidates could not be forecast. Atty. Augustus L. Williams, who has run against Mr. Anderson on other occasions, and former Assistant U. S. District Atty. for Northern Illinois William G. Cotter, were the men who were going to "run Alderman Anderson out of gas." Saturday it was reported that Mr. Wright was offering to bet several thousand dollars that Mr. Dickerson would win. The most Anderson followers could hope for was a run-off at the April elections. But when the dust had cleared away, Mr. Anderson had a majority of 1,487 votes over his other candidates. The final count was Anderson, 7,187; Dickerson, 4,083; Williams, 922, and Cotter, 695.

The Third ward was almost no contest for Alderman Jackson. Running against Nathan S. Taylor, who holds the position formerly held by Mr. Cotter, Jackson was able to garner a majority of 2,415 votes. His total figure was 8014, while Taylor drew 5,007 and Link, a white candidate, 592.

Cronson Has Hard Fight

Alderman Cronson in the Fourth ward had the narrowest shave of all those who won, his majority being only 319 votes. The race in this ward was unusually warm. There was opposing Mr. Cronson, Dr. George S. Prince, a prominent physician and politician, who was running a strong race and stood a fine chance of keeping Mr. Cronson from getting a majority until Alex Kieferstein, a manufacturer, entered the race with the announced indorsement of Julius Rosenwald, an old resident of the Fourth ward. Mr. Kieferstein divided the voting forces into three strong camps and the result was a majority for Mr. Cronson. The vote in this ward stood Cronson, 7,618; Kieferstein, 4,744; Prince, 2,372; Marshall, 93, and Helfer, 90.

In the Fifth ward, where the fight took on an almost racial aspect, Mr. Eaton won with a 3,243 majority out of seven candidates. He received 10,531 votes while Grossman received 6,092. Turpin, 782; Mendelson, 167; Canary, 88; Farrel, 86, and Ishbein, 73. Mr. Eaton, who was defeated for the seat two years ago by Mr. Grossman, was completing his eighth year in the council at that time. He was supported by Deneen Republicans and Ioe Democrats alike

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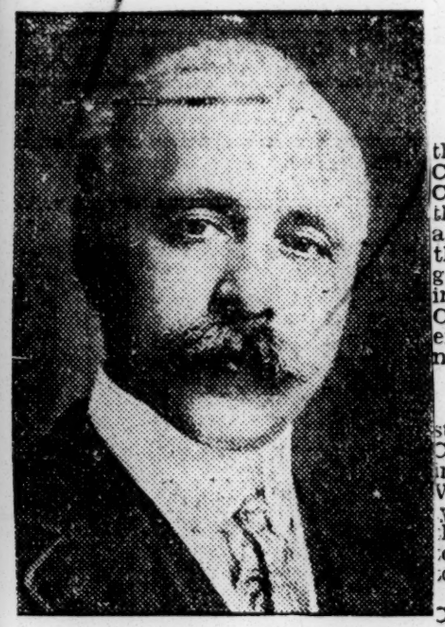
Appointed



ADELBERT H. ROBERTS

Appointed by Governor Louis Lincoln Emmerson of the sovereign state of Illinois on the Lincoln commission along with Robert S. Abbott, editor and publisher of The Chicago Defender. The appointment of these two Chicagoans pleases the Republican voters of the state. The commission of 21 people will make plans for a suitable monument to Abraham Lincoln, the martyred president and liberator.

JAMES V. CASHIN PROPOSED FOR JUSTICE DEPT.

Name of Chicago Lawyer Given President Hoover by Delegation.

SURPRISE AT CAPITAL

Chisum, Dr. Moton, Though to Have Backed Vann.

WASHINGTON. (CNS) James V. Cashin, Chicago attorney, has been presented to President Hoover for consideration for the vacancy in the Department of Justice created by the resignation of Perry W. Howard, it was learned this week.

According to news emanating from the White House, the name of Mr Cashin was presented by Melvin Chisum, on his recent interview with the President at which time he was accompanied by Claude Barnett of the Associated Negro Press and a gentleman whom he is said to have introduced as a "sporting man" from Chicago, here seeking a pardon or executive clemency for an unfortunate friend.

Washington Stunned

Politically minded Washington is stunned by the announcement that Chisum had recommended Mr. Cashin, it is said. Friends of Robert L. Vann, who has been most prominently mentioned for the place, believed that Chisum and Dr. Robert R. Moton were backing the Pittsburgh editor.

Friends of Vann also declare that Chisum told them that he was supporting him.

Announcements this week recall that in March Mr. Chisum sought to outline a definite plan for the administration and advised the "ambitious ones" to use good common sense in their efforts to obtain what they go after and consult those who can help them. He made the announcement that Dr. Robert Russa Moton was the man whom the administration was prepared to listen to concerning the distribution of patronage.

No Spring Board

Annoucement was made last week that the White House will no longer be the publicity seeker's "springboard to headlines." President Hoover has declared emphatically to his aides that callers whose only mission is the advancement of a personal hobby or enterprise are to be sidetracked to the "proper department."

M'GILL AND GREEN PICKED TO MAKE RUN

Both Men Praised by Legal Groups

Two circuit court judges may be added to the long list of distinguished public posts held by our citizens in Chicago, after Nov. 5, when the citizens vote for attorneys Wendell E. Green and N. K. McGill, two of the best known lawyers in the Middle West. The barristers have been selected as candidates for election to the judicial benches along with 17 sitting superior court judges, candidates for the two vacancies on the circuit court bench, and three vacancies on the superior court bench.

W. E. Green

The lawyers were indorsed unanimously by the Cook County Bar association, of which they are members after they were unanimously selected by the bar committee on jurisdiction and political action. The committee was composed of Attys. C. J. Jenkins, George C. Adams, Henry M. Porter, Walter M. Farmer, James N. Cashin, Henry C. Ferguson, Georgia J. Ellis, William S. Henry, J. Gray Lucas, Adam E. Patterson, J. N. Brawm, James A. Terry, Andrew D. Washington, C. Francis Stradford; and Earl B. Dickerson.

One hundred and thirty members of the bar association are solidly behind the brilliant candidates for the bench. The entire South side voting population is also supporting the lawyers. Interest never before shown in judicial elections is being manifested because it is the first time that the people have a real chance to place their own candidates on the circuit court bench. There are at present no judges sitting on the circuit or superior court benches from the Second or Third wards. The nomination of the candidates by the bar association is another indication of the progress of those lawyers in Chicago. Both Attys. Green and McGill have made unexcelled progress in their respective fields of legal endeavor.

A. M. Burroughs

Both Brilliant Attorneys

Atty. Wendell E. Green 12 years ago graduated from the University of Chicago school of law, and from the first time he entered court on the famous riot case, began his successful career. His authority as a criminal and civil attorney is well known not only in Chicago but throughout the country. His fitness for the bench was never doubted by those who are supporting him for the position. His record in successfully defending 421 major legal cases in the last four years is a record excelled by none in the legal profession.

His running mate in the judicial election is also known locally and nationally for his achievements before the courts both in Florida and Illinois. He is a graduate of the law school of Boston university and is permitted to practice before the United States supreme court. Atty. McGill has steadily risen to the post of assistant state's attorney for Illinois. He is now general counselor for the Chicago Defender and is also a well known practicing barrister. Mr. McGill is the leading corporation attorney in the United States. While practicing in Florida the attorney appeared many times before the courts of the state, including the supreme court.

A. M. Burroughs, president of the Cook County Bar association, has placed the names of Attorneys Green and McGill in the slate of the other five bar associations in Chicago. "We will have a chance to support a ticket untainted by partisanship, a ticket representing the voters instead of the political bosses," the president said.

Judges Give Opinions

The following are comments from judges now sitting on the circuit and superior court benches:

Judge Oscar Hebel, circuit court: "I have always tried to be fair in my dealing with all men. I am pleased to note that the Colored people of the South side are awakening to the fact that they must have representation. In political and civic matters all races should have what belongs to them. In Mr. Green and Mr. McGill, two of the leading barristers of your Race, I am glad to say that they are worthy of any support the voting public might give them."

Judge Harry B. Miller, superior court: "It is a pleasure always for citizens to respect men of the type that Wendell Green and N. K. McGill represent. They are citizens in every sense of the word and representatives of their people."

Judge William J. Lindsey, superior court: "I have known Mr. McGill for some time, and as a legal expert or business he is one of the best in America. I read The Chicago Defender and the helpful and elevating news articles and editorials have meant much to the public. Mr. Green is a frequent visitor and counselor of my court. He is respected by all men."

Judge J. P. McGoorty, superior court: "Representatives of any race or creed should be leading citizens in every respect, and both Mr. McGill and Mr. Green have the respect of the public."

Judge Otto Kerner, circuit court: "Your Race can only advance by the caliber of men you select as your leaders. Mr. McGill and Mr. Green are leaders that any race should be proud to own."

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

NOV 14 1928

NEGRO WOMAN SEEKS SEAT IN ASSEMBLY

CHICAGO, Nov. 14 (U. P.)—Mrs. Mary C. Clarke has announced she will be the first Negro woman to seek a seat in the Illinois Assembly.

The announcement was made last night at a dinner of the Illinois Wowen's Republican League, of which Mrs. Clarke is President.

She will be a candidate in the Hyde Park District, Chicago, which sent William J. Warfield, Negro, to the Legislature last year. Warfield, who ran second among seven candidates in 1928, is a candidate for re-election.

IMPORTANT GAINS ARE MADE BY RACE IN VARIOUS ELECTIONS HELD LAST WEEK

Call 11-15-29

Five Constables in Detroit, Three Councilmen in Cleveland, and Two Assemblymen in N. Y.

CHICAGO.—(ANP)—Although the Negro's fight for citizenship representation in last Tuesday elections was centered in the battle to send Hubert Delany to congress from New York, a contest which was waged against tremendous odds and lost, a resume of the race's activities in other sectors, indicates that it not only held its ground, but made significant gains.

Perhaps the most important victory was that of Mrs. Mary Martin, of Cleveland, Ohio, school teacher, who was elected a member of the school board of that city, after a spirited contest. Cleveland sent three Negroes to the city council: Lawrence Payne, former assistant city prosecutor, was elected from the third district, to the seat vacated by Thomas Flemming. Leroy N. Bundy was also elected councilman from the third district and Claybourne George from the fourth district.

In Miles Heights, a wealthy suburb of Cleveland, Arthur Johnson was re-elected mayor for the second time. Most of the voters in this suburb are white. Mr. Johnson is the only Negro mayor in the state of Ohio.

New York lost its fight for a congressman, but elected two aldermen Fred Moore and John Hawkins, and two members of the general assembly, Lamar Perkins and Francis E. Rivers.

In Springfield, Mass., Alford H. Tavernier was re-elected to the city council.

New Haven, Conn., voters sent Alfred Modeste to the board of aldermen.

An alleged Ku Klux Klan mayor was elected in Detroit, Michigan, but in the mad scramble for preference four or maybe five, colored candidates for constable are thought to have won. The four victors are: James P. Green, Morton N. Shipman, Sherman Robinson and J. H. Williams.

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CHOOSE WITH GREAT CARE YOUR NEXT ALDERMEN OR LOSE GROUND

So Says Stewart House Superintendent In His First Article of Series; Tells Public to Be Wary of Two-Faced Candidates

By DR. FRANK S. DELANEY.

The questions are being constantly asked,—Why this multitude of Negro aspirants to be Alderman in the 3rd, 4th and 5th Wards of Gary? What does it mean?

Gary American

In order to face these questions with any degree of satisfaction one must go a bit further and consider directly and indirectly the reasons which the individuals have for aspiring and yet still further back than these are other questions;—

What are the qualifications of the member of the committee on committees, which selects all the other committees in the council, a member of the public improvement committee, which passes upon public improvements, and a member of the investigating committee, being chairman and acting chairman respectively of the last two committees.

The fact that he is a member of these committees, is chairman of two of them and is being pointed to as convincing testimony to the efficiency of the man and to the esteem in which he is held by member of the council.

Mr. Whitlock is affiliated with every forward movement in the city, being a member of practically every civic and business organization. He is a member of Trinity M. E. church, and has served on the trustee board of that institution. He is also a member of the Gary Noonday Business club and several other organizations.

True to the choice of his political faith, Mr. Whitlock has been an ardent Republican all his life and has been an active worker in the interest of the Republican party in the city, county, state and nation.

From election judge to precinct committeeman, and from poll inspector to assistant state chairman of the Republican State committee, he has worked for 27 years in the interest of his political faith.

Supporters of Mr. Whitlock said this week that his long residence in Gary, his proven ability as an efficient executive and as an honest, hard-working official make him the logical candidate for the important office to which he aspires. They believe he is thoroughly worthy of this public trust and are pointing to his record in supporting their belief.

COUNCIL POSTS ATTRACT TOTAL OF 23 NEGROES

Two Enter Race For Council At Large; Others Enter For Ward Aldermen

American 4/12/29 Gary Ind.

Twenty-three Negroes have filed their candidacies in the republican primary as candidates for seeking the aldermanship of the Third, Fourth or Fifth wards, according to records in the office of the city clerk.

Among the 55 aspirants to the five positions of councilman-at-large are the names of two Negroes, Attorney Chester C. McGuire and Roscoe D. Guy, both of whom filed on April 6, the last day. A third south side resident, Walter B. Gary, filed fo rcouncilman-at-large on March 27 and withdrew two days later.

In Fourth Ward Race

Appearing on the list of those filing for alderman of the Fourth ward is the name, Walter B. Gary. When questioned concerning his withdrawal from the councilman-at-large race to enter the Ward Four battle, he declared he had not made the first filing and some one else had used his name without his consent. Both Garys were listed as living at 1915 Pennsylvania street.

Other Negroes pitching their hats into the Fourth ward ring are Hazel M. Fletcher, John W. Russell, William Owsley, Alderman Samuel R. Blackwell and David Moses. Two Caucasians, Frank Spychalski and Walter Wasielswski, are also candidates. Score: six Negroes, two whites.

Many In Third

More have entered the Third ward race than in any of the three having a large colored vote. Bill Burrus, present incumbent of the office, has 14 opponents. Those who have filed include Charles ("C. P.") Jones, D. M. Allen and Henry Johnson. Score: seven Negroes, eight whites.

Thirteen filed for councilman in the Fifth ward. Negroes other than A. B. Whitlock, present alderman seeking renomination, are: Fleming Burrell, Dr. Frank S. Rudolph, Andrew A. Means, Marnell B. Wilkinson, Wilbur J. Hardaway, John H. Burleigh and James E. Crisp. The rest are of Caucasian extraction. Score: eight Negroes, five whites.

Total score in three wards: 21 Negroes, 15 whites.

A. B. WHITLOCK SEEKS COUNCIL RENOMINATION

Fifth Ward Alderman Well Known Nationally; Has Enviable Record

Arthur B. Whitlock, pioneer resident of Gary, today formally announced his candidacy on the Republican ticket for alderman of the fifth ward, at the city primary election, May 6.

American 3/15/29 Gary Ind.

Mr. Whitlock is probably one of the best known men in Lake county and Northern Indiana. He was one of the first Negro business men to establish residence in the "Steel City," and was the first member of the race to be elected to the city council.

consideration of the matters pertaining to the above questions must the campaign for the coming aldermanic contest in the 3rd, 4th and 5th wards be determined.

Gary American

There is one other issue being brought forth which to the mind of every intelligent American citizen is meant only to becloud the truth and to deceive those who are thought to be ignorant. I refer to the reasons for which a man ought to be chosen and elected. There are those who think that the public is ignorant enough to believe that the position of councilman was created simply to be passed around, and because a man has served for one term or two terms, he should be put out and another elected regardless of how efficient and serviceable the acting alderman might have been or is or how inefficient and unfit the new aspirant may be.

3-8-29

In accordance with the national policy and in keeping with state and municipal usages, the man who has been in office and rendered acceptable service should be returned, unless a better and more serviceable candidate may be put in his place.

I have tried herein only to demand consideration in the choice of aldermen. It shall be my purpose in the next issue to call attention to what ought to be the policy in regards to the so-called mud-slinging and exposures, discussing at the same time a few of the questions set forth above.

I trust that as the public reads these articles that the good of the race and city may always be kept in mind.

His announcement today has been eagerly awaited by hundreds of his personal friends and supporters who are determined to nominate and elect him as alderman of the fifth ward, rather than to experiment in choosing a candidate for this honor.

Many Republican leaders were merely awaiting Mr. Whitlock's announcement today before publicly declaring themselves for "Whitlock for councilman," and it is expected that interest in his campaign will rapidly gain momentum now until it reaches a sweeping climax on primary day.

Recognized in all sections of the city as the ablest Negro representative in the council chamber, as well as the most courageous and fearless, Mr. Whitlock is depending upon his brilliant record in the council to win the support necessary to bring victory to him in the May elections.

His record in the council has not been equalled in the number of honors bestowed upon him by his fellow members in the council, or in the number o findividual contributions he has made to the welfare of the city and the well-being of residents of the South Side.

Although there are only six committees in the city council, Mr. Whitlock is a member of three of them and is chairman of two of these. He is a

The Primary Elections Are Near

With the primary election just a little more than two months away, it is time that voters on the south side begin to weigh the merits of the prospective candidates for alderman in the third, fourth and fifth wards lest they go to the polls and cast their votes for incapable men. The American

In the race for councilman of the third ward are C. P. Jones, Mr. Johnson, Mr. Allen, Mr. Soteros (white), Mr. Routus(white), Mike Yish (white), William E. Burrus, present incumbent of the office, and others. 2-22-29

Fourth ward candidates for alderman are David Moses, John Russell, William Owsley, H. M. Fletcher, John Wasielewski (white), and S. R. Blackwell, present incumbent of the office, and others. Gary, Ind

And in ward five are the following candidates: F. S. Rudolph, M. B. Wilkerson, Andrew Means, Charles O'Dell, Edward Crisp, James Moore (white), A. B. Whitlock, present incumbent of the office, and others.

Judging from the list given above, it would seem as if there were very few left in those wards to do the voting. This year sees an unusually large number of people entering the race, an alarming percentage of whom are not fitted by either training, character, or intelligence to sit in the city council.

There are two big factions in each ward with candidates. They are specifically the regular group and the Turner-Goldman political machine. Although there are some small alliances in existence, they are for the most part void of real power and influence.

Many of those in the race have no logical right to be there. They would steal the people's franchise when they know they are not able to deliver the goods. Electing certain ones to office would be like sending a hare to a conference of greyhounds.

Only those in whom trust can be placed and who, by their records, show themselves intelligent enough and capable of standing on equal footing with the best minds of the other wards in Gary should be selected by south side voters as their representatives in the city's council.

We hope that the public will weigh well the qualifications of all the candidates before making their decisions, for an unwise choice in any of the three wards would cause us to lose the ground we have fought so hard to gain in the past few years.

LAKE COUNTY TIM
HAMMOND, IND.
MAY 6 1929

Races Represented

The colored race is well represented in tomorrow's city primary election at East Chicago.

The negro candidates for office are:

Anderson R. F. Johnson, candidate for alderman at large.

James F. Smith, candidate for alderman at large.

Percy A. Goodlowe, candidate for alderman of the sixth ward.

The colored people are taking a great interest in the present political campaign and have held numerous large rallies and meetings in the various parts of the city. Some of these show even more interest than the members of the white race in East Chicago's great battle for public office.

THIRD WARD VOTE RE-COUNT GIVES YESH MAJORITY

Final Tally Shows Burrus Loser By 16 Votes; Both Get Smaller Total

That the colored population of Gary will have only one alderman instead of three in the new city council when it takes office next January is now an established fact with the failure of William E. Burrus, Third ward alderman, to win out in his re-count. Yesh won out by a 16 vote majority—eight less than the primary total on May 7.

A number of votes were thrown out for both Yesh and Burrus. George Nestorovitch, a party to the re-count, received approximately the same number as the primary total showed, although he lost heavily in the 30th precinct. Gary, Ind 5-24-29

The total after the re-count Tuesday showed Yesh had 442 and Burrus 426. The previous figures had been: Yesh, 484; Burrus, 460. Yesh lost 42 votes on the re-count and Burrus lost 34.

Blamed Precinct 30

It was in the 30th precinct that the trouble lay, according to Burrus. He charged that poll trickery by the election board there had caused him to lose. He was given five votes in this precinct at first and Yesh received 222, with Nestorovitch polling a total of 34. The re-count gave the victor an extra vote, Burrus the same number, and Nestorovich just 22.

The loss in votes sustained by the candidates was caused by mistakes made on election day by precinct boards in adding up the totals and by the counting of mutilated ballots.

Question Ballot Boxes

There was some question concerning the re-counting of the votes cast in the 31st precinct, a Burrus stronghold. Both charged that the ballot box was improperly sealed and that if the vote was close legal action might be brought to eliminate the entire vote of the precinct. Yesh and Burrus suffered heavy losses in the 31st precinct.

The re-count started Monday and was finished Tuesday afternoon. There was some question as to whether the re-count could be permitted legally but it was gone through with. Burrus was represented during the proceedings by Attorneys Albert Gavit, F. L. Sperling, John W. Robinson and F. S. Anderson.

INDIANA ATTORNEY SEEKS ELECTION TO CITY COUNCIL

Fort Wayne, Ind.—William L. Briggs, an attorney, has aroused the city over his announcement that he is a candidate for councilman-at-large in the May 7 primary election. This is the first time that a citizen here has ever aspired for an elective office in the county or city. Citizens are rallying to his support and are expecting to elect Attorney Briggs. The candidate is a graduate of Hampton institute and Howard university.

Atty. Briggs

He began the practice of law in Indiana at Evansville in 1917, from whence he enlisted in the army with the 369th Bigger infantry. While overseas 16 members of the infantry were charged with mutiny and court martialed, 11 of whom demanded a special court, and Attorney Briggs, then a sergeant, was appointed as their counsel.

Evidence was admitted over the objection of Attorney Briggs, to which he took exception, and upon that evidence alone the men were convicted. An appeal was taken to the bas judge advocate and Attorney Briggs was sustained, which resulted in the acquittal of the soldiers. After his discharge Mr. Briggs located in this city. He has been active in Republican politics and is connected with the Elk and Masonic lodges.

Defeat Gary Mayor

Echo of School Figh

GARY, Ind.—(A. N. P.)—The ghost of Gary's celebrated segregated school case arose during the city elections held here last Tuesday and when the battle of ballots had cleared away, Mayor Floyd E. Williams stood defeated for renomination. Williams was the mayor when colored taxpayers sued to prevent erection of a separate high school. The sole issue in which the colored voters seemed interested was the school proposition. They even deserted the three sitting colored aldermen, Dr. Sam Blackwell, Arthur B. Whitlock and Jim Burrus all being defeated. One new colored alderman was nominated, Wilbur Hardaway until recently a city fireman, defeating Whitlock in the 5th ward.

Political - 1929
Elections

Indiana.

Just One Councilman

IT IS NEEDLESS to say that the Fifth ward aldermanic race did not ga o our liking. We believed—and still believe—that Alderman A. B. Whitloc was the best man running. But Wilbur Hardaway has won out and, shoul William Burrus' recount not be effective, will be the only Negro representativ n the city council.

IT IS A WELL known fact that Hardaway is a young man and conse quently inexperienced. It is equally well known that he will match wits wit some of the best minds in Gary and that his position will be far more respon sible than any he has ever before had. There is some comfort, however, to bin drawn from the fact that nine Caucasians, likewise inexperienced, will b council members next fall.

IT IS POSSIBLE but highly improbable that the youthful Hardaway wil make the name for himself in council affairs that his predecessor has done. In the first place, it has taken A. B. Whitlock seven years of level-headedness an brilliant foresight to rise to his present prominence in council affairs.

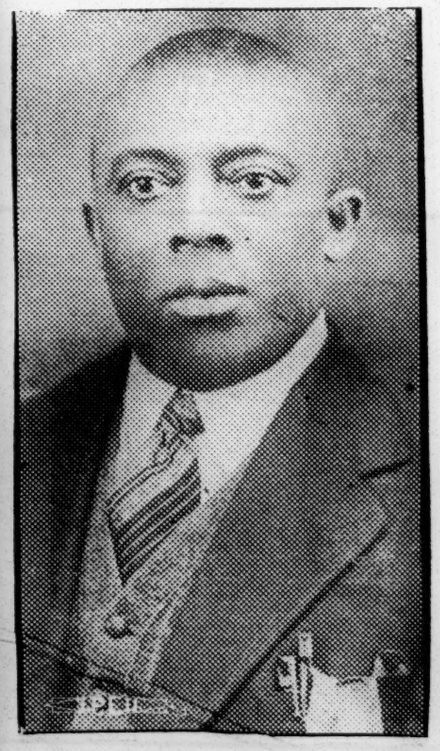
WE DO NOT EXPECT Hardaway to become great in civic matters over night. But we do expect him to remember the dignity and responsibility of hi position, and to realize, should William Burrus' defeat be substantiated, that h will be the only Negro among 15 city fathers. As such, he will be the cynosur of all eyes, both black and white.

5-10-29

IN SPITE OF OUR stand during the primaries, this newspaper is willin to back the young alderman-elect as long as he acts wisely and creditably t both himself and the Negro race, because he is the choice of Fifth ward voter and a lone Negro councilman. But we will tolerate no displays of asininity no childishness.

WE HOPE THAT Hardaway makes good.

Seeks Re-election



William ("Bill") Burrus, who announces he is a candidate for re-election to the aldermanship of the Third ward.

BURRUS ENTERS RACE TO RETAIN ALDERMAN POST

Third Ward Alderman Holds Up Record As Proof Of City Council Ability

William E. Burrus, present alderman from the Third ward, announces this week that he is a candidate for renomination to the city council from the Third ward in the republican primaries. He is counting on his enviable record made during his three years as alderman to put him over.

1-9-29

A native of North Carolina where he was educated, Mr. Burrus came to Gary in 1909, obtaining a position as an electrician in Gary Works. He was employed in the mills until 1918 when he has appointed a detective sergeant under Chief of Police Glen Rambo during the administration of Mayor William F. Hodges.

In 1923 he was appointed warden in the Lake county jail by Sheriff W. H. Olds. He held this position for two and a half years. In 1925, at the urgent solicitation of many friends, he announced his candidacy for councilman of the 3rd ward to which office he subsequently was elected.

Mr. Burrus said he is a property owner in Gary and that he has lived in the 3rd ward throughout his residence in Gary. He resides at 1644 Monroe. He is married and has one son.

"I feel that I have delivered a 100 per cent service to citizens of the 3rd ward during my term in the city council," Mr. Burrus said. "A glance at the reports of the board of public works for the last three years will convince any reasonable citizen that I have not been sleeping on the job and that my energies always were directed toward the adoption of measures which resulted in much reconstruction and many improvements in my ward.

"A careful study of my record in the council will show that from 1926 to 1928 a sum of $61,875 was spent for public improvements in my ward. This amount does not include the sum appropriated for the improvements which are planned for completion this year."

Mr. Burrus promised that if he is renominated and subsequently reelected, he will continue to discharge his obligations to citizens of the 3rd ward without regard to race, color, nationality or compensation.

If re-nominated and re-elected, Mr Burrus promises:

To serve all the people to the best of his ability and to give everyone an honest and square deal.

To answer every call and give prompt and proper consideration to all matters coming before him and to see that Third ward citizens receive whatever consideration is due them through the city council.

To use his influence in helping the unemployed to secure work and to see that the business men are protected and given all rights due them by the laws of the government.

SUPPORT GIVEN JOHNSON BY SOUTH SIDE TO BE FACTOR IN SQUARE DEAL

American 11-8-29

Votes Received in Three Solid Wards By Mayoralty Candidate Saves Him From Defeat

Gary Indiana.

Looking forward to his administration with high hope and renewed confidence in the Republican party, Negro voters of Gary, are expecting a "new deal" in political recognition and preferament, as a result of the staunch support they gave R. O. Johnson in Tuesday's municipal election.

Swept into office only because the voters of Gary's Negro district "stood by him" and gave him a majority of their votes, it is believed that Johnson will not fail to show his appreciation for the support given him, and that he will give Negros of Gary the best administration they have ever had under any previous city executive.

This was the opinion which politcal leaders expressed to *The Gary American* today in commenting upon the election Tuesday.

With Emmet N. White, democratic candidate leading in the early election returns, Johnson's election was feared lost for a while until votes from the Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the central district came in and assured him of election over his opponent, who carried both the North Side and Glen Park. Johnson's plurality over White in Gary's alleged "black belt" dispelled the doubt which had previously caused considrable alarm among Republican leaders active in his behalf, and assured him of election.

This, political leaders say, will assure Gary's colored populatio of full recognition in the municipal affairs of Gary, and can be inter preted as a guarantee that their rights will be championed in the nev administration.

Johnson will assume office on January 11. What appointment he will give to the Negro voters of Gary are not known as yet. Bu it is felt that he will select, from the number of qualified leaders here several men and women to assist in administering the affairs of the city

Not only because of their support, but because of the positio the race occupies in the city, with its vast population, it is pointed ou that among the appointments Johnson can, with due justice, give t Negro leaders in the community, are places on the executive board of the city.

Emmet N. White, defeated democratic candidate, had planned to make a colored man a member of the Board of Public Works, had he been elected it is pointed out. It is felt that Johnson, all the more obligated, might do the same.

Among the other pieces of patronage which leaders are expecting Johnson to parcel out to the South Side are:

Awarding of the garbage contract to a South Side resident; more colored policemen on the city's law protecting force; more colored workers in the city's street department as well as the selection of competent men and women to serve in several of the "white collar"

positions in the city's administration.

But whether the mayor-elect will act upon these matters in a manner favorable to Negroes, however, is a matter which depends not only upon Johnson, but upon those who captained his campaign on the South Side and marshalled the forces in Gary's central district which swept him into office.

Interested observers today were asking if these leadrs will play the part the new opportunity gives them, or if they will merely be satisfied with securing a few insignificant appointments which will benefit only themselves and those appointed.

This article is the first of a series which will be published in *The Gary American* on this subject. Others will follow in subsequent issues.

THE ELECTION

The city election resulted in an overwhelming defeat for the G. O. P. and a landslide victory for the Democratic party.

This, the people whose will at least politically should be done, have spoken.

Indianapolis voters in choosing a mayor last Tuesday decided upon Sullivan, the Democrat, in preference to Glossbrenner, the Republican. Recorder

It is on record that infinitely more Republicans turned Democrats in the last city election in the history of local politics.

In other words it is more than safe to say that the success of Mr. Sullivan is traceable directly to the unprecedentedly large number of Republican votes which his candidacy received. 11-9-29

We regard it as remarkably significant that while an especially large number of Negroes voted the straight Demcortic ticket two Negro wards went wholly Republican in the election. This would go somewhat to show to what extent the Negro is faithful to what is generally conceded to be his traditional political party. Indianapolis.

It should be noted too that unlike the city election that preceded that of Tuesday the Ku Klux Klan question was conspicuous by its total absence, as an issue in Tuesday's elections.

It all goes to show conclusively that there was something radically wrong within the party ranks that called for definite steps to rectify.

Lack of harmony among party leaders also was to some extent responsible for the terrible G. O. P. defeat. This lack of harmony produced its natural by-product, disgruntleness. This conveniently and immediately turned into a stampede that landed squarely into the enemy's camp. This is exactly what happened Tuesday with Sullivan profiting.

Then to Coffinism, against which the people found reason to revolt, has done not a little to bring about the defeat of the party.

With "Cap." finally out of the way, it is to be hoped that the party will regain the confidence of the people and adjust its equilibrium accordingly.

Political - 1929
Elections.

Kentucky

THE DEFEAT OF LEE BROWN.

To the Editor of The Courier Journal.

Some time ago I had a letter in your good paper concerning the Negro's opportunity in Louisville, in which I stated he had none as a man. I wish to call your readers' attention to the recent election in the Fifty-eighth Legislative District of this city, composed of 90 per cent of colored voters. Lee Brown, an outstanding young Negro that had worked for years for the uplift of his race, was defeated by a white man unknown to the many Negroes that are expected to support him in the November election. I am sure the breaking of this straw will decrease the Negro's interest in future voting, just as it should.

Louisville. FRANK R. WILLIS.

ROSENBERG BOLDLY DECLARES COLORED SHOULD HAVE REPRESENTATIVE

Dr. Lewis Ryans Escorts Lee Brown To Platform

MANY CANDIDATES SPOKE BUT NONE IMPRESSED CROWD AS THESE MEN

Courier-Jour. Ky. 6-22-29

There was a great Republican meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, Wednesday night. It seemed as if every whitte candidate for office was there and many of them made speeches or talks. Lee L. Brown, candidate for the Legislature, made a good talk that was well received. But the speech that appeared greatly to the thoughtful Colored voters was that made by Mr. H. A. I. Rosenberg, candidate for County Judge. And the part of his speech that was most striking was his declaration that the Colored voters in the district that is over 90 per cent Colored should have a Colored representative. He said the ties of blood and Color ought to make them want a Colored representative and if they did not nominate one, something would be wrong with them or with the powers that control ballots. He is not afraid for a Colored man to be on the ticket with him and declared if he was elected Judge he would be fair to Democrats as well as Republican, to Black as well as White and to all regardless of Color or creed.

After the meeting was over and the crowd wended its way homeward many were heard to comment on Mr. Rosenberg's bold stand and on the fact he was the noly white speaker who mentioned the Colored voter brom any other angle than pure. The above is one of the reasons eh News is urging its readers to support Mr. Rosenberg for County Judge. A man who is bold and frank enough to speak such sentiments openly at such a meeting certainly is the man for Colored voters to get behind.

Another interesting incident of the meeting was the action of Dr. Lewis Ryans in leaving the platform and going after Mr. Lee L. Brown and escorting him to the stage. It was said the meeting was for certain white candidates. So Mr. Brown sat down in the audience. When Dr. Ryans saw him he led Mr. Brown up with the other candidates and Mr. Brown was called on to speak just as the others. It was just a little thing but it raised Dr. Ryans higher in the estimation of Colored voters.

JOURNAL
FRANKFORT, KY

NOV 8 1929

NEGRO CANDIDATE DEFEATED

If Frank Crosswaith, negro Socialst candidate for Congress from the Harlem district in New York had not been in the race, and if every vote which was cast for Crosswaith had been cast for Hubert T. Dulaney, negro, in addition to every vote Dulaney received, the negro candidate would have run 10,000 votes behind the white Democrat in a district composed largely of negroes.

Without knowing much about the relative abilities of the candidates it looks as if the New York negroes vote for men, and not for complexion.

That is as it should be.

If negroes vote for negroes, or for Republicans, rather than for individuals they will get nowhere, as they can only create a color line or a party line, instead of creating the impression that they are interested in government, constructively.

The State Journal entertains no opinion as to which of the candidates would have best served Harlem.

It does entertain respect for voters who vote according to their convictions as to the capacity of candidates and not as men and women of a race.

Political - 1929

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Kentucky

"RIDE WITH RIEDLING" SLOGAN CAPTURES COLORED VOTERS

Only Relief From High Car-Fare Telephone, Gas and Electric Rates Rests In Election of Democrats

EDWARD M. RIEDLING,

Candidate For Mavor. The Colored Man's Friend.

Colored voters of Louisville are lining up behind Mr. Edward M. Riedling, who has proven he is the Colored Man's Friend by giving employment to Colored people for 25 years.

Mr. Riedling stands four square for all the things that affect the Colored citizens of Louisville. He said in his opening speech that police brutality would be stopped if he is elected Mayor. And the record is over 20 Negroes killed by Republican police since 1917, and in most cases they were running from the cops and were guilty of misdemeanors. The only police officer to pay for killing a Negro was a Colored policeman—Robert Brown.

Mr. Riedling is against the ten cent car fare—a burden that oppresses Colored Citizens more than any other part of the city's population. He is against the high telephone, gas and electric and water rates—all of which the Negro suffers from. If Mr. Riedling is elected and corrects these evils the Negro will be the greatest beneficiary, since he gets less for his labor than any other citizen.

Mr. Riedling and his entire family have been old line Republicans for years. Republicans like Gov. Bradley, Justice Harlan and others who felt the Republican party ought to stand by the friendless Negro. The elder Riedlings were in the Union army fighting to save the Union and free the Negro. He left the Republican party because it became the party of monopolies, of special interests and rich utilities.

His opponent, thoug hcalled "Republican," is of Southern Democratic birth, whose father fought in the Confederate army to keep the Negro in Slaver. He believes in jim crow parks, jim crow headquarters, He does not believe in Negroes running for office or being on the ticket with him. He does not regard the Negro citizens or include them in any part of his program. As between Riedling who employes Negroes in his business, who believes in a square deal for all men and who happens to be labeled "Democrat," and a high brow autocrat, who has no regard for Negroes or ordinary white people, who happens to be labeled "Republican," it is the better part of wisdom for the Colored voters of Louisville to vote for Edward M. Riedling and his ticket. The best test of a man's regard or friendship is that he gives you a chance to make a living. Mr. Riedling employs many Negroes in his business.

Ask them what they think of Edward M. Riedling.

The Negroes of Louisville have the chance of their lives to break the shackles of political slavery and be men

COURIER JOURNAL
LOUISVILLE, KY.

NOV 7 1929

NEGRO ON COUNCIL AT NICHOLASVILLE

Special to The Courier-Journal.

Nicholasville, Ky., Nov. 6.—A Negro was elected to membership on the Nicholasville City Council yesterday. He is Jim Williams, and is the only Republican in the city or county elected to office.

Wallace Wharton, J. J. Richardson, Homer Combs, George L. Collins and T. C. Roberts, Democrats, were elected to the Council, and G. W. Lyne was chosen Magistrate.

Both parties conducted speechless campaigns in the county, no speeches being made by either side.

KY. LEGISLATIVE RACE WARMS UP

Louisville, Ky., July 17. — (ANP.)—The books for nomination to the Kentucky legislature have closed with three colored and one white man in the race. Never before has such intreest been created by the chance to send a colored man to the Kentucky legislature. The candidates are working overtime in soliciting votes. Lee L. Brown, a correspondent of the Associated Negro Press, seems to be leading the candidates. Several clubs have endorsed his candidacy. Mr. Brown having lived in Youisville nearly all of his life and taking a part in the civic and political life, is best known to the voters. The election will be held August 3.

Thursday, August 8, 1929

NEGROES LEAD G. O. P. RACE IN GEORGETOWN

In the Republican primary Saturday, W. R. Dudley and Edward Alexander negro candidates for nomination as city councilmen, led the ticket, piling up huge majorities in the Bourbon street and City School precincts, where there was a heavy negro vote. Dudley received 292 votes and Alexander polled 269. Most of the negro voters voted for Dudley and Alexander and ignored the other names on the list, as shown by the reports from the Bourbon street and City School precincts.

In the Bourbon street precincts Dudley received 129 votes and Alexander, 126, with Hugo Hassloch coming third with 39 votes. In the City School precinct Dudley was given 84 votes and Alexander 74 votes, with Freeman Showalter coming next with only 14 votes.

The other candidates for council men whose names will appear on the Republican city ticket, and the number of votes received are: O. C. Hamlton, 154; Freeman B. Showalter, 151; Ed. Penn, 149; E. E. Wesley, 148; N. A. Quilling, 147; and David Wolfe 145. H. A. Wise, Hugo Hassloch and J. M. Daniel were the defeated candidates. Four hundred forty-eight votes were cast.

Paris - Ky

JUN 25 1929

Political Comment.

June is bringing out the candidates, each week seeing the pop ping of an entry to the election list that promises this approach ing primary to be one of oldtime effort. But one withdrawel ha been recorded, that of Henry V. Thompson, of Winchester, wh had early entered the race for senator.

* * * *

The list of entries for Bourbon county offices promises to be a long one by the time the primary arrives. Thus far men announcing are John S. Holliday, John W. Swope for state senator, while William B. Ardery, popular representative of the county, again seeks the honor. A keen race is anticipated for tax commissioner between the present holder, Ben Woodford, Jr., and Wallace Mitchell. County Attorney Dave Cline some time ago made his announcement, and last week Attorney Gene Lair, one of Paris aspiring young barristers, also entered for that place. Henry Bowling so far is the only announced candidate for county jailor. Approaching days are expected to bring out all other aspirants.

* * * *

After the smoke of the battle of last November, when Democrats took a temporary setback, Bourbon Republicans, like many other counties of the state, believed they saw an opportunity of a possible victory this year, hoping against hope that the flow of refusing Democrats last fall would still stand hitched. For some weeks Bourbon Republicans have been trying to key up their courage to the point of entering a full ticket against the Democrats. Thus far about a third of them have signifed real intention of filing for candidacy.

* * * *

They are hesitating, no doubt, like many other Republican county organizations because of the setback they received a few weeks ago when the old Third Congressional district ushered in John W. Moore, Democrat, by a landslide majority. This election was watched by all political dopesters and prophets throughout the country inasmuch as it was the first election since the defeat of the Democrats last fall. It proved a grand and rejuvenating election for Democrats state wide and a deathknell to Republicans. It is a clean cut indication that Democrats will be back with the old political moorings this fall. Kentucky traditions are Democratic, and it is indeed gratifying to see this clear indication of trend at the approaching elections. Bourbon Republicans need not fool themselves into believing anything else.

* * * *

The entertainment of the wife of the negro congressman from Illinois by Mrs. Hoover at a White House tea party the other day continues to excite the tender sensibilities of various Southern statesmen and newspapers. The objections are shrillest from those states that swung to the Hoover column last fall and the legislatures of Texas and Florida have passed resolutions condemning the Hoover tea party and its breaking down of racial lines. Even while not sympathizing with the action of the Hoover's, one cannot but smile at the predicament of the Hooverites of the South. Under the leadership of the fanatical Bishop Cannon they deserted Governor Smith because of his religion and now they find that in Mr. Hoover they have secured negro guests at White House parties.

As a sample of Southern newspaper editorial opinion, the following from the Mobile, Alabama, Register is of interest:

"Mrs. Herbert Hoover yesterday entertained a negro woman at a White House tea. In doing so she offered to the South and to the nation an arrogant insult. She obviously used her position as first lady of the land to bring about a needless situation from which no possible good can result and much harm may evolve. No single move could have accomplished more to arouse race prejudice than that of Mrs. Hoover.

"Many Southerners rallied to the support of Hoover for the first time in its history; its solid bulwark of democracy was broken in favor of a man who, his supporters believed, would prove a capable, tactful and acceptable leader of the nation.

"If Mrs. Hoover feels any loyalty for her husband, the president, she must realize that in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman, she has harmed Mr. Hoover to a serious extent. If he is not master in his own home he cannot be master of the nation. If he is master of the White House, he must condone Mrs. Hoover's action.

"Social admixture of the negro and the white is sought by neither race. The negro is entitled to a social life but that the two races should intermingle at afternoon teas or other functions is inadmissable.

"We looked with amused tolerance on the social war between Mrs. Gann and Mrs. Longworth. To many observers, the battle for social precedence was an amusing exhibition, albeit somewhat silly.

"Mrs. Hoover's act, however, cannot command such tolerance in the South. It is a rank betrayal of one of the fundamental principles on which the South exists. To fulfill Mrs. Hoover's deal would be to imperil the very lives of Southern citizens and would result in untold calamity and possible widespread bloodshed.

"It is interesting to note that Mrs. Hoover committed no such social faux past as this before the election returns were counted."

* * * *

President Hoover may survey the scene and take a moment's rest until the Senate reconvenes in August. The senators and congressmen went off to their resepective homes without even the courtesy of a final not to each other, and both are threatening dire things against the other when they reconvene in the fall.

For over two months the new chief executive has had a recalcitrant congress at his back, and it has not been an altogether pleasant task to hold them in check. During this two months session an insurgent group of Republicans has joined with the Democratic bloc in fighting the administration forces on nearly every important question.

The two houses of the Congress have been in a continual quarrel since the opening of the special session on April 15th. The first thing to cause inharmony was the choice of leaders. Then came the farm relief and debenture disagreements. The house declared that the senate had invaded its prerogatives and refused to even discuss the debenture plan. It was not until President Hoover induced the house to vote on the debenture plan that any kind of a settlement was reached.

The fall session of congress will be interesting if it is not helpful. The tariff question will cause another quarrel as bad or even worse than the farm relief disagreement. Both sides are in prime condition for a quarrel, and there will be some exciting times if the two houses return for business in the same way that they adjourned. Meanwhile the world moves calmly and bliss-fully on.

Political - 1929 Elections.

Maryland.

EXPECT THREE SEATS IN NEXT LEGISLATURE

Fourth District Leaders Planning Determined Drive.

LEVIN UNDECIDED

May or May Not Run for Senate

That the 1930 election will see at least three determined race state legislative candidates in the field, AFRO-AMERICAN reporters found after a general survey of the political situation this week.

Not only did reporters find a deep interest in the coming election, but some of the would-be candidates are already quietly laying the foundation of their campaign.

Levin in Doubt

One of the questions heard on the streets is whether Harry O. Levin, white, State Senator from the Fourth District, will be a candidate next fall. Mr. Levin told a reporter that he had not made up his mind definitely. "Indications," he said, "point to Republican victory and there is no reason why your group should not win representation in the campaign."

The fact that certain members of the House of Delegates failed in their effort last year to gerrymander the Fourth district makes it certain that these delegates will not get the race support in the Fourth and that a determined effort will be made to defeat them.

Issues Mentioned

Although politicians are not prone to discuss issues, it is certain that such questions as race policemen more state aid for Morgan College, equalization of state teacher salaries and expenditures in county schools will be among issues put forward.

The reporter found both leaders and candidates, however, wary of discussing issues. They say most consideration now should be given to getting representation, and that these issues

Among those who have decided to run for the state legislature is Arthur C. Briscoe, attorney, now an assistant in the office of City Solicitor. Mr. Briscoe declared that he would run again. "Such was my declaration when I was defeated, and I see no reason to alter it, although some say I should not run, since I am now connected with the City Solicitor's office."

"I think it is always wiser to win party support on issues rather than the pledge of a single candidate, since he is so often over-ruled by his party," continued Mr. Briscoe.

"The question of policemen is a difficult one since it is directly in the hands of the governor," Mr. Briscoe said, "but I am convinced that the state should give more liberally toward our higher education."

J. Howard Payne

"I have been requested by friends, to become a candidate for the House of Delegates," said J. Howard Payne, "because of the showing I made in the Councilmanic race. I have not yet fully decided, but if demands become insistent, I will put up a fight for the Legislature."

Emerson's Support

"I shall not be a candidate," said Walter S. Emerson, "but I will certainly support our candidates, whoever they may be. I have not yet given much thought to the matter, but I believe that our group has an excellent opportunity in the approaching campaign.

"We should at least nominate as many men for this campaign as we had in the last one. They should be able and aggressive, and agreed upon by the leaders, before the primaries."

Berry Won't Run

Among the outspoken men was John L. Berry, former candidate for the House of Delegates, who said that he would not be a candidate this time, although he would give his support to the party's choices.

While he had not given serious thought to possible issues, he felt that the question of representation was important, since an effort had been made to divide the fourth district so as the prevent a Republican majority.

He was heartily in favor of policeman of our group in the city, although that question rested with the governor, said Mr. Berry. As concerns Morgan College, the state certainly owes to our group, much greater support than it has ever given. "It is at least a good thing to be thinking about such questions at this time," he concluded.

McGuinn Not to Run

Warner T. McGuinn: "No, I shall not be a candidate, but we should, by all means have good nominees in the field. The prospects of placing our men in the State Legislature next year are good. I am not now able to offer any suggestions as to the possible candidate."

McGUINN'S VOTE THREW COUNCIL INTO DEADLOCK

Warner T. McGuinn, Republican Councilman from the Fourteenth Ward, scored one for his Republican constituents Monday evening when he went to the Council Chamber and voted against a Democratic member to succeed the late Howard M. Rollins, Republican. 5-25-29

Mr. McGuinn buried his wife Monday morning and members of the Council thought he would not attend the meeting in the afternoon. If Mr. McGuinn had remained away the Democrats would have elected Lester Wallace, Democrat.

Mr. McGuinn voted with the Republicans and threw the election in a tie, 9 for and 9 against. It was called no contest. James J. O'Meara, Democrat, also voted with the Republicans.

TWO RETURNED TO ANNAPOLIS CITY COUNCIL

Colored Vote Also Elects Republican Mayorality Candidate

Annapolis, Md.—(Special). A majority of votes for Charles Queenstadt in the Fourth Ward, which has the largest Negro population in the city, turned the tide in favor of the Republican candidate who was elected Mayor, the first of his party elevated to the office in eight years.

The Fourth Ward also returned Charles A. Olivers and Charles L. Spriggs colored candidate for the City Council, there was no Democratic opposition to them in the ward.

Political-Gerry

Elections

Maryland.

DELEGATES KILL MEASURE BY 85-9 VOTE

Ford, (Dem., Balto., 4th Dist.) Fears Negro In Md. Legislature

WHITE SUPREMACY PLEA IS IGNORED

Democrats And Republicans Vote To Defeat Redistricting

(Gerrymander—political term—to alter the political map of State, city or district so that voting areas are unfairly or abnormally arranged, for the purpose of advancing the interests of a particular party or candidate.)

ANNAPOLIS, Md.—The "Negro bugaboo" question was raised in the House of Delegates for the first time in Governor Ritchie's administration.

The result was startling and sudden. Democrats and Republicans voted together, 85-9, to squelch it.

The House had before it a bill to change the boundaries of the Fourth Baltimore District where the majority of colored people now reside.

Delegate Robert Ford, 2406 Westwood avenue, Baltimore, himself representing the Fourth District, urged redistricting the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of Baltimore so as to throw more Democratic votes into the Fourth District, now Republican.

Said Delegate Ford: "Maryland is a southern state. In Baltimore we have two Negroes in the City Council, and if this bill is not passed, there will almost certainly be Negroes in this body at the next legislature.

"I believe in white supremacy and I do not think that white people should be represented anywhere by Negroes."

Daniel C. Joseph, also Fourth District, supported Delegate Ford on the ground that promises had been made by city leaders "to straighten the boundaries of the Fourth District."

Suddenly Fit

Assistant City Solicitor Arthur Briscoe, speaking at the Douglass dinner in Baltimore last week, gave an explanation of Mayor Broening's appointment of four colored members to his official family that is interesting.

Said Solicitor Brscoe:

"Appointment of Mr. Willard Allen to the Zoning and Charity Boards, Dr. Howard Young to the Jail Board and myself in the city's law department is an evidence of fitness. As we make ourselves more efficient, more appointments will be available."

Presuming that Mr. Briscoe was sincere in his remarks, and meant what he said, his error may be explained as a mistake of the head and not of the heart.

Nevertheless, there isn't a scintilla of truth in what Mr. Briscoe said, and in the quietness of sober reflection he ought to admit it.

Not a single appointee of the mayor, with the probable exception of Mr. Briscoe, is under 45 years of age.

Each of them was as fit to serve in his present capacity five years ago as today. Without reflecting upon them, everybody knows Baltimore can nominate a hundred other men equally as efficient and public-minded.

How comes it, then, that they did not receive in Mayor Broening's first administration, the appointments which they have received in his second.

Shall we speak for Mr. Briscoe? Well—Mr. Broening's failure to make appointments during his first term turned thousands of votes into the Democratic camp and Mr. Howard W. Jackson was elected mayor. These same Negro bolters came near re-electing Mr. Jackson.

In appreciation of the vote which did stick by Mayor Broening, he has made these several appointments.

NO AMOUNT of efficiency could have earned Mr. Briscoe his appointment except for the bolters. It is well to remember that.

Political - 1929

Elections.

Massachusetts.

RUNS FOR ALDERMAN

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 22. — (A N P) John H. Quinchett, a colored man, of 222 Northampton Street, is a candidate for the city council from Ward Nine to succeed Michael J. Ward, who is out of the race in the coming election because of his election last fall to the state senate.

There are six others, all white, running for the office. Mr. Quinchett is a socialist in politics. Councilors run on non-partisan tickets. The ward is overwhelmingly democratic. Neither of the great parties are backing the Negro candidate. He must rely almost wholly on the Negro voters of the ward for his election.

REALTOR ENTERS ALDERMAN'S RACE

Boston, Mass.—(ANP) — V. C. Hilton Greene, prominent real estate broker with offices at 810 Tremont street, has announced his candidacy for the City Council form ward 9 in the coming election. Mr. Greene lives at 66 Hammond street.

He is the second colored man to enter the race, for this office. John H. Quinchett is the other.

Realtor Enters Alderman's Race

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Political - 1929
Elections.

INDEPENDENT
Dearborn, Mich.
MAR 5 1929

NEGRO TOPS COUNCIL TICKET IN INKSTER

Francis Fellrath Given Strong Support for President; Amendments Carry.

Francis R. Fellrath, prominent Inkster business man, yesterday led the field of three in the race for nominations for the presidency of the Village of Inkster by a large margin, leading Thomas Meads by nearly 400 votes. Fellrath polled 539 votes while Meade gathered 146 and J. A. Patterson 90. The two leaders' names will appear on the ballots at the April election.

In the race for council, David Griffin, a negro, led the list of the eight nominees, polling 458 votes, while Warran Van Vleer, with 400, was second; Edwin W. Daly, third with 368 votes and Alfred Tegge fourth, having 335. Others nominated were Albert W. Klink, 301; Arthur Emerson, 289; William A. Wallace, 233; Willis R. Harrison, 182, and John Hayes, 151. The latter candidate was eliminated.

Freda P. Kurtsell, present village clerk, who is unopposed for re-election, polled 614 votes and another woman office holder, Fannie Fordon, also is unopposed for village treasurer. Miss Fordon received 620 votes.

Three charter amendments were passed by favorable majorities.

Final Returns.

President:

Francis R. Fellrath	539
Thomas Meade	146
J. A. Patterson	90

Council:

David Griffin	458
Warren Van Vleer	400
Edwin W. Daly	368
Alfred Tegge	335
Albert W. Klink	301
Arthur Emerson	289
William A. Wallace	233
William R. Harrison	182
John Hayes	151

NEGRO CANDIDATE FOR JUDGE DEFEATED

By The Associated Negro Press

Detroit, Mich., April 1.—Cecil L. Rowlette, only Negro candidate for Judge of the Recorder's Court, was defeated for election at the recent poll, April 1st. Atty. Rowlette polled 14,441 votes. Bad weather and the lack of interest in voting are given as the causes for the poor showing.

NEGRO CANDIDATE DEFEATED!

Detroit, Mich. — (A.N.P.) — Once again the Negroes of this city made a feeble attempt and failed miserably to place a Negro in public office by means of the ballot. Mr. W. Hayes McKinney, a prominent lawyer, often spoken of as "the blind candidate," because he suffers from that affliction who has proved himself a courageous fighter for the rights of the group, and having won many outstanding battles for the betterment of his people here, was hopelessly "snowed under" in the race for Councilman in the primary election Tuesday.

It was the same old story. McKinney receiving a measley 13,000 votes out of a possible 40,000.

There were 53 candidates in the race for City Council, while only 18 could be nominated; the lowest nominee receiving 17,615 votes. It is estimated that Smith for Mayor received more than 18,000 Negro votes which number would have nominated W. Hayes McKinney.

Four Constables Elected

DETROIT.—An alleged Ku Klux Klan mayor was elected in Detroit, Michigan, but in the mad scramble for preference, four and maybe five, colored candidates for constable are thought to have won. The four victors are: James P. Green, Morton N. Shipman, Sherman Robinson and J. H. Williams.

In Council Race

WILLIAM H. McKINNEY

Citizens of Detroit, Mich., are excited over the prospect of having a member of the Race in the city council and are leaving no stone unturned to see that William H. McKinney, veteran attorney, is nominated on Oct. 8, less than two weeks away and that he is elected when the final balloting takes place. Mr. McKinney, one of Detroit's oldest and most able lawyers, is looked upon as the peer of all of those in the race for the council seat. Eighteen persons will be nominated in the primaries and, judging from the enthusiasm of the voters, Mr. McKinney will be one of them.

Michigan.

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Political - 1929
Elections.

Three Legislators Taks Oath as Assembly Opens

By Staff Correspondent.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO.—Walthal M. Moore, four time elected to the House of representatives from the third district of St. Louis, and L. Allen, from the same district, and L. Amaya Knox of Kansas City, took their seats here Wednesday after having taken the oath of office. Many colored citizens from Kansas City and St. Louis came to witness the ceremony. Mr. Knox is the first colored assemblyman ever to come from Kansas City. It is understood that the three Negro members will sponser remedial legislation affecting the colored citizens of Missouri.

DOCTOR WINS PLACE WITH 3,790 VOTES

Runner-up in Coroner's Campaign Up for Utility Office

Of the five Negro candidates in the city primaries Monday, Dr. A. Porter Davis, candidate for member of water and light board, was the only one to survive and received 3,790 votes. He will be one of the ten nominees who will be voted upon next Tuesday at the election. Nathan Thatcher had almost been conceded the nomination for the board early Tuesday although he ran neck and neck with J. Sarl Thomas, an attorney, but in the official canvass held Tuesday, Thomas beat Thatcher out by 93 votes. Dorsey Green, third man in the race received 2,068 votes.

But the surprise of the entire race was the total vote of 4,992 received by Mrs. Sarah Chinn Buckner for member of school board. Although she failed of nomination she polled a larger vote than any of the other group candidates and seemingly waged a quiet but effective campaign.

First reports early Tuesday morning indicated that none of the candidates had made nomination, but later announcements revealed that the chance for two candidates to be voted on Tuesday was very likely.

Another interesting angle of the primary was that the candidate received practically a solid backing especially for the utility office seekers. Piacards, cards posters, meetings, every device used for campaigning were pressed into service to "get before the people."

STAR
ST. LOUIS, MO.

FEB 7 - 1929

Missouri.

CANDIDATES FOR CITY OFFICES SEEK ELECTION ON MERIT OF PUBLIC SERVICE

Effective Slogans and Past Records Figure in Aspirants' Appeal for Vote in Primary

Call
2/7/29
Kansas City

With election less than a month away and the primary three weeks—the campaign for the various city berths has begun in earnest. Platforms are taking shape, meetings held nightly and dopesters giving their reasons why one is to win and the other lose. Campaign headquarters are alive with workers and well-wishers. Snapshots of the candidates will be given below.

For commissioner of parks and public property F. Le Roy Cooke, the present incumbent is up for re-election. Mr. Cooke is well known among the citizens here and has a large following. Since he assumed his office he has appointed Dr. A. Porter Davis as a director of health, Miss Rosa M. Alexander, city health nurse and four sanitary sergeants. Reared and educated in Kansas City, Kas. Mr. Cook is well acquainted with the needs of the community in public service needs. He has also served as civil service commissioner.

A. J. Murray, a druggist is also an aspirant for the park commissionor place. He has had experience in city planing and beautification of the city's present park facilities and pure milk are issued he advocates in his campaign. Mr. Murray was formerly chief of police.

Louis Boeth is making the race for park commissioner. Born in this city in 1890, was reared and received education here and also attended law school. Mr. Boeth was formerly in the life insurance business and having been assigned to debits in which our group predominated is well known among them. This is his first time to enter politics. Mr. Boeth is said to have the support of several leading civic organizations and insurance men. He is in business at 9th street and Walker avenue.

H. F. Schaible is in the race for water and light commissioner and is said to have had twelve years of experience in municipal affairs without a political boss. He has lived here for 35 years. Mr. Schaible was a city councilman in 1094. Under his previous administration as street commissioner it is said that his force was composed of an equal number of employees of both races. Some of the high lights of his platform are :A pay-as-you-go policy, unless for enlargement; strict economy and efficiency and reduction of budget levy for fire hydrants and street lighting. Mr. Schaible numbers many Negroes among his ardent supporters.

The present water and light commissioner, A. H. Strickland wishes to succeed himself. Born here in 1887 Mr. Strickland attended the public school and the K. C. school of law. He has served as the city purchasing agent and as commissioner of revenue and finance. There are said to be nearly 100 colored employees in Mr. Strickland's force. Will Mosby has charge of the ornamental lamp truck, Richard Wilson is foreman of the pipe-laying group, Henry Haywood is a foreman and Tom Brown is night watchman. Mr. Strickland enjoys a much popularity among the group and has many supporters.

H. V. Bumgartner, also a Wyandotte County product seeks the commissioner of parks and public property office. He has never before sought public office or held any appointment. Mr. Bumgartner is in business and has as the basis of his platform to the voters a pledge to using business methods and rendering systematic and efficient service to the public. He has been employed at Swift and Armour packing plants as a government inspector. A square deal to everybody regardless of race, creed or color is also a plank in Mr. Bumgartner's platform.

A. A. Rothaus, candidate for water and light commissioner is a strong advocate for municipal ownership He has lived in the community for 18 years and is in business on Central avenue. He is well known among the group having lived on Troupe and Franklin avenues for several years.

Other candidates whose careers will be reviewed next week are W. J. (Bill) Beets, park commissioner and Rev. George W. Durham, who seeks re-election as member of board of education.

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Also Speaks in 27th—Asserts Administration Has Spent $52,000,000 Honestly.

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The Fifth Ward has a heavy negro population, a factor considered in Kiel's favor. About 100 persons attended last night's meeting, of whom one-half were negroes. They gave the mayor a lukewarm reception. Introducing Miller, Batavia said that the mayor was the first to appoint a negro as a gas-leak inspector and asserted that he had obtained about 100 jobs for negroes from Mayor Miller.

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His subject was "St. Louis, Its Growth and Development." He suggested that the chamber appoint a legislative committee to study civic needs and make recommendations to city officials and the Board of Aldermen.

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"There has been criticism that I spent a lot of money. I want you to understand that I alone cannot appropriate any money. There has been but one surplus in the city treasury in eight years and that was last year, in my administration.

"Two of the largest items in the city's expenditures are the maintenance of the fire and police departments. During the four years preceding my administration the fire department cost the city $7,358,000, and the police department, $14,688,000. By the end of my term the fire department will have cost us $8,114,000, an increase of less than $1,000,000, despite a raise in salaries given firemen in 1925 by a vote of the people. The state control of the police department will have cost us $22,637,000, but you must remember that the police department can force the city government to give it any amount of money it asks for. If we do not do it, we go to jail and forfeit our offices."

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MILLER AND McDANIEL WINNERS IN PRIMARY

Present Mayor Wins Over Former Mayor in Spirited Campaign For Republican Nomination

St. Louis Argus 4/5/29

McDaniel Gallops Away From His Democratic Opponents

Mo.

Mayor Miller, However, Loses All Wards in the City Having Large Negro Vote

The primary election is over, and before the smoke cleared away, it was found that the present mayor Hon. Victor J. Miller, had won out over former Mayor Henry W. Kiel for the Republican nomination and that Lawrence McDaniel was the easy victor over his Democratic opponents.

The next skirmish or battle will be between the Republicans and the Democrats in the coming regular mayoralty election which takes place April 2nd.

It is understood that stiff fight or battle will be made by the Democrats to rest the power of political control from the Republicans who have held sway here for the past twenty years.

Election Returns

In passing, the significant fact that Mayor Miller lost all the Negro wards may not be overlooked. Attention is directed to the 4, 5, 6, 16, 17, 19, 20, and the 23rd wards, all of which have a large Negro vote. In the Sixth ward where the thickest of the fight among Negroes centered the Kiel forces won almost two to one. The poor showing by the workers for Mayor Miller in these wards is attributed by many to the opposition of the "Argus" who kept the Mayor's record constantly before the eyes of the public.

Some Comments

Notwithstanding the fact that the Miller forces spent large sums of money and had many workers in Negro neighborhoods about two months earlier than the Kiel forces did, the showing that was made was very poor. Rev. H. H. Jackson, one of the Mayor's supporters said, "We are to be congratulated for our courage in supporting Mayor Miller under the circumstances. Otherwise, he would not have received anything from the Negroes. We were up against a tough proposition." A city employee in the Fifth ward who always has carried his precinct, said, "he lost this time by over 250 votes." When asked the cause, he said, "The people in the Fifth ward read the Argus and they believed what they read, and voted accordingly." The committeewoman in the Nineteenth ward said, "I never saw the people act like they did this time. You just could-not to do a thing with them. They even refused to ride in the Miller cars to the polls. I guess the Argus did it," as another expressed it. "Not that we loved Kiel more, but it was our opportunity to strike back at Mayor Miller for the way he has treated us, in particular in connection with the treatment of our sick."

Further inquiry indicates that the distrust in Mayor Miller among a large group of colored people will go beyond the primary stage, and will be felt in the election in April. While it is generally conceded that the Repubicans will be the victor at the polls in April, yet a large number will not vote for the present Mayor.

Echoes heard on the streets and other places, whither they gether, indicate that the Democratic nominee, Lawrence McDaniel, a former Circuit Attorney, is a popular candidate, and it is not entirely a bad bet that he will receive a nice vote from colored citizens.

MAYOR MILLER IS RE-ELECTED

Wins by Seven Thousand Plurality. Carries Four Negro Wards, but Loses Heavily in South St. Louis

Mayor Victor J. Miller was re-elected Mayor of this city last Tuesday by nearly seven thousand votes over his Democratic opponent, Lawrence McDaniels. Argus

Unlike the primary vote, all of the Negro wards fell in line and rolled up nice majorities for the present incumbent. But the Mayor lost heavily in South St. Louis. Of course, quite a number of Negro voters, who supported Ex-Mayor Henry W. Kiel in the primary, rather than vote for Mayor Miller stayed at home or "went fishing". 4-5-29

Much speculation is indulged in as to what the people of the city may expect at the hands of the new administration daring the next four years. Among the Negroes, hopes and fears occupy the greater part of their thoughts on the subject. Some are optimistic in their expression while others are pessimistic about the future action of the Mayor. St. Louis Mo.

It is being whispered around the corners and at the little group gatherings that the Mayor is going to give the Negroes some recognition in the way of "worthwhile" appointments. This, of course, is yet to be seen. While others are crying, "Not jobs, but a square deal for the group as a whole."

EX-GOVERNOR HYDE AS A CABINET MEMBER

St. Louis Argus 3/29/29

We were pleased to learn that President Hoover had selected a former Governor of this state in the person of the Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, as a member of his cabinet. We believe that in Mr. Hyde, the President has made a good selection.

As Governor, we thought he made a good Chief Executive of the state. In that it was the writer's privilege to see and know him personally, and to give some study of the man as to his fitness for the high office in the state to which he had been elected to fill. We found in Mr. Hyde that high quality of statesmenship which enabled him to be interested in the welfare of all the people of the state, regardless of race or creed. As Governor, he took the lead in establishing Lincoln University, changing its status from an institute to that of a university. Had it been possible, under the law of the state for him to have remained Governor for four more years, it is reasonable to say that Lincoln would now be a school for higher education for Negro youths of the first rank.

And while he, like other men seeking public offices, was reluctant about making pre-election promises, yet, he regarded the uniforming of Negro Police in St. Louis as such a natural thing that he had no hesitancy about such a promise, and of course, after his election, he sought no excuse; hence, we have Negro police in St. Louis in regular police uniform. His reputation, with us,is that he is a man who keeps his word and a man who is not afraid to make a promise.

So far as filling his new position, we have no misgivings. In thought and actions, he ranks among the big men of the country. We believe he has the "stuff" in him to measure up to the high position to which he has been elevated.

We congratulate him and wish for him much success in his new field of labor.

NEGROES SHOULD NOT ATTEMPT TO BE POLITICIANS, SAYS ELECTION OFFICIAL

Cred 11-15-29

St. Louis Commissioner Tells Group Unfit Candidates Often Lean On Racial Appeal

Kansas City Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — (ANP) The political reputation of citizens here to successfully manuever with the ebb and flow of movements of which they are an integral part was discouraged by Oliver T. Remmers, white, former chairman of the Republican Central committee, now chairman of the board of Election Commissioners, in addressing the "Jim-Crow" division of the St. Louis Safety Council, last Friday night at Sumner high school. He expressed the opinion that members of our race here cannot advance their interests by "trying to be politicians."

Despite the fact that our citizens are using their political power to secure some of the benefits offered by the state and city governments, and intelligent leaders are finding places in legislature and city officialdom Remmers said: "No person of any race, either and especially the colored man, in his development period can give either permanent or effective aid to his group by either seeking or gaining political advancement predicated upon racial grounds. The result is too uncertain and transitory and usually based upon the desire for self-advancement or personal aggrandizement of the individual.

"The cost of the desire for political power of the individual is borne by the group. He who seeks political power too many times capitalizes his race instead of his own fitness."

"Your folk," he said, "should take an interest in governmental affairs and support honest and progressive candidates, but should shun the numerous class of self-appointed and self-anointed men who in every campaign try to peddle the influence of the voters for their own personal gain."

"Advancement of your people as a race," Remmers explained, "rests upon the individual and his own merit and cannot be obtained by the political route.

"I am not unmindful that the Negro is watched closer and more critically observed than the white man. Let all good men and women, individually and not alone by group effort, seek to excel in what you are doing. No matter what your trade or profession may be, labor to be better."

Concluding his address, Remmers held up Booker T. Washington and Frederick Douglass as examples of men who excelled and did not lean on their race for support.

Political - 1929

Elections

New Jersey

Wins in Primary

DR. FRANK S. HARGRAVE, Orange N. J., physician, who won by a large majority a place on the Republican ticket as a Candidate for the State Assembly, representing Essex County. He was the only Negro so designated in the State for the general election in November. He was born and educated in North Carolina, and has been residing in New Jersey just five years

NEWS
NEWARK, N. J.

APR 16 1929

Candidate Chosen By Colored Voters

Republican Association Picks Dr. Hargrave to Succeed Dr. Baxter for Assembly

Dr. Frank S. Hargrave of 83 Kenilworth place, Orange, was selected by the Essex County Colored Republican Association last night as its choice to succeed Assemblyman LeRoy F. Baxter on the Republican Assembly ticket in the June primary. Dr. Baxter, who is serving his third term, has declared he will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

More than 700 colored men and women attended the meeting at Republican County Committee headquarters, 45 Academy street. Edward Handy presided. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. J. H. Hughes of Orange.

Seven candidates were placed in nomination. In addition to Dr. Hargrave there were Dr. E. S. Ballou and Dr. George E. Bell of Montclair; George E. Bates of East Orange and J. M. Burrell, J. S. Stanard and Dr. T. H. Wright of this city. Before the balloting, Mrs. Bates withdrew.

Dr. Hargrave received a plurality on the first ballot. His name will be submitted to County Chairman John H. Scott for consideration by the county executive committee.

Dr. Hargrave was born in North Carolina and is a graduate of Shaw University at Raleigh. He has been practising twenty-five years, the last five in Orange, where he has an office at 222 Main street. He is a former president of the National Medical Society and is chairman of the medical education committee of that organization.

Elected to Assembly

Pittsburgh Pa

11/14/29

DR. FRANK S. HARGRAVE

Physician and surgeon of Orange N. J., was elected to the New Jersey legislature on November 5th with a plurality of 27,000. Dr. Hargrave is a former president of the National Medical Association, chairman of the committee on Medical Education and Hospitals, vice president of the Progressive Building and Loan Association of the Oranges and chairman of the Executive committee of the Orange Republican Club.

C. BION JONES LOSES N. J. ASSEMBLY BATTLE

Courier

Pittsburgh, Pa 11/16/29

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Nov. 14.—The Republican party suffered defeat at the hands of the terrific Hague Democratic machine in Hudson county last Tuesday. The Democratic party, with its mass of 25,000 job holders, fought hard to carry the county and with their aid were able to snow under the opposite party ticket. Though the party lost, it is commendable to note the excellent showing the only race candidate made in the final results. C. Bion Jones, who was a candidate for member of the general assembly of the state, polled 34,642 votes, running high man for the city of Jersey City and fourth high in the county at large. He polled more than 1,000 votes than the candidate for sheriff and nearly 1,000 votes more than the one for county clerk, also receiving more votes than the candidates for register and two members of the board of freeholders. This is a record vote, taking into consideration the fact that he never ran for public office before and also to have this terrific Hague Democratic machine to fight.

Thanks Supporters

"Permit me the opportunity to express my thanks to all of those loyal Republicans, and Democrats as well, who aided me in making such a fine numerical showing in my fight for good government," said Mr. Jones.

"As this was the first time I have ever run for public office, it is encouraging to know that my friends stood by me, even at a personal sacrifice to some of them and in some instances against threats made by some of our supposed to be party leaders."

The Colored Men's Regular Republican Association, Inc., of Hudson county feels grateful to the voters for the loyal manner in which they stood by the candidates which resulted in such a complimentary vote. Taking an active part in the success of the candidate, were found some of the most outstanding citizens, which included former candidate Prince A. Sample, William Smith, Ernest L. De Paur of Trenton, Alonzo Biassey, who was campaign manager; Herbert R. Williams, Hon. Rushford F. Lord and Prof. Thomas W. Merritt. The ladies were headed by Mrs. Selena F. Branham, who employed a group of ladies to make a house-to-house canvass and thus bringing out the voters to the polls. It would be impossible to name the individuals who were working in the candidate's behalf, but due observance was taken of their untiring efforts to assist in putting him over. The Colored Men's Association will carry on, and the first Friday in December will hold its annual election of officers at the headquarters, 354 Forrest street.

New York.

Political - 1929
Elections.

Delany's Defeat

Amsterdam News 11-6-29

FOR THE THIRD TIME New York has failed to elect a Negro to Congress. Hubert T. Delany was defeated by 12,312 votes. His defeat was not so great as the figures indicate, for in the Twenty-third Assembly District, thanks to the efforts of Jack Friedman, he ran ahead of the Republican ticket.

THE STOCK EXCUSE for the defeats of Negro aspirants to Congress has been that white Republicans split the ticket against them. In Delany's case this does not apply. Delany received 27,734 votes; of these, 15,600 were Negro votes. This means that more than 12,000 white Republicans cast their votes for Delany, and there is little reason to say that the contest was decided on racial lines.

CONTRIBUTING causes are the fact that the polls in the Ninteenth and Twenty-first Districts were not opened till 9:30 a. m. and that in the Nineteenth District the voting machines were out of order from one to four hours at a time. This inexcusable lapse should be investigated by the Board of Elections.

THERE IS ONE GREAT underlying cause, a cause which The Amsterdam News has tried to forestall time and time again. That cause is INSUFFICIENT REGISTRATION. The estimate of the number of Negroes who voted is 18,000, whereas 23,000 registered. If the 5,000 non-voters had cast their ballots Delany would not have been elected, though his showing would have been more impressive. Even with the split ballots, the closed polls, the intimidating challenging of voters and unworkable voting machines, Delany would have been elected if enough Negroes had taken the trouble to register and vote. It was not white voters who kept Delany from Congress; it was the Negroes themselves.

STATESMAN
YONKERS, N. Y.

OCT 31 1929

Kept Promises, Mayor Says At Ward Meetings

Large Audiences Hear Him in Spite of Poor Weather

Mayor John J. Fogarty carried his campaign for re-election on his record into five wards, the First, the Third, the Fourth, the Seventh and the Ninth, last night, reiterating his statements of all 1928 promises kept. The audienes were large and enthusiastic despite the inclement weather.

In addition to the meetings, the Republican candidate visited the Lions Club "Lures of 1929," in which he appeared in a scene; presented a gold badge of past sachem to former Common Council President John J. [illegible]ane on behalf of Nepera Tribe, [illegible] R. M., at a banquet at D. O. [illegible]ll on Warburton Avenue, an[illegible]tended a dance of the Yonkers [illegible]utonia Society at Phillipsburgh Hall

The Mayor's first stop on his tour of the city was at the home of Mrs. Anna Kohn, 223 Hawthorne Avenue, where he addressed 45 voters of the First Ward.

Tax Rate Lowered

"We are running this year on our record of what we have done and not appealing to prejudice or passion," the Mayor declared.

"We promised a low tax rate and we gave 2.96 as against 3.19.

"We settled the lighting question which had been before the city for 15 years and as a result got a contract on which $100,000 is to be saved a year—$500,000 during the term of the contract—and these negotiations resulted in a 20 per cent reduction in the private consumers' rates."

Employment Bureau

The Mayor spoke also on the creation of the Municipal Employment Bureau to aid the unemployment conditions, saying 625 men were placed in jobs outside of city work the penetration program in which a new low net cost—a record in the city and the sate—was established at 1.11 per suare yard.

He reviewed the acquisition of the South Yonkers High School site with a saving of $85,100 to the city and noted that the incinerator is now working and that the old burner is being remodelled into a modern plant, although this problem faced other Administrations and was not settled.

Speaking at School 16, the Mayor addressed 65 residents of the Third Ward, touching upon the school program to cost $1,518,000 which was put through this year and which will bring relief to the congestion in School 16.

Civil Service Practice

He also spoke on his adherence to the Civil Service laws by appointing the men on the lists in the order in which they appeared without regard to race, creed or political affiliations.

He mentioned the bond budget which was established this year in fulfilling a pledge of last year's campaign and declared in closing:

"If we can't win on our record without slander, I don't want to be re-elected."

City Judge Charles W. Booth, Charles E. Stahl, candidate for Comptroller; Common Council President John S. Davis; George W. Smyth, candidate for Children's Court Judge, City Treasurer Frederick D. Breithack and other candidates also addressed the meeting. Major Samuel T. Hubbard presided and criticised a Yonkers paper for printing pictures of a few holes in streets when considerable road work had been done in the city under the present administration.

Mayor Addresses Women

The Mayor and other speakers also addressed a meeting of the Women's Progressive Republican Club at 51 Herriot Street, where 40 women met. He reviewed his administration here. Other speakers were Mrs. Charlotte W. Winslow and Assistant United States Attorney Andrew J. McLean.

Forty guests at the home of Loius Abendschein at 331 St. John's Avenue heard the Mayor tell of the bus situation and the attempt made last Spring while officials were out of town to block the city from giving temporary or emergency bus service following the halting of service by the Merchants' Community Bus Transit, Inc.

He also addressed a meeting of the Portuguese American Club at 67 School Street, at which Nathan W. Pollard presided. About 55 Negroes heard him at this meeting.

Negro Appointments

He was praised for his fairness to the Negroes and his adherence to the Civil Service Law by Mr. Pollard.

"I did not appoint any of your people to post to which they were not entitled," the Mayor said. "They were just given what they were entitled to. I promised that I would appoint from the Civil Service list in the order in which the men's names appeared and I merely kept that promise. It so happened that two men on the police list were of your race and I appointed them. They had won their places on the Civil Service list in examination and I was giving them just what they were entitled to."

Commissioner of Public Works William Colquhoun and Corporation Counsel Harry J. Laragh spoke briefly, urging the election of Mayor John J. Fogarty and the full Republican ticket.

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 5 1929

DELANY SAYS FOE RAISES RACE ISSUE

Negro in 21st Congressional District Appeals to Tuttle

LETTER FAKED, HE INSISTS

Accuses Democrats of Blackening Boys to Plead His Cause

Charges that Joseph C. Gavagan Democratic candidate for Representative in Congress in the 21st District "has resorted to the circulation of spurious literature in the white section of the district, which raises the race issue," were made yesterday by Hubert T. Delany, Negro Republican candidate for the office.

Delany alleges that literature bearing his campaign office mark was sent to white voters of the district quoting him as saying that "the Negro race should vote for one of their own color." Not only is this a lie, Delany says, but the entire letter is a fabrication.

"They sent it to the white voters only" Delany said. "It was made to appear as though I had accidently mailed the letters to white voters as well as Negroes. As a matter of fact I never sponsored such literature at all."

Following an appeal by Delany's campaign manager, United States District Attorney Tuttle requested that several Post Office inspectors be assigned the task of unearthing facts concerning the alleged literature.

Delany also charged that Gavagan had hired white boys to black their faces and parade through the streets carrying banners upon which was written, "We want a Negro Congressman."

"I have little regard for any man that wants to ride to Congress on the backs of children," Delany said.

Moore Sees Plot in Appeal for Negro Support

Alderman Fred R. Moore, Republican, of the 19th Aldermanic District in Harlem, last night disclaimed all responsibility for an appeal which, although

t reads as though addressed to Negro voters and urges support of Negro candidates, was in reality distributed among white voters in the lower end of Harlem, Mr. Moore said.

The appeal was alleged to have been sent out by the Colored Republican Club at No. 200 West 135th Street. Mr. Moore, who lives at No. 228 West 135th Street, asserted no such club exists and called the document a "malicious attempt" to injure him and other Negro candidates by making it appear they are seeking support on grounds of racial prejudice.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

NOV 5 1929

Walker Scorns Racial Vote Pleas in Harlem Talk

Candidates who seek vote through appeals to racial feelin were held up to scorn last nigh by Mayor Walker in a talk to mor than one thousand members o the National Colored Democrac in Harlem.

The Mayor closed his speech before this audience with a statement that he expects re-electio by the largest plurality ever give a Mayoralty candidate in this city

BASED ON RECORD.

On the subject of racial appeal the Mayor said:

"Some people think that you have to match one race against another, but if you have a record, and you know it is a good record, you do not have to get excited. You do not have to denounce anybody, but, on the contrary, you can afford to be generous. You can even be polite to a fellow that you know you have licked.

"Please understand when you go to the polls tomorrow, that I didn't ask for a single colored vote. I didn't ask for an Italian vote. I didn't ask for a German vote, nor an Irish vote. I asked for approval of a record that spells the greatest amount of building that has ever occurred in this city in any four years of its life."

NVITED TO SPEAK.

The meeting was not a forma campaign meeting. The Mayo appeared before the gathering i response to an invitation extend ed to him in its behalf by Civi Service Commissioner Ferdinan Q. Morton, who presided.

The meeting was held in St Luke's hall, No. 125 West On Hundred and Thirtieth street.

A LESSON FROM NEW YORK

HUBERT DELANY, the Republican candidate for Congress from the 21st District of New York, which includes much of the Negro community of Harlem, was beaten by 13,000 votes in the recent election. He carried the solid Negro districts four to one but lost the solid white districts six to one.

Who is to blame for the failure to send this young colored man to the House of Representatives? Was it the white people? Over 12,000 of them voted for this Negro. Was it the Negroes? In a way it was and in a way it was not.

In the first place, the 21st Congressional District of New York is about the largest in population in the United States. Negroes constitute but two-fifths of this population. In the second place, the district has had Democratic Congressmen for years. A white Republican would have stood as little chance as did a black Republican. New York is a Democratic city and Republican officeholders are few and far between. Again, a large number of the Negro citizens in New York are Democrats and properly so since the Democratic Party as represented by Tammany Hall has been very kind to them.

But after taking everything into consideration, the fact remains that there are enough Negro Republicans in the 21st Congressional District of New York to elect a Negro Congressman IF THEY WOULD REGISTER. Unfortunately large numbers WILL NOT register. They will talk a great deal but they will not register in order to vote and make their talk amount to something.

What is true of Negroes in New York is true of Negroes in other parts of the country where they can register and vote unmolested. We must learn the value of registration. We must realize the deep significance of political power. We must realize that when we disfranchise ourselves we can expect little consideration from the other fellow. The ballot is a powerful weapon in the hands of any group and considering the lowly status of Negroes in this country it is little short of criminal that colored folk should in such large numbers everywhere neglect to avail themselves of this weapon.

There is something ludicrous about Negroes in the East North and West lamenting the disfranchisement of their brethren in the South and yet failing to qualify for the franchise themselves.

NEW YORK
Illustrated News

NOV 8 1929

COLORED ALDERMEN RAISE RACE ISSUE

By LOUIS RUPPEL.

The first colored leader of either party in the board of aldermen will be named for the new term by the Republican minority group—or the powerful Harlem faction will bolt the G. O. P. The threat, with its accompanying demand for an immediate decision, came yesterday when it became apparent the choice of a minority leader must be made between two colored and two white Republican aldermen.

Selection of the party leader in the board has always been made on the basis of seniority, and with the defeat of Alderman Frank Dotzler of the Sixth district, in Tuesday's election, the post became vacant. Either Fred R. Moore or John C. Hawkins, colored alderman from Harlem, if the seniority rule is followed, must be named since Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, while elected, is only completing the term of Representative Ruth Pratt of the silk-stocking Fifteenth district. Dr. Frank A. Manzella is a newcomer, having balanced Dotzler's defeat by winning over a Democrat in Fiorello H. LaGuardia's home district, the Twentieth, although the G. O. P. lost one minority seat to a Queens Tammany man.

Won't Stand for Baldwin.

George W. Harris, prominent editor and the G. O. P.'s colored leader in the twenty-first district, Harlem, was the first to serve notice he would not permit the color line to be drawn.

"We won't stand for Baldwin's selection," he said, "and the Republican party can ill afford to lose votes."

The custom has been for the aldermen to choose their own minority leader, which carries an extra $2,500 a year and a private office, but in this instance the vote would probably be a stand-off.

Baldwin's Attitudee.

Baldwin said last night he thought the matter "can be worked out equitably."

"I have no objection personally to having a colored leader," he said, "but I think it is wrong of Harlem to take the attitude it has. I would certainly oppose Alderman Moore, because he has voted with the Democrats too often to be representative of the minority. In my mind it is not a question of seniority but of who is best representative of the whole Republican party, and Harlem is only a part of the organization."

The possibility of Manzella voting for one of the colored aldermen was another source of speculation, political observers feeling the action might be taken in revenge for Republican desertion of LaGuardia in the mayoralty fight.

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC

NOV 8 1929

2 NEGROES IN LINE FOR HIGH OFFICE AS LAWMAKERS

There are two Republican aldermen, both Negroes, who, under the rules of seniority, are entitled to the minority chairmanship of the Board of Aldermen.

They are Frederick R. Moore of the 19th District and John C. Hawkins of the 21st District. Hawkins is a lawyer, Moore a publisher. Both came into the board in 1927.

The minority chairmanship appointment must be made before January 1 by Samuel Koenig, Republican leader of New York county.

Alderman Moore is regarded as somewhat of an insurgent, but Alderman Hawkins is an organization man. Both have powerful backing, and if one or the other isn't named by Koenig there'll be "a ruckus in Harlem."

There will be two other Republican members in the board on January 1. One is Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3d, of the Fifteenth Assembly, or Blue Stocking district, who succeeded to the unexpired term of Mrs. Ruth Pratt when she resigned to take her seat in Congress, and the other Dr. Frank A. Manzella of the Twentieth (Manhattan) District, just elected.

NOT WHITE VOTERS' FAULT

The race made by Hubert T. Delany in New York is another refutation of the charge that white voters will bolt a Negro candidate even when he is their party's nominee. Delany received 12,000 white votes, according to the Amsterdam News, our esteemed New York contemporary. The rest of his 27,000 votes were Negroes.

The trouble is elsewhere. The registered Negro vote was 28,000 of whom only 18,000 voted. This loss of 5,000 is only the small part, because far more Negroes refused to register than to vote after they had registered.

In St. Louis where Joseph McLemore made the race for congress as a democrat, he received thousands of white votes, and failed only because of too little Negro support. Here in our city we have a Negro member of the legislature, L. A. Knox, because he was able to carry white republican strength along with Negroes.

Failure to register is the race's besetting sin. Failure to vote affects a smaller number. Neither is defensible, because both are political suicide. Until we get the beam out of our own eye by doing our full citizen duty, we ought to bear without complaint any attitude white voters may take toward a Negro candidate. But if we will talk, while yet our own part is left undone, we might at least be truthful and give to whites their due of credit for loyalty to their party nominees even when they are Negroes.

Portrait - 1929

Elections

New York.

Campaign Afterthoughts

THE DAY AFTER ELECTION there was considerable discouragement in Harlem. For the third time New York had failed to send a Negro to Congress, and the people gloomily wondered if they would ever be able to send one there. In this campaign there had been more enthusiasm than ever before, yet they had failed.

BUT A THOUGHTFUL REVIEW of the situation shows that there is far less ground for dejection than was at first supposed. Though the major object of electing a Negro to Congress was not attained, Harlem is in a more advantageous position politically than before. For the first time Harlem has two colored men in the Assembly and two on the Board of Aldermen. One of these men is due to become the minority leader of the Board—something unheard of before.

IT IS ALSO EVIDENT how much the Republican party of the city owes to Harlem. The party has dwindled in power until Harlem has become one of its main strongholds in Manhattan. It is only fitting, therefore, that a Harlem Alderman should lead the Republican minority.

NEGRO DEMOCRATS have argued that Harlem Negroes should support the Tammany ticket because Tammany has given the Negro more recognition than the Republicans. They point to the large number of Negroes holding good positions under the city government, ignoring the fact that many of these are civil service positions which would be held under any administration. They urge the fact that Tammany, too, has nominated Negroes and elected them; but Tammany has done it only when the Republican candidate also was a Negro. Tammany has never nominated a Negro candidate to run against a white Republican. If Tammany wishes to give the Negro larger recognition, why has it not nominated a Negro for Congress? A Negro Tammany nominee would be practically sure of election to Congress.

TO RETURN to the Republican situation, Delany's run for Congress showed that it is more than possible to elect a Negro to Congress from Harlem if Negro citizens will only register in greater numbers. The drive for registration should not wait till next fall. It should start now, with an unremitting agitation, week after week, to educate the people politically. With the enthusiasm roused by the Delany run, with two Harlem districts under Negro leadership, with two Assemblymen and two Negro Aldermen, Harlem has made a political advance that will lead to greater advances. There is no need to be discouraged.

Alderman Hawkins Brands Mrs. Warner 'Spite Candidate' as Race Nears End

Declares Independent Candidate Entered Fight to Draw Votes From Republican Camp—Hits Austin as Incapable

Amsterdam News

John Clifford Hawkins, alderman of the Twenty-first District, who is seeking re-election under the regular Republican banner, jammed a black cigar in his jaw yesterday and delivered a tattoo of verbal blows at his independent and Democratic opponents.

10-30-29

Mr. Hawkins assailed Mrs. E. Hortense Warner, a Republican, who is the candidate of the Harlem Citizens' Committee, and branded her campaign as one of spite by a person without enough backbone to enter the primaries and fight. He also took occasion to strike at William H. Austin, his Democratic opponent, whom he termed lacking in "capability to fill the office which he seeks." The alderman's statement says in part:

New York Age

"I believe that I should be elected on my record of continued accomplishments and service to the public over a period of twelve years. During that time I have served three times as a member of the Assembly, five and a half years as assistant counsel to the Shipping Board, and am at present serving as a member on the Board of Aldermen.

"During my public service I took a prominent part in the building rent law which passed the New York legislature in 1920. I introduced and passed a bill cleaning a new municipal court district covering Harlem in which a colored man could be elected. This bill was disapproved of by a Tammany Hall mayor and was, therefore, void.

"I was instrumental in passing the Sunday baseball and Sunday movies. My reason for doing so—I thought that a wholesome baseball game and a wholesome movie were better than sitting in the back room of a grog shop..

"During my service on the Board of Alldermen I helped to build the rent law which is now before the courts for a review. Last spring, together with the help of ladies in my district, I compelled the Tammany Hall administration to at least temporarily clean up my district and remove the dirt and filth from the basements of the houses.

"By reason of my activities the tenement house department put violations on more than 250 tenement houses and brought action against the owners of about fifty to compel them to remove these violations and make the houses livable.

"I have consistently worked for the reduction of taxes which would mean cheaper rents. I have consistently worked for mandatory raises of several civil service employees. I believe in a system whereby the government should be run as cheaply as possible, and more left in the pocket to support the home. During my term as alderman I have been at the services of the people of my district. The only thing I ask is judgment on demerits.

Flays Mrs. Warner.

"There is a candidate whose only hope is to take away votes from me. This person was formerly a Republican and did not have the nerve and backbone enough to go into the primaries and fight it out there. The candidacy, in my judgment, is a dishonest one.

"This person knows that she cannot hope to be elected. If she believes that she can be elected under the conditions that obtain, she shows her unfitness for the office. If she knows she cannot be elected, it is proof positive that her candidacy is a spite proposition.

"My Democratic opponent is loud in trying to tell the public what I have not done. He does not suggest a single remedy. He states that I have not been taken in. Republicans don't get taken in. In my judgment he possesses neither the experience nor capability to fill the office which he seeks."

NEW YORK HERALD

NOV 5 1929

Walker Recites His Tolerance in Plea to Negroes

'Strictly Color Blind,' He Assures Harlem Audience in Final Campaign Speech

Mayor Walker, addressing about 2,000 Negro voters last night, in St. Luke's Hall, in Harlem, told his audience that he was "strictly color blind," and, as a public servant, entertained no prejudices of race, creed or color. He declared that he did not seek votes from any racial group, but entirely on the record of his administration for the last four years.

The Harlem meeting, which had not been regularly scheduled, developed into a general appeal to the Negro voters by nearly all the candidates on the local Democratic ticket. Aldermanic President Joseph V. McKee also made a brief speech. Comptroller Charles W. Berry was not able to attend on account of illness. There was an overflow crowd who listened to the speeches through the aid of amplifiers.

Crain and Miller Speak

The other speakers included former Justice Thomas C. T. Crain, candidate for District Attorney; Borough President Julius Miller, running for re-election; Judge Amedeo A. Bertini, candidate for judge of General Sessions; Justice Albert Cohn, candidate for Supreme Court; Corporation Counsel Arthur J. W. Hilly, and the local candidates for alderman.

The Mayor was in good humor, despite the fact that he was suffering from a severe cold. His Negro audience frequently applauded his remarks. The Mayor made reference to the New York newspapers and humorously quoted what they would probably say about him the morning after election when, he declared emphatically, he would be eligible for four years more at City Hall.

In anticipation of his victory today the Mayor said, the newspapers which had opposed him during the campaign already had alibis in sight for tomorrow morning.

"Now, you know, just between ourselves," said the Mayor, "and don't let this leak out—there is a great deal o

forced, strained excitement, the old variety of tearing things to tatters, the kind of fellow without a voice that is going to run over everybody. And there are papers published in this city which are equally enthusiastic in the hope of accomplishing or bringing some assistance to the aforesaid candidate. Let me tell you the secret.

"There probably is not a newspaper including those opposing my candidacy, but already has its editorial written for Wednesday morning. Let me save you the expense of buying the papers. This is probably how they will read: 'Well, after all, now that he is elected we will have the satisfaction of a good-natured, well dressed Mayor who will probably take a few more trips, who will probably continue to hold receptions on the front doorstep of City Hall. But you must admit (remember this is Wednesday morning) that in the four years that he has been Mayor considerable progress for the benefit of this city has been made. Now you watch."

The Mayor referred briefly to the record of his administration, declaring that the only kind of speech he had made during the campaign was on the record. If the record isn't good, he said, "then I am no good." Some one in the audience shouted: "That is wrong, James." The Mayor insisted it was right, and that he would stand or fall on the record. He promised to study and investigate the new housing improvement that John D. Rockefeller Jr. had built in the upper section of the city. The Mayor said he had not come to talk about "our colored citizens."

Free of Discrimination

"I will not refer to a group of people who live in this vicinity as colored citizens of the City of New York," he continued. "I cannot remember using the word for the last four years until tonight. When I go over to Tenth Avenue, I do not talk about the Irish citizens of the City of New York; and if I go to Yorkville, I do not talk about the German or the Hungarian citizens; and when I go to Greenwich Village, I do not talk about the white citizens of the City of New York either because long since out of my mind, as well as out of my heart as a public servant went, and went forever, all discriminations and distinctions, even as you have said, of any race, creed or color.

"There are those who do it, and there always will be. There are those who play upon your emotions, and there are those who would discriminate. So please, please understand me, when you go to the polls tomorrow. Remember I didn't ask for a single colored vote, I didn't ask for an Italian vote, I didn't ask for a German or an Irish vote. I asked for an approval of a record that spells the greatest building that has ever occurred in this city in any four years of its life."

The Mayor paid a compliment to Alderman Fred Moore, Negro Republican Alderman from the Harlem district, commending his work as a member of the Board of Aldermen. He said he, although he was a Republican. The Mayor said that didn't mean that he had changed his politics—that he was still loyally devoted to the principles of Democracy.

The Mayor referred to his Republican opponent in the city election as "the transient Socialist" who early in the campaign declared that, if elected, he would abolish the Board of Aldermen.

"I still believe in the Board of Aldermen," said the Mayor. "I still think it is a serious legislative body. And I say to both of the aldermanic candidates that the 'transient Socialist' now running on the Republican ticket probably would not have to abolish the board if he were elected. The Board of Aldermen would leave town."

Toward the end of his speech the Mayor referred to the remark of Ferdinand Q. Morton, Civil Service Commissioner, who presided, "that no political party in the city had done as much for the city as Tammany Hall."

"Put your finger on it," said the Mayor, addressing Mr. Morton. "No political party throughout the history of this city has ever done a fraction of the good for the city that has been done by Tammany Hall, and without discrimination of any kind."

Jack Johnson, former heavyweight champion, was in the audience, and the Mayor noticed him. Johnson started to go up to greet the Mayor, but some of his friends stopped him.

"Come on up here, big boy," the Mayor said, and shook hands with Johnson. The Mayor concluded by saying that "everything had been straightened out," and he guessed they all understood each other. He said he was convinced that he would be elected by the largest plurality ever given to a candidate for Mayor in the history of the city.

NEW YORK SUN

NOV 4 1929

CLEAN SWEEP ORDER IS SENT OUT BY CURRY

Tammany Leader Tells Aids Whole Walker Ticket Must Win.

LAGUARDIA SAYS HE'LL WIN

Both Candidates Claim Honors by Small Majority in Queens Race.

By GEORGE VAN SLYKE.

Cries of fraud to be practiced in the election tomorrow; charges that Tammany is attempting colonizing on the largest scale in recent years; another broadside from the Republicans accusing the Walker administration of nearly every political crime known and a hurried and rather surprising last-minute clash of the organizations for the big negro vote in Harlem feature the closing hours of the municipal campaign.

"Carry every Assembly district in Manhattan and elect every Democrat running for office," is the final word from John F. Curry, new chief of Tammany, now managing his first city campaign and seeking in this contest to cement his grip and establish himself firmly in his leadership.

The Democrats concede that Fiorello H. LaGuardia is holding his own with the Italian voters and it is estimated that he will poll more than 00,000 Italian-Democratic votes. The Republicans say it will pass 50,000. Yet, in spite of that loss, the Walker managers adhere to their figure that he will have more than 500,000 plurality.

Although the outcome tomorrow seems generally discounted and there appears on the surface no upset at the finish to make necessary revision of the predictions that Walker and the Democrats will clean up in the election, there seems to be feverish activity in certain quarters to hold the voters in line.

Mayor Walker surprised even his headquarters by announcing he was going to Harlem tonight to appeal to the negro voters. Aided by Hubert T. Delany, negro Republican nominee for member of Congress, and one of the ablest members of his race in that district, the Republicans have been making a big drive for two weeks in the negro districts. Word has come to Tammany Hall that the negro voters who have been drifting away from the Republicans in recent campaigns were going back. The Mayor will help the leaders in the Harlem districts by speaking in St. Luke's Hall, 125 West 130th street.

Norman Thomas and his Socialist party managers are satisfied that he will end the contest on the top of the wave. He sensed a strong movement in his favor about two weeks ago. Then it seemed to recede. In the closing hours the Socialists see Thomas picking up again and credit this to the evidence they have that thousands of Republicans who have been wavering finally have decided to go to Thomas as the best means of rebuking both the old political organizations.

One of the strongest points scored against LaGuardia at the finish is made by Joseph Goodman, engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, in a sworn statement concerning the purchase of the Citizens Water Supply Company, in which proceeding the Republican nominee for Mayor was special counsel for the city.

Richard E. Enright, whose candidacy seems to have faded out of the political picture, said his campaign had cost $50,000 and he regarded the money as well spent if it has served only to arouse the independent voters. If the city is ever to be redeemed it will be done by independent votes represented in a movement like his, the former Police Commissioner said. He did not concede his defeat, insisting he had a good chance to be elected tomorrow. The Republican party has failed to show leadership. The candidate said he was not through with politics; that he expected the Square Deal Party to continue as a unit for future elections and that he might some day run for office again.

About Water Works.

In a page advertisement last week, the Democrats charged that it cost the city $1,584,612 more to acquire the Queens water property by the LaGuardia method of condemnation that it would have if the city had accepted the offer of purchase made privately by the company to the city. LaGuardia's answer was the charge was false and unfair in that it did not show that the city acquired more acres by condemnation than were offered in the private sale. Mr. Goodman, for thirty years a city engineer, said the fact was the city got 133 acres less than was offered by the company in the private sale at the lower price.

His statement follows:

"The records show that Samuel Moran offered the property to the city March 16, 1921, and asked $4,250,000 for it. The Moran offer included 425 acres at $10,000 an acre.

"The Board of Estimate, in which LaGuardia sat as president of the Board of Aldermen, rejected the offer, and LaGuardia introduced and had passed a resolution to condemn the property. This was done after the expiration of LaGuardia's term and after he had served as counsel for the city in the final condemnation.

"Under the LaGuardia condemnation proceeding, the city paid $5,834,612 for only 292 acres of the original tract, making the price $19,000 an acre, including the LaGuardia fee, as compared with $10,000 an acre for the entire tract."

Real Fight in Queens.

The contest in Queens continues a real fight to the end with George U. Harvey, Republican, and Edward W. Cox, Democrat, claiming victory by a few thousand. The politicians believe it may go 10,000 either way, although the Democrats do appear to be leading and helped tremendously by the strong Walker drift, which may carry that borough for the Democratic city ticket by 60,000 or more. Harvey is making a terrific battle at the finish with the support of the independent elements.

Harold G. Aron, Republican nominee for Comptroller, today called on all public agencies to advertise the fact that for the first time the voter need have no fear that the political organization can check on how the individual casts his ballot. The voting machine assures absolute secrecy, he pointed out. The machine gives only totals and the timid voter need no longer stand in dread of being punished by havig his ballot identified after election.

"The campaign is won," LaGuardia said. "Jimmy Walker had to cancel his social engagements for another evening to go up to Harlem—rattled, baffled, confused, ashamed, caught with the goods. And who did they call last night to help them—Stewart Browne, to make a last minute plea—the man they kicked out of the Board of Estimate meetings."

LaGuardia issued his bill of particulars setting up his issues against Tammany. Again today he expressed confidence he would win and said he was free of any obligation or promise to any organization or person. He is risking the hearts of the people against the dollars of Tammany to win tomorrow, he said.

Friends of Isaacs' Made Race Appeal

Amsterdam

Clean Elections Committee Shows How Democrats Inflamed Hatred

10-30-29

The Citizens' Committee for Clean Elections yesterday issued a statement calling attention to the fact that a handbill designed to inflame racial hatred was circulated last November by the Harlem Betterment Association, an organization supporting the candidacy of Irwin Isaacs, white, for the Assembly on the Democratic ticket in the Nineteenth District.

New York N.Y.

The circular read in part:

"In the Democratic enrollment there is 95 per cent white and 5 per cent colored. Our backs are to the wall.

"We must fall in line. Upon the records in Albany our Assemblyman, Mr. Grenthal, introduced a bill to have a colored judge decide your cases. To whom is he catering? . . . Our classrooms are very colorful,' something that Mr. Grenthal does not try to remedy; and furthermore, ashamed to even live among us. . . . If Mr. Abraham Cohen meets you or his representative calls on you, ask him who his boss is (his answer will be the truth) Mr. Charles Anderson, the internal revenue collector, a very prominent colored gentleman. . . .

"Mr. Cohen is his secretary. Now figure out why Mr. Cohen asks you to vote for Mr. Grenthal. . . . This, you voters must stop. The only way to stop this is to vote for Irwin Isaacs, your Democratic candidate for Assembly."

Political - 1929 Elections

New York.

Small Registration, Intimidation of New Voters and Damaged Machines Swell Gavagan Plurality —Delany Ahead of Ticket in 23rd A. D.

Amsterdam News 11-6-29
New York N.Y.

Harlem marched to the polls yesterday and lost a valiant fight to elect Hubert T. Delany, Republican, Congressman of the Twenty-first District. Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, was elected as the heavily registered Twenty-second, Twenty-third and Thirteenth Districts swelled his total to 40,046. Delany received 27,734 votes.

Only in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first did Delany carry the districts. Gavagan took a heavy toll in the other three districts.

It was clearly indicated the young G. O. P. assistant U. S. attorney lost his battle because his supporters were not enrolled in sufficient numbers. While the eastern section of Harlem, a Republican stronghold, gave him almost its complete strength, the contest was hopelessly waged against odds.

Despite the raising of the race issue by Gavagan forces, the deliberately tampered with in order to stay the wave of enthusi-
lamaging of voting machines in two districts and intimidation astic voters seeking to cast their ballots for Delany and other
of voters in others, Delany ran only a few votes behind the Republican candidates.
icket in the Thirteenth and Twenty-first. With the severe de-
feat handed the heads of the Republican legions even in the
Harlem districts, he was the one G. O. P. who consistently gained
in stronghold of the party of Lincoln.

Harlem showed herself loyal to her own throughout, how-
ever, and gained two Assemblymen and re-elected her Aldermen
of the Nineteenth and Twenty-first.

The two Assemblymen elected are Lamar Perkins, young
awyer, who defeated Archie Tolk, white, Democrat, and Francis
E. Rivers, Harvard graduate, who won over Irwin Isaacs, Demo-
crat, also whit.

Alderman Fred R. Moore, perhaps the most popular Harlem
candidate entered in the election in a decade, not only won in
he strongly Republican Nineteenth, but gave Edward F. Kelly
decided thrashing in the Thirteenth, a district where the Demo-
crats hold sway except in a few election districts.

Plot Hinted.

Nowhere, except perhaps in the Bronx, was balloting car-
ied on under such difficulties as in Harlem. At 9:30 a. m. 100
voting machines in the eastern section of the Twenty-first Con-
gressional District were reported "out of order." The Delany
headquarters estimated that the G. O. P. candidate lost more
than a thousand votes because of this condition.

It was believed in many quarters that the machines were

Hundreds forced to go to work early poured into the streets early yesterday morning only to find that the machines would not register their choice. Calls poured fast and thick upon The Amsterdam News and the Delany headquarters, protesting the hold-up.

In many election districts complaints were made that the officials themselves hindered the voting by challenging the voters. While the prospective voters were being questioned many persons became disgusted or were forced to leave because of other duties.

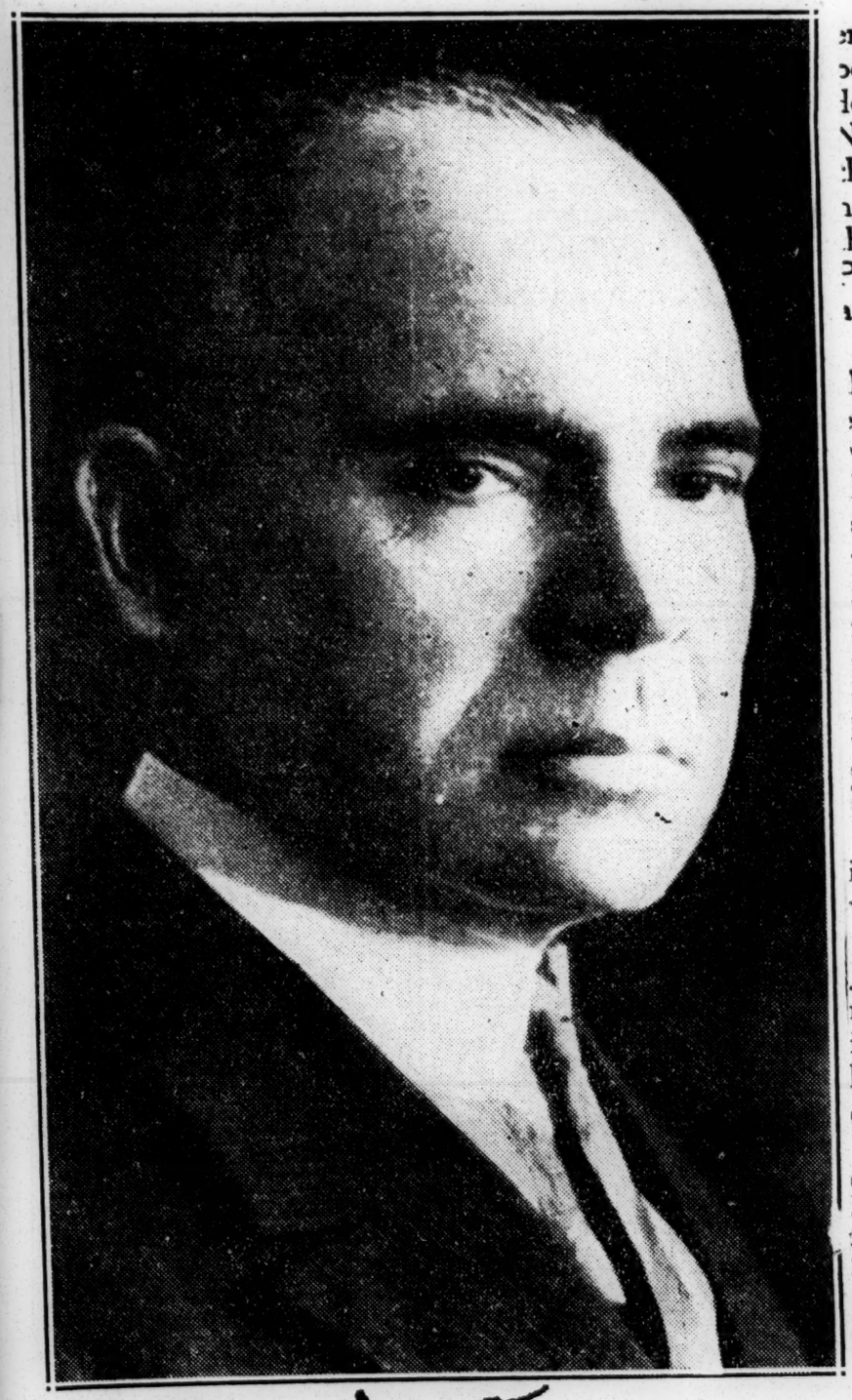
At P. S. 89 an election official was removed by Capt. Edward Bracken of the West 135th street police station when complaints were placed before him by Delany's supporters and the special deputy attorney generals working under the direction of Col. William Hayward

Other places where Harlem citizens encountered opposition when they appeared were chiefly in the Italian and Jewish sections of East Harlem. Complaints were made concerning "breakdowns" at 1553 Madison avenue, in the Seventeenth Assembly District; at 116 West 128th street and 28 East 134th street of the Nineteenth Assembly District.

Delany Threatened.

Delany was twice threatened by thugs when he appeared at the polls to observe the voting and supervise his workers and assistants. Following hostile demonstrations yesterday morning

Unopposed in Primary



Amsterdam News
John Clifford Hawkins
9-11-29 New York, N.Y.

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Primary Fights

Amsterdam News

NEXT TUESDAY, September 17, voters who are enrolled with regular political parties will go to the polls to O. K. or veto the candidates their party has designated for the elective offices to be filled in the November election. Of the two major political parties, the Democratic candidates in this section of the city have clean sailing, except for the rumpus going on in the Thirteenth Assembly District between Alderman Patrick S. Dowd and Andrew B. Keating for leader and alderman of the district. Both are white.

9-11-29

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY has no such luck this year and an unusually large number of voters are expected to vote in Tuesday's Primary election in the Nineteenth and Twenty-first Assembly Districts. In the Nineteenth, Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal, who is also the leader of the district, is to have both his renomination to the Assembly and his leadership contested. Francis R. Rivers, an attorney of note, is a candidate for the Republican Assembly nomination, and Colonel Charles W. Fillmore is a candidate for the executive leadership. In addition to this, George W. Harris, who received the designation for the Board of Aldermen, is being strenuously opposed by Fred R. Moore, the present incumbent, for the nomination.

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS has already expressed itself on this fight and awaits now the verdict of the voters.

IN THE TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT, Alderman John Clifford Hawkins has no opposition in the Primary, but Mrs. E. Hortense Warner has declared her intention of opposing him in the general election, while Lamar Perkins is opposing William Whynman, the designee, who is white, for the Assembly nomination.

HUBERT T. DELANY, Republican designee for Congress from the Twenty-first Congressional District, which embraces nearly all of five Assembly Districts, scotched the opposition of George Hiram Mann, white, by having his name taken off the ballot. Mann on Monday sought an injunction in the Supreme Court to compel the Board of Elections to restore his name. Nevertheless, Delany is expected to win the nomination by a wide margin, but voters who desire to see another Negro run and be elected to Congress will be careful to vote in the Primary for the man the party has designated.

NEW YORK EVENING
TELEGRAM & MAIL

NOV 5 1929

~~NEGRO~~ CROWDS CHEER WALKER 'VICTORY' TALK

Predicts Election by Largest Plurality Ever Received by Mayoralty Candidate.

SAYS HE'S "COLOR BLIND"

Harlem Enthusiastic Over His Declaration of "No Race Distinction."

Mayor James J. Walker is confident today of the largest plurality eve. given a Mayoralty candidate.

He told that to a wildly-cheering Harlem meeting of Negroes which overflowed St Luke's Hall, 125 W. 130th St., last night. The Mayor had made of the gathering the most demonstrative audience of his campaign by such remarks as:—

"I am color blind. I see no distinction between color or creed.

"For the next four years there will be no difference in the treatment, in the consideration of the people of this city, no matter where they were born, where they go to church or what color of skin God Almighty sent them into the world with.

No "Colored Citizens."

"I will not refer to the group of people who live in this vicinity as the colored citizens I cannot remember using that word during the last four years until tonight. When I go to Tenth Ave. I do not talk about the Irish citizens. If I go to Yorkville I do not talk about the German and Hungarian citizens."

He reminded his audience that he had written into the laws the statute unmasking the Ku Klux Klan when he served in the Legislature He pointed out that Democratic candidates for office from Harlem were of Irish, Jewish and Negro extraction.

He spoke of his pride in escorting Lionel Licorice, Negro hero of the ris disaster, to City Hall to dec

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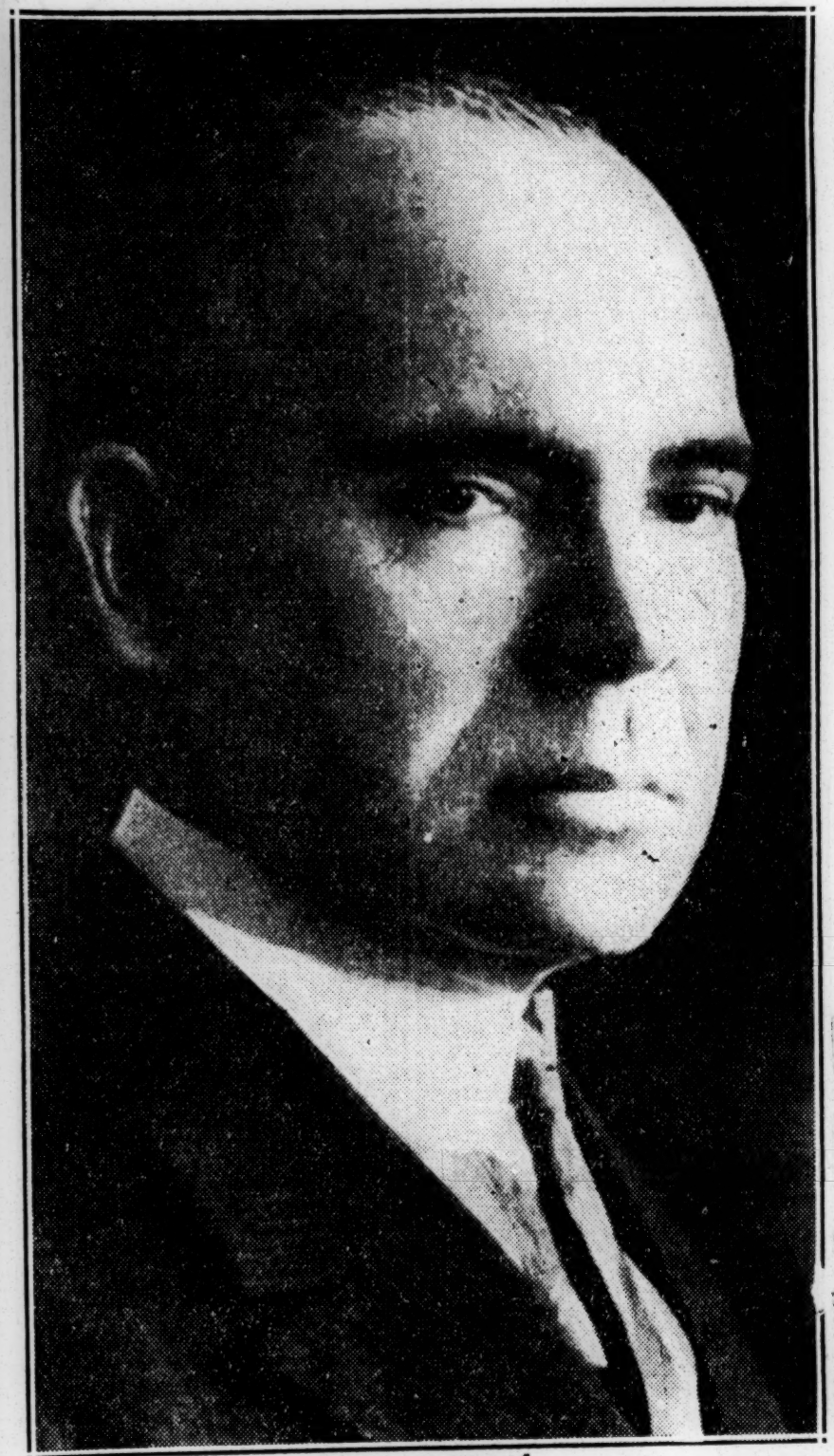

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Political - 1929

Elections

Neglect to Register Is Cause

[Chicago Defender Press Service]

New York, Nov. 15.—Behind the terrible beating which the local Democratic party administered to the Republican forces in this city last week, the future of our forces politically was clearly indicated.

Chicago Def. 11-16-29

No longer may he be relied upon for the major part of his support to the Republican party. Like the white men, he, too, has become the political opportunist, and the party of Abraham Lincoln, because of the martyr, no longer appeals to him on the score of freeing the slaves.

Analyzing the figures as shown in those districts where votes of the Race either predominate or figure largely, an amazing independence in voting is seen. Taking the vote of Hubert T. Delaney, defeated candidate for congress from the 23d congressional district, we find the following comparisons with Delaney's vote and that cast for Major La Guardia, Republican candidate for mayor:

	Delaney	La Guardia
13th assembly dist...	3,079	3,824
19th assembly dist...	4,064	5,193
21st assembly dist...	9,601	5,692
22d assembly dist...	3,682	4,464
23d assembly dist...	7,308	6,393

The 13th, 19th and 21st are the districts containing the bulk of Harlem's Race population, with the 19th and 21st predominating. In all three districts live a vast number of Democratic adherents of the Race, yet we find Delaney holding his own with a remarkable vote in the 21st district. The 22d and 23d districts are almost 100 per cent white and known to be heavy Democratic districts, yet here, too, the Race candidate held his own with the candidate for mayor.

But Harlem's chances of adding a Race congressman to Chicago's representative was lost when the registration of our people showed that not enough were interested to come out and register in order to be able to vote in the election.

Party Lines Fade

The disparity in the votes of the 21st and 19th assembly districts indicate that John C. Hawkins, Republican alderman from the former district, will be the preference over Fred R. Moore, who was successful again in being re-elected to the board of aldermen from the latter district, in being designated minority leader of the Republican party in the board.

Of Greater New York's 65 aldermen, but four are Republicans, including the two white men newly elected.

Since Hawkins and Moore are the senior members, to one or the other must go the honor of minority leader, with the additional $2,500 in pay and the regular $5,000 aldermanic salary and an office in the city hall.

It is likely that the Republicans, particularly the "high-hatters," of which the party so greatly abounds in this city, will not relish this. Due to the reported regularity with which Moore voted with the Democrats and his known friendliness with Mayor Walker, plus the fact that he did little or no campaigning for the Republican candidate for mayor, he is out of the picture for the added plum.

The fact that La Guardia failed to carry any district, while all the candidates of the Race were elected except the congressional candidate shows that party lines faded.

There is not a little pathos in young Delaney's defeat for congress. If ever a man batt'ed gamely for a forlorn cause, it was he. In this he was manfully aided by his campaign manager, William M. Kelly, who gave as a labor of love weeks of his time.

Defender 11-16-29

Professional Harlem politicians were went to criticize Delaney's selection of Kelly as campaign manager, but the results show that no one could have accomplished much more against the terrible odds in Democratic plurality plus an almost total lack of money, the sinews of any war.

He got many a Race vote that was bound over to Tammany for many reasons, but for purely Race reasons went to Delaney.

Across the bridge in Brooklyn the same results were registered in the districts peopled mainly by our people, who were counted on to be among Major La Guardia's main supporters in the election. As congressman, Mr. La Guardia has exhibited at all times great friendliness for us and has always voted right on all national questions affecting us; yet the Race showed that they, too, have become political opportunists.

So great is the Democratic grip on the entire city of New York that if anyone has political ambitions these days he cannot hope to achieve them in any other way than by allying himself with Tammany hall. The 17th assembly district of Brooklyn has been a Republican stronghold, made so by the heretofore heavy Republican vote of the Race.

Spurred on by the active campaign carried on by Rev. Thomas S. Harter, pastor of Holy Trinity Baptist church, in aid of the entire Democratic ticket, and given the example of the entrance into politics of some of Brooklyn's former "elite" members, under the direction of Maj. Frank Chisholm, together with a lavish expenditure of money hundreds of Racial votes were taken away from the Republican party in that

New York

district, grasping it out of the Republican fold and making the whole city of Greater New York lost to the G. O. P. in every district this year.

Race influence in Staten island (borough of Richmond) served to nose out of office County Judge J. Harry Tiernan, who has held office as a Democrat for 18 years. Tiernan is remembered as the judge in the famous Ku Klux Klan case, in which a Race man who purchased a home in an exclusive part of the island was hounded by the K. K. K. Intervention by the N. A. A. C. P. made the case world known. The defeated judge is said to have made one-sided decisions in that case and others affecting the Race, and for it was remembered at the polls on election day.

For the first time, the New York state legislature will include two men of our color at the same time, and both owe their entrance into the body of the Empire state's lawmakers entirely to their own efforts and the votes of members of their own race. Both were denied the regular Republican indorsement in their respective districts—Francis J. Rovers in the 19th and Lemar Perkins in the 21st.

Both ran independently in the Republican primaries against white men designated by the white Republican leaders of the district and both were successful. Again on election day they were successful when every other Republican was taking a drubbing in their districts.

While sympathy is expressed for Major La Guardia, considered a real friend of the Race, not much sympathy is heard for the Republican party in general.

Disgusted by the continued snubbing on the part of the national administration, disheartened by the unequal distribution of what little patronage the Republican party had to hand out in this section and discouraged by the Republican attitude in general, a surprising but healthy desertion of the Republican party except for those Race candidates, was vigorously registered.

Coupled with Republican losses elsewhere in the country, it is conceded that it should be to the Race man's advantage, since the indications are that now, more than ever, is his support needed, not only nationally but in most of the pivotal states.

New York's election also indicates the end of the reign of Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton as leader of Harlem's Democrats, since he was unable to elect either an alderman or assemblyman in either of the two districts. It likely means the elevation of new Republican Race leaders, with Alderman John C. Hawkins topping the list.

Morton's plum, a $7,500-a-year job, may go to one of the new Brooklyn Race leaders, since that borough has now become the greater city's banner Democratic stronghold. In addition, Mayor Walker will be called upon to keep his campaign promises, which included a judge and other high city appointments if the Race showed a tendency to support Tammany Hall.

Stories sent out immediately following the election anent the failure of the voting machines to work having something to do with Delaney's defeat are given little credence by those who know practical politics.

They admit that Delaney was beaten by his own people's failure to register and vote and not by the failure of the voting machines to work properly or by the votes of white people cast against him.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

NOV 8 1929

The Negro Aldermen.

All the sincere Negrophobists of Dixie will shudder as they read that 50 percent of the Republican minority in the New York City Board of Aldermen are Afro-Americans, but their shuddering will be tempered by the thought that this minority is made up of just four members—not five as the earlier returns indicated—and that Tammany and the Democracy have sixty-one supporters.

Leader Sam Koenig lost his Alderman. Two white men were elected, one in the silk stocking district made famous by Mrs. Ruth Pratt, the other in LaGuardia's Twentieth District. Harlem returned to the Board two Negroes, each with a year of Aldermanic experience. One of these, since the Republican whites are new men is likely to get the Republican leadership, as a member of the Finance Committee, with $7,500 salary instead of $5,000, and in that case colored supremacy within the Republican delegation will be established.

President Hoover may well give this situation a thought. The colored vote in our great cities is growing by leaps and bounds. The Administration entente with Southern Lily Whites is being watched pretty closely and not with friendly eyes by the Negroes of the North.

-:- The Defeat of Delany -:-

By KELLY MILLER

THE recent off-year election was a vistory for the Democratic party. The Republicans lost all along the line. This was but a slight reaction against the overwhelming landslide last November. The Negro's interest in the contest centered around two points—Virginia and New York City. He lost in both places.

Hubert T. Delany is the type of Negro politician whom I delight to honor. Intelligent, upright, clean, sportsmanlike, he approaches the political arena as an athlete ready to run the race. No breath of graft, scandal or venality attaches to or stains his promising career. Let us hope that young men of this ilk will in the future constitute our political leadership. He stands forth as glorious in defeat as he would have in victory.

Many causes conspired to bring about this defeat which, to the keen observer, were foreshadowed from the beginning. Foremost among these is the political indifference of the Negro race. Harlem boasts of a Negro population ranging from a hundred and fifty to two hundred thousand. A majority of these are eligible voters. And yet, according to The Amsterdam News, only 23,000 Negroes in the district registered and but 18,000 voted. The amazing difference in political sagacity between New York and Chicago Negroes spells the difference between victory and defeat. If Mr. Delany hopes to retain leadership he must arouse his constituency to political life and action.

In the second place, there are more white than colored people in the congressional district. I heard Mr. Ansorge, a former Republican congressman, state that there were

— Kelly Miller —

400,000 people in his congressional district, a goodly majority of whom belong to the white race. The Negroes undoubtedly constitute the vast majority of the Republican party. Under such circumstances the race issue has to be handled very artistically to secure victory. For just so much as the appeal to race arouses the Negro voter, by just so much will it frighten away the white voter. Mr. Delany stood as the Republican candidate, qualified to represent all of his constituents, white and black. His qualifications and admirable conduct as a candidate won the commendation of the national committee and of that nationally famous publicist and statesman, Nicholas Murray Butler. It is estimated that 12,000 white Republicans voted for him.

The third cause which contributed to Mr. Delany's defeat was his ardent Republicanism, as disclosed by his linking up with LaGuardia's political fortune. The Republicans constitute the minority party in New York City; the dominant regime is Democratic. The New York Negro is a wise political guy. Locally he is a Democrat; nationally he may be a Republican. He hitches his chariot to the star of Tammany Hall. Negroes supported Walker in the last campaign. It is so easy and simple to vote straight. Many a Delany well-wisher doubtlessly forgot his well-wishes at the booth and dropped a straight ballot for the Tammany ticket. Delany thus became the victim of his loyalty. Mayor Walker's popularity and the Democratic landslide simply engulfed him.

But Delany is young yet. There will be twenty other congressional elections before he passes his political prime. The thing now for his to consider is, "What of the future?" The political future of the Negro in Harlem, so far as federal politics goes, is precarious and uncertain. The State of New York, including the metropolis, will be redistricted on the basis of the 1930 census. The Harlem Negroes will probably be split up and distributed among several congressional districts. The State machinery is in the hands of the Democratic party. It is an allowable part of party victory to gerrymander political divisions to serve partisan advantage. It is, therefore, entirely possible that, in the next congressional election, the Negro will be in the hopeless minority in any one congressional district. In such case, the election of a Negro candidate for Congress becomes unlikely, unless he shows transcendent merit. But in any case, Mr. Delany is the black hope of Harlem. He has already made himself nationally known, and has gained a reputation which will stand him in stead in many a political contingency.

Philadelphia, Baltimore and St. Louis are next in order for the election of a Negro Congressman. I am not sufficiently acquainted with local political geography to gauge the probabilities in these several cities.

One word of caution seems advisable to Negro politicians in all of our large centers. Watch the redistricting of your State on the basis of the next census, for neither Republicans nor Democrats are enamored of Negro Congressmen. Wherever they can redistrict a State to the political disadvantage of the Negro contingent, you may depend upon them to do so. Let them know that you know what they are doing when they undertake to do it.

The case of Delany suggests the political hope of the future. The old type of political leadership has lost to the race its former political estate. It is reserved to the young, aggressive, high-minded leadership of the future to regain the lost estate.

Political-1929

Elections.

New York.

Edward A. Johnson Declares His Candidacy for Congressman's Post

Defeated in 21st District Last November, Candidate Seeks Office by Special Election; Final Rites Held for Weller, Harlem Representative

Defeated by a majority of 8,000 votes in the race for Congressman from the Twenty-first district last November, Edward A. Johnson yesterday declared himself a logical candidate for the office left vacant by the death of Representative Royal H. Weller, who died Friday.

Stairway Promised by Commissioner of Parks

Following The Amsterdam News' request that a temporary stairway be built from Edgecombe avenue to Bradhurst avenue at 150th street through Colonial Park, Walter R. Herrick, Commissioner of Parks, has promised that construction will be done by his department.

In his letter of Feb. 29 the Commissioner said:

"I think the department will be able to install a more or less temporary stairway such as you desire. Of course, it will not be decorative, but I think it will be useful."

The prosposed stairway will save considerable steps and time for persons living and transacting business in upper Harlem and the Washington Heights sections.

Meanwhile funeral services were being conducted for the late Congressman at Washington Heights M. E. Church. The final rites drew a group of legislators appointed by the House of Representatives and the Senate to represent them here.

Representing the Harlem district since 1922, when he defeated Martin Ansorage, Republican, Mr. Weller was known for his advocacy of reduced income taxes and tariffs on foodstuffs. He was also outspoken against the Klan and supported the appropriations for Howard University.

A native of New York, the deceased received his education at the College of the City of New York and the New York Law School. He was admitted to the bar in 1902 and became Assistant District Attorney of New York County in 1911 when and a white Democrat receiving the support of the whites regardless of party, victory lay in the strength of union and racial consciousnees, the speaker declared. He cited the strength which has come to the Southside as a result of the racial unity, and stated that no political representation is made without Negroes sitting in the determining body to see that there is fair distribution.

In the all-Negro districts the captains and leaders are of the same race, he said, because the people will allow no outsider to head their local affairs. To Harlem he said:

"You will never succeed until you establish a black leadership of this black district, and to do that you will have to fight for yourselves. And why should anyone fight your battles for you?"

Telling of his rise from slave parents in Alabama, who, in his opinion, never had a chance, he was determined to take what his kin had been denied, he said. Outlining the stand which he will take if seated, he declared that no support will be given the Eighteenth Amendment unless all the amendments, including those dealing with the Negro, are enforced.

DePriest announced himself a foe of the unfair representation of the South, where Congressmen are allotted from districts where half the population is denied the ballot. One of his first jobs will be to work for the equalization of the vote, he said.

Unity

The new Congressman dramatically related the incidents attendant upon his election in Chicago. His recital of Negro unity and organization in that instance might well serve as a model for any Negro community in America, especially in New York City. He revealed that he won his fight through sheer influence of superior numbers, and that every Negro precinct was led by a Negro, al of whom were loyal and who reported their returns directly to him. He, in turn, reported to the press and the Police Department, and won by exactly 3,815 votes. "It should have been by 10,000 votes, if all the Negroes had done their full part."

Chicago Negroes hold more political offices than anywhere in America, he declared, and added that when there is a vacancy for a judge of the Superior Court, either himself or Dan Jackson will demand that the place be given a Negro.

DePriest said that Mayor Thompson is "the champion of human justice," and that he spent $15,000 to help elect him.

Aside from a Congressman, Chicago Negroes have two Aldermen, five Assemblymen and one State Senator, all elected by Cook County's 40,000 Negro voters.

In the legal department of the city, forty Negro lawyers hold positions paying from $2,500 to $5,000 a year, while the real estate department employs three Negroes at $5,000 a year, Mr. DePriest revealed.

"Demand Your Rights"

"Negro leaders who sell their services to the public after they are placed in office should be relegated to the rear. I don't care who that hits," said the speaker.

"Leaders must learn to consult with the common people. . . . You don't have to like a man to vote for him. . . . Where there are more Negro votes than white votes the Negro should control. . . . If you are to be successful in politics you must be a producer, and not a consumer always. . . . When white leaders have paid you for your votes they don't owe you anything after they get in office. . . . The other fellow (the white man) has done our thinking for us while we worked for him.

"I believe in restricted immigration; we should first be sure that every American has a job. The Negro has less employment than any."

All Whites Opposed Him

Mr. DePriest said that during his campaign he had the combined opposition of the Chicago daily press, every white organization and all the white voters. A civic committee, backed by Chicago milionaires, was sent into the Negro district to buy their votes, he said.

"Politics and Sunday school do not go hand in hand," said the speaker, after apologizing for making the remark in church. "Take their money and vote for Negro leaders just the same. Break up the white man's bribery and beat him at the same time and they will soon stop trying to buy your vote."

The speaker said that he received excellent support from the Negro churches. "I seldom find the time to go to church, but in Chicago I gave eight churches five dollars a month each—that is $40 a month I give to keep the work of Christ going. When I take office I will have the prayers of the nation with me.

"The eyes of the world will be upon me and I must look straight ahead. They will try to humiliate me and bring disgrace upon me, so that I will have to be exceedingly careful to walk the straight and narrow. . . .

"I will be seated; there is absolutely no question about that. My certificate of office has been signed and I go on the payroll at 12 o'clock tomorrow! On Monday I will appoint my secretary at a salary of $4,000 a year. . . .

Negroes Can Be Trusted

"You have often been told that Negroes cannot be trusted. That isn't so! Negroes can be trusted," the speaker declared with solemn emphasis. "There is just as much virtue under black hides as there is under white ones." He then stated that Negroes owe a great debt to unborn generations by supporting honest Negro leadership.

Aside from fighting for the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution, Mr. DePriest said he would also contend for Negro students at West Point Military Academy and Annapolis Naval Academy. "If Negroes are good enough to be soldiers in the Army and Navy they are also good enough to be officers." He reminded his audience that the Eighth Illinois Regiment was the ony Negro regiment to be entirely officered during the World War by Negro men, including the colonel.

Welcoming addresses were made by the following persons for the groups and organizations listed:

Frederick M. Johnson for the Harlem Lawyers' Association; Dr. Lucien M. Brown for the medical fraternity; the Rev. William Lloyd Imes for the ministry; Harry H. Pace for the fraternal organizations; Alderman Fred R. Moore for the city and Mrs. M. C. Lawton for the women.

Mr. DePriest was introduced by Cornelius W. McDougald, attorney. Samuel Westerfield is president of the organization under whose auspices the Congressman spoke.

Master David Johnson 3d contributed an excellent violin selection to the program. There were also vocal selections by soloists and the lyceum choir.

10,000 More Votes Needed for Delany

William M. Kelley to Manage 21st Congressional Campaign

Announcement was made Monday afternoon that William M. Kelley, editor of The New York Amsterdam News, has agreed to manage the campaign of Hubert T. Delany for Congress from the Twenty-first Congressional District of New York.

"To my mind," Mr. Kelley wrote Mr. Delany in accepting the offer, "the success of your campaign depends, primarily, upon increasing the number of Negro voters in Harlem by about 10,000, which is approximately the number by which E. A. Johnson, also a Republican, lost to the late Royal H. Weller, white Democrat, last year. He also stated in an interview yesterday that there are several times that number of eligible Negro citizens not registered in the districts affected.

Mr. Delany, who is an Assistant United Attorney for the Southern District of New York, is the third candidate the Republicans have designated for Congress from the Twenty-first District, and both former candidates were defeated at the polls mainly through the failure of eligible Negroes to register and vote, is his belief. "It's about time," Mr. Kelley added, "for the Negro voters to demonstrate to the Republican Party that they are serious in their desire to see a Negro elected to Congress from New York."

Federal Judgeships

Amsterdam N.Y. News 8/28/29

MANY NEW YORK LAWYERS are in the race for the new Federal Judgeships created by the last Congress. About forty names have been mentioned for the honor in the Southern and Eastern districts of New York. The nominations are expected to be sent in at the extra session of Congress.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that Negro lawyers will not be overlooked. The Amsterdam News would suggest the names of Alderman John C. Hawkins and Attorney Aiken Pope, both men whose character and ability are generally known and recognized. Either of them could fill a Federal Judgeship worthily. It might also be stated that they are Republicans.

GRENTHAL AND THE "UNTHINKING NEGRO"

Editor of The New York Age:

I was an onlooker at the designation convention held Monday night at the Central Republican Club of the 19th Assembly. For the first time in my life I actually was ashamed of being a Negro. I saw white men and women, one after another, signify their belief in white leadership by voting for Abraham Grenthal for the Assembly. I saw colored men and women, one after another, signify their preference for white leadership and their opposition to one of their own by voting for Abraham Grenthal and against Francis E. Rivers.

What touched me most was the hero-worshipping attitude some of the colored women displayed in making known their great admiration for Grenthal. Some of them pose as "leaders representing Negro womanhood." They certainly don't represent Negro manhood. What a spectacle they made of themselves! Nowhere in America could a group of white women be found to publicly fuss and yell in public for any colored candidate.

N.Y. City

Abraham Grenthal insulted the race by referring to us as the "unthinking Negro," which was a true insight into his real opinion of our people. I think it was a Mr. Webb who yelled: 'We will show you in the Primaries if we are to be regarded as unthinking any longer."

8-10-29

Grenthal wants to go to the Assembly for the sixth time. Yet he would deny Fred R. Moore, the most valuable public servant in Harlem, a second term in the Board of Aldermen. And all because Alderman Moore refuses to take off his hat, go crawling on his belly to Grenthal, ask for a nomination in a district overwhelmingly colored, and also declare against race leadership.

As for George Harris, the perennial candidate for any and every thing in any and all Harlem districts, he is about the only Negro who would talk about Negro leadership and then make a deal with Grenthal to further his own interests. The less said of him the better.

There were Negro men and women who courageously stood up for race leadership at the convention, as was shown by the close vote. This type of citizen, with hundreds of other "unthinking Negroes," will be heard from in the Primary in September. They will put Harlem in a favorable light before the world by nominating Charles W. Fillmore for leader, Francis E. Rivers for the Assembly and Fred R. Moore for the Board of Aldermen.

AARON P. CARRUTHERS.

EDITORS TO CLASH AT POLLS

Pittsburg Courier 8/24/29

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—(A. N. P.)—That part of Harlem which stays away from the polls on election day has rared back in the grand stand seats to watch the latest fight in the Nineteenth Assembly District between George W. Harris and Fred R. Moore.

Pittsburg

For years, these two newspaper editors, Harris of the News and Moore of the Age, have been sore with each other. No one seems to know just why they fell out, but theirs is a feud of long standing. Nothing violent, you know, just one of those desultory affairs where the most important members spat at each other over long range.

Harris at that time was in the Twenty-first district and Moore was the cock of the walk in the Nineteenth. Things got too desperate in the Twenty-first to suit Harris, so he moved down into the Nineteenth district and said at the time, he was going to show them something about leadership. And he did, Monday night when the members of the Central Republican Club of that district named him over Fred R. Moore to run for alderman in the coming elections. Now, non-partisans are hoping to see some real Wild West stuff when this former Kansan, Harris, meets the ex-Virginian, Moore, in open warfare.

Moore declares that Harris' nomination was due to the unscrupulous and tricky methods of Assemblyman Abram Grenthal. At the meeting, it was thought that something of the sort would be tried. Moore's name was placed in nomination and a speech citing that gentleman's record, made to substantiate the claim. Harris' name was placed in nomination by Mrs. Fisher of the club, who declared, according to Moore, that she was forced to make the speech after several others had declined. At any rate, Harris won the nomination, 37-25 votes.

At the same meeting, Grenthal, who is leader of the district, as well as assemblyman, was renominated for his sixth term in the Assembly, defeating Counsellor Francis R. Rivers, who sought the nomination.

The constituency of the Nineteenth district is wrought up over Grenthal's speech of acceptance in which he referred to the colored voters as "the unthinking Negro." One Aaron P. Carruthers in a letter to the editor of the Age, Mr. Moore, declares that he was made sick of the fact that he was a colored man at that election where colored women yelled aloud for Grenthal's victory and colored men went down to defeat because of perfidy of their own kind. Referring to Mr. Harris' nomination, Carruthers says:

"As for George Harris, the perennial candidate for any and everything in any and all Harlem districts, he is about the only Negro who would talk about Negro leadership and then make a deal with Grenthal to further his own interests. The less said about him the better."

It is plain that Rivers and Moore will make an independent stand for themselves in the primaries and that they will also make an independent stand in the general elections. Thus, the Nineteenth Assembly district, as well as the Twenty-first, is face to face with a divided voting strength which will permit the Democrats a golden opportunity to walk in and return their candidates to offices which they lost two years ago. Both districts are represented by colored Republicans in the aldermanic chamber, but they stand in a fair way to lose their representation through internal strife.

Hubert Delaney for Congress

New York Times

The leaders of the Twenty-first Congressional District did a wise and timely thing in nominating a colored candidate for Congress. They could not have chosen a more able and promising young man than Hubert Delaney. Born right, bred right, trained right, the brilliant, hardworking Assistant United States District Attorney will make a strenuous campaign and a splendid Congressman. The party must get behind him now in finances and in effort. If it is wise it will see to it that a mammoth registration is secured in the colored section of the district. If it does this it will elect not only its Aldermen but its Assemblymen from this district. The population is there. These potential voters have the disposition. Funds alone we need to consummate this grand opportunity. Mr. Delaney with the aid of the speakers which must bring the issue to all the voters of the district will do the rest. Elect Hubert Delaney!

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Political-1929
Elections

New York

The Issue For YOU Next Tuesday

We ask the Republican voters of the Nineteenth Aldermanic District — which lies between 136th street and 118th street, north and south, Madison avenue and St. Nicholas avenue, east and west — to vote their conscience and their common sense on next Tuesday when they go to the primaries. We ask our opponent to be equally honest. Will you ask him when he speaks to answer these three questions: New York News

1. What has he done for Harlem? 9-14-29
2. Why did he stop publishing the list of hootch joints and why did he stop his war on the "numbers" after he was nominated for Alderman?
3. Why did he repudiate the Republican Party which elected him by his votes in the Board? New York N.Y.

We stand upon our record of things accomplished during our four years service in the Board of Aldermen. The record will prove what we did in the matter of

1. Colored doctors and nurses in Harlem Hospital.
2. The building of the Fifteenth Armory and the Bathhouse.
3. The establishment of the public markets, which lowered the price of foodstuffs to Harlem.
4. The establishment of the Taxicab stands which made new industry and business for Harlem men and which has put hundreds of thousands of dollars in Harlem pockets, breaking down the taxicab color line at the same time.
5. Public playgrounds and a 92 acre Summer camp for Harlem.
6. Widows pensions for mothers with children, regardless of creeds and color.
7. Bringing about mixed Bouts in New York making possible champions and near champions like Kid Chocolate, Al Brown, Harry Wills Jack McVey and bringing thousands of dollars to Harlem.
8. Efforts to increase the number of colored policemen. New York N.Y.
9. Securing of food, clothing, summer outings, Christmas baskets and work for hundreds yearly of the poor, sick and unemployed.

Compare the Records:

Our opponent declares that his record is that he has given free advice to from thirty to forty people daily, that he put lights on Lenox Avenue, and has secured appropriations for improvements yet to be started. Answer this question as to what he has done for Harlem yourself. Compare the platforms and policies as to what is to be done for Harlem. His campaign has consisted of personal abuse and vicious slander and raising the race issue. This is his defence for being turned down by his own party organization. In the designating convention he did not get a single vote—and they were all colored—from his own Assembly District. Consult the record and you will find that he was turned down because he voted against the party that elected him more than twenty-five times—many of his votes being on major issues. Ask any Alderman. What good did it do Harlem for him to support Mayor Walker? In the record is he a Democrat or Republican? The Mayor recently said he didn't know whether he was a Republican or Democrat.

Our campain has been and will be:

1. To place colored doctors and nurses on the staffs of all the city's score of hospitals.
2. To force the public utilities, getting franchises from the city like the subway, surface and elevated lines, the telegraph, telephone, light and gas companies, to stop discriminating and employ competent colored men and women, boys and girls.
3. To force the chain grocery and cigar stores and the department stores in Harlem supported by colored people, to employ colored

clerks.

4. To have at least fifty colored firemen qualified and appointed.
5. To have the health and tenement house laws enforced and the streets kept clean.

We deposit as a guarantee of good faith in what we will do, our record of what we have done. We stand for racial co-operation to this end. We stand for racial leadership built on service. We are supporting all the white and colored Regular Republican organization candidates now running in the Nineteenth Aldermanic District.

Down in your heart of hearts we know you approve of our stand and this program. We ask your sincere support next Tuesday and thruout the campaign.

GEORGE W. HARRIS
Candidate

BRONX HOME NEWS

SEP 25 1929

Name City's First Colored Leader in 19th District

As a result of the selection of Col. Charles W. Fillmore to be the first colored full-time political district leader in this city, interest has heightened in the fight between Joseph Gavagan, Democratic nominee, and Hubert T. Delany, colored Republican nominee, for Congressman from the West Harlem district.

Republican County Committeemen of the 19th Assembly District unanimously selected Fillmore as Republican leader of the district to succeed Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal at a meeting last night as a result of the recent primary campaign in the colored section of West Harlem.

Grenthal, the deposed Republican leader, succeeded David C. Costuma, in June, 1927, at a meeting of the county committeemen held at the Central Republican Club, 23 W. 124th St., near Fifth Ave.. Costuma after seven years as G. O. P. leader resigned to give more time to his business.

NEW YORK TIMES

SEP 23 1929

MANN TO FIGHT DELANY AS AN INDEPENDENT

Beaten by Negro in Primary for Republican Congress Designee in Twenty-first District.

George Hiram Mann, who was defeated in the recent primary election by Hubert T. Delany, a negro for the Republican nomination for Representative in the Twenty-first Congressional District, announced yesterday that he would run as an independent candidate in the general election against Delany and Joseph A. Gavagan, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Mann said his petitions as an independent candidate had been printed, would be circulated this week and filed before the time for filing petitions for independent nominations expired on Oct. 8.

"My primary contest cost just $227 and I never thought one could have so much fun and cause so much trouble for so small an amount of money," Mr. Mann said. "I hope to have three or four thousand signatures so that the Board of Elections may have no doubt about their legality."

Mr. Mann, whose single issue is the payment of back salary to the employes of the New York Navy Yard, said he had not decided whether or not he would support Representative La Guardia, Republican nominee for Mayor, but hoped that Mr. La Guardia would be elected because he then could run for his place in the Twentieth Congressional District if beaten in the Twenty-first.

Mr. Mann's home is in Brooklyn. The Twenty-first Congressional District is in Manhattan. Mr. Mann said he would run as the candidate of the Lincoln Ideal party.

FRANCIS E. RIVERS

New York Age

New York N.Y.

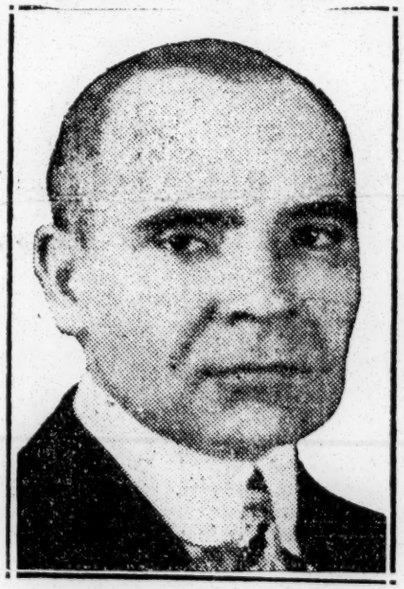
Elected to State Assembly from 19th A. D.

FRED R. MOORE

11-9-29

Reelected Alderman from 19th A. D.

JOHN C. HAWKINS



Reelected Alderman from 21st A. D.

Col. CHAS. W. FILLMORE

Executive Member and Leader o Republicans, 19th A. D.

On behalf of Col. Charles W. Fillmore, Leader of the 19th A. D., Francis E. Rivers, newly-elected member to the Assembly and myself, I desire to thank the voters of the 19th Assembly and 19th Aldermanic Districts for the splendid supoprt given.

FRED R. MOORE
Alderman of the 19th
Aldermanic District

Political - 1929
Elections

New York

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 27 1928

Three Negroes Run For Office in Harlem

WOULD BE LEGISLATORS

Above, Left to Right—Hubert T. Delaney, Frank R. Crosswaith.

Joseph A. Gavagan

Fourth of Candidates for Seats in Congress Is White Man

By Lester A. Walton

ALTHOUGH 1929 is an off year in Congressional elections, the most spirited and spectacular campaign in the history of the 21st New York District is being waged between four young and energetic aspirants who are making strenuous efforts to be chosen Representative on Nov. 5.

Three of the candidates are colored—Hubert T. Delany, Republican; Frank R. Crosswaith, Socialist, and Richard B. Moore, Workers Party. Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, is white.

The 21st New York District has been without a Congressman since the sudden death of Representative Royal H. Weller, Democrat, on March 1. Particularly in the ranks of the Republican and Democratic parties quite a rivalry developed for the nomination to fill the vacancy.

Sought Funds Outside District

The election to Congress in 1928 of Oscar De Priest, Negro from the 1st Illinois District and his presence in Washington during the seventy-first session, have stirred North Harlem to emulate the historic step taken by Chicago's South Side.

In espousing the candidacy of Delany, a young Negro lawyer who is an assistant U. S. Attorney for the Southern District of New York, there has been no lack of enthusiasm or oratory. His campaign committee has not confined its activities in collecting funds to voters in the district, proceeding on the theory that his election is of prime importance to the group in and out of the State.

The campaign, at this stage, appears to have simmered down to a two-man contest between Delany and Gavagan. This observation is made despite the fact that on the street corners of Harlem, Crosswaith, Socialist, is speaking nightly to large and attentive audiences.

The factors which have so largely influenced the political progress of the Chicago Negro in recent years are to be contrasted rather than compared with conditions in Harlem. For they are not, in some respects, analogous.

Representative De Priest was sent to Congress last November without carrying a single white election district. Whereas, taking the present enrollment as a basis, no Negro could be elected from the 21st New York District with race support only.

In Negro wards on Chicago's South Side—notably the Second and Third—the race registers by the thousands. It is estimated that 250,000 native and foreign-born Negroes live in the 13th, 19th, 21st and 22nd Assembly Districts, Manhattan. Yet out of this quarter of a million, not more than 25,000 register.

Managers of Delany's campaign diligently sought to get out a Negro registration of 40,000, which would have been one-fifth of the large Harlem population. But hundreds of eligible voters refused to be pried from their apathy.

In Chicago, election district after election district in the 1st Illinois is solidly colored, which is not the case in Harlem. Only the 19th A. D. has less white voters than any Assembly District in the 21st New York.

The 21st New York Congressional District is made up of parts of the 13th, 19th, 21st and 22nd Assembly Districts and the whole of the 23d A. D. Of the 24 election districts in the 13th A. D., 19 are white and 5 colored. Of the 13 election districts in the 19th A. D., 12 are colored and 1 white. Of the 36 election districts in the 21st A. D., 18 are colored and 18 white. Of the 34 election districts in the 22d A. D., 33 are white and 1 colored. Of the 86 election districts in the 23d A. D., all are white. This is a banner Democratic district.

Robert T. Delany predicts his election by a plurality of from 2000 to 3000. He points out that he is not running strictly as a Negro candidate but as a candidate of all the people, and anticipates receiving a large white vote.

Assemblyman Joseph A. Gavagan, who is ambitious to be promoted as a legislator, expects to be elected by a plurality of 10,000 or more. He says he is confident of being given the full Negro Democratic vote.

The Vote Last Year

At last year's Congressional election with three Negroes against Weller, the vote was: Royal H. Weller, Democrat, 56,992; Edward A. Johnson, Republican, 45,610; Ethelred Brown, Socialist, 1,050; Richard B. Moore, Workers Party, 296.

The following statements are incorporated in Mr. Delany's platform:

"I pledge myself to support honest ballot reform and a 44-hour-day week with 30-day vacation period for Government employees.

"I pledge myself to support equal educational opportunities for all citizens.

"I pledge myself to support honestly and intelligently the highest ideals of the United States Constitution without regard to race, creed or color.

"I pledge myself to support the Administration policies of President Hoover on the vexing disarmament situation with which our country is now faced."

Assemblyman Gavagan's views on some of the issues of the campaign follow:

"As the Democratic candidate for Congress in the 21st Congressional District I firmly believe that the oppression of the colored race, aggregating 12,000,000 people in America, is not only un-American but a dangerous practice to the whole country at large.

"I shall advocate and favor all legislation punishing and preventing lynching violations.

"I shall favor, within Constitutional limits, legislation giving national aid to further education. Money for this purpose should be oppropriated and distributed to the various States on the basis of the number of illiterate residents and with the proviso that there will be no discrimination between races.

"The old sub-Post Office station in Harlem has outlived its usefulness. I will endeavor to have it replaced by a new and up-to-date building. The size of the community it serves warrants a larger and better equipped Post Office."

Frank R. Crosswaith believes that the election of a Negro Socialist to Congress at this time will constitute a veritable revolution in the life of the race and the politics of the Nation.

"Old Darkey Type Has Passed"

"The event will serve to awaken the American people to the fact that the good-old-darky type of Negro has happily passed off the stage of action and with him has gone the tradition (alas! too long true) that every Negro is a Republican in politics and a Baptist in religion.

I will give to the toiling masses of every race, creed and color an opportunity to bring forcefully before the powers that be the demand of the working class for social and economic justice.

"If elected to Congress I shall strive to secure the enactment of an anti-lynching bill with teeth in it, a bill to reduce Southern representation in Congress, a bill for a radical reduction in the army and navy, a bill for a five-day work week and adequate old age pension for Federal employees, a bill for a sweeping investigation of the Federal Government with regard to color discrimination in departments at Washington, a bill for a Congressional investigation of American financial and impartial penetration in Latin America and the West Indies, a bill for a most thorough investigation of the naval government of the Virgin Islands, an effective anti-labor injunction bill, and an anti-child labor amendment to the Constitution."

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 8 1929

2 NEGRO MEMBERS ASSEMBLY RECORD

Harlem's Vote Sends Pair to Albany for First Time

"RACIAL APPEAL" ASSAILED

Negro Victors Assert Names on Letter Were Faked

Harlem elected two Negro Assemblymen Tuesday, Francis E. Rivers and Lamar Perkins. Both are Republicans and lawyers.

Rivers will represent the 19th Assembly District, and Perkins the 21st District. The bulk of the large Negro population lives in the two districts.

When they take their seats in January it will be the first time that two Negroes have served as legislators at Albany at the same time. Members of the race have been occasionally sent to the Assembly from Harlem since 1917 but never in pairs.

In the past the 21st District has been represented by E. A. Johnson, John C. Hawkins and Pope Billups, Republicans, and Henri W. Shields, Democrat.

Rivers defeated Abraham Grenhal for the Republican nomination in a spirited primary fight in September. The latter had been sent to the Legislature five consecutive times. Perkins surprised many by capturing the G. O. P.

nomination from William Whyllman, white, who was the choice of the organization.

Rivers is a graduate of Yale College and Columbia University Law School. He saw service overseas. Perkins is a graduate of Harvard Law School.

Unofficial returns give Rivers a lead of 1,508 votes over Irwin Isaacs, Democrat, Rivers receiving 6,109 and Isaacs 4,601. In the 21st District Perkins wo over Archie Tolk, Democrat, by 1,207 the vote being: Perkins, 6,333; Tolk 5,126.

Alderman Fred R. Moore's lead ove his Democratic opponent, Edward F Kelly, is unofficially put at 3,530, Moor polling 8,266 to Kelly's 4,736. Aldermai John C. Hawkins won by 288 votes in a bitter fight, defeating William H. Austin, Democrat, and Mrs. E. Hortens Warner, Independent Republican. Al are Negroes. The vote was: Hawkins 5,234; Austin, 4,947; Mrs. Warner, 944

Alderman Moore and Assemblyman elect Rivers stated yesterday that the text of a letter purporting to have been sent out the day before election by Negroes, which advised "colored people in the 19th A. D. to support colored candidates and drive white people out of Harlem," created an erroneous impression.

They charge that the letter was only circulated in the lower end of the district among white voters to arouse resentment against them as Negro candidates. There is no such organizatior as the Colored Republican Club, with headquarters at No. 200 West 135th Street, they asserted, and all the names of members of the Campaign Committee were faked.

The letter was accompanied by a picture of Rivers, which had been blackened. No Negroes received either the letter or the picture, according to Moore and Rivers, who accuse white Democrats of sending them through the mails.

Although the Republicans in the 19th and 21st Assembly Districts elected their candidates for Assemblymen and Aldermen, Mayor Walker received more votes than La Guardia. The result was: 19th A. D., Walker 8,785, La Guardia 3,824; 21st A. D., Walker 7,022 La Guardia 5,693.

Hundreds of Negro voters split their ballots.

LAMAR PERKINS

NEGRO Assemblymen-Elect Whose Victory Sets a Record

FRANCIS E. RIVERS

NEWS
ALBANY, N. Y

NOV 12 1929

TWO NEGROES IN LEGISLATURE STIR QUESTIONS

Capitol Interested in What Will Be Done for New Legislators.

Lamar Perkins and F. E. Rivers Elected by Big Majorities.

What the 1930 legislature will do for its two Negro members when it convenes two months from now is beginning to arouse interest at the Capitol.

The fact that this will be the first time that the legislature has included two Negro assemblymen, coupled with the fact that they not only won their seats by impressive majorities, while the only two white Republican assemblymen from New York city were reelected by slim margins, has raised the question of doing the best that can be done under the circumstances with the Harlem "Black Belt" vote.

The gauge by which a first year assemblyman is measured is the committee assignments he gets.

In the case of Lamar Perkins of the twenty-first New York district and Francis E. Rivers, from the nineteenth New York district Speaker Joseph A. McGinnies does not face a very difficult problem in finding important committee assignments for them.

Both men are regarded as able lawyers. One is a Yale and the other a Harvard man. It is being taken for granted in political circles that they will be given as important posts as is possiblly consistent with their status as first year members, in order to stimulate Republican activity in the New York city Negro vote in preparation for the state elections next year.

It is believed the strength or weakness of the Republican party in Harlem next fall may play an important part in the outcome of the gubernatorial election of 1930.

Perkins replaces John W. Remer also a Republican. Remer, a one term member, was a member of the committees on general laws, cities and reorganization, making it virtually certain that Perkins will be assigned to at least one of those committees.

Rivers replaces Abraham Grenthal, who was a member of the committees on public service, penal institutions, military affairs and the all powerful rules committee. Grenthal, however, had served five years in the assembly and was, moreover his own assembly district leader. It is virtually certain that neither Rivers nor Perkins will win a place on rules committee, an honor that never goes to first year members. This leaves the other committee memberships Grenthal held open for possible assignment to his successor.

Make Gains In Late Elections

Courier
Atlanta Ga.
11/16/29

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 14.—(By A. N. P.)—Although the Negro's fight for citizenship representation last Tuesday's election was centered in the battle to send Huber Delany to congress from New York a contest which was waged against tremendous odds and lost, a resume of the race's activities in other sectors, indicates that it not only held its ground but made significant gains.

Perhaps the most important victory was that of Mrs. Mary Martin Cleveland, O., school teacher, who was elected a member of the school board of that city, after a spirited contest. Mrs. Martin, a woman of 50, was born of slave parents. Six brothers have all distinguished themselves. Cleveland sent three Negroes to the city council. Lawrence Payne, former assistant city prosecutor, was elected from the Third district, to the seat vacated by Thomas Fleming. Leroy N. Bundy was also elected councilman from the Third district and Claybourne George, from the Fourth district.

In Miles Heights, a wealthy suburb of Cleveland, Arthur Johnson was re-elected mayor for the second time. Most of the voters in this suburb are white. Mr. Johnson is the only Negro mayor in the State of Ohio.

New York lost its fight for a congressman, but elected two aldermen, Fred Moore and John Hawkins, and two members of the general assembly, Lamar Perkins and Francis E. Rivers.

In Springfield, Mass., Alford H Tavernier was re-elected to the city council.

New Haven, Conn., voters sent Alfred Modeste to the board of aldermen.

was elected in Detroit, Mich., but in the mad scramble for preference, four and maybe five, colored candidates for constable are thought to have won. The four victors are James P. Green, Morton N. Shipman, Sherman Robinson and J. H. Williams.

REPUBLICANS AGAIN FAIL US

The defeat of Hubert Delany for congress in the Harlem district of New York City is keenly felt by the colored people of the country. The committee having in charge the Delany candidacy worked diligently to bring about his election. This committee headed by William Kelley, editor of the Amsterdam News, was intelligent and practical. They urged an increased registration of the colored voter of the district and solicited funds to conduct the campaign from colored people all over the country.

Washington, D. C.
11/16/29

From information received by us it is indicated that as usual in the white part of the Delany congressional district, where the Republican vote is the strongest, it failed to give votes to Mr. Delany. White Republicans will persistently receive the votes of the colored electorate for their candidates but when it comes to voting for a colored man they fall far short in their party regularity.

The thing for the colored voter to do is to make reprisals in a political way as soon as the opportunity presents itself. If this is done in a sensible and practical way there will be more respect given the colored people.

The results of the election in the several parts of the country indicate that the Democratic party is coming back. Information comes to us that in such states as Indiana Massachusetts, and Kentucky the colored people materially aided in the election of the Democrats to office.

The do nothing policy of the Republican party with respect to the colored people has disgusted the Negro and in the North he is showing his readiness to ally himself with the Democratic party thereby rebuknig the Republican party for its failure to live up to that party's traditions.

The 1930 election for senators and congressmen will soon be on us. With a well organized effort it is safe to say that the colored voter will show a marked independence. Such an attitude will, in the doubtful congressional district throughout the country, and in the states where the Negro is a potential political power, help elect Democrats to the United States Senate. It was done in 1922 and can be more effectually done in 1930.

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New York.

FRANCIS E. RIVERS

Alderman FRED R. MOORE

Col. CHAS. W. FILLMORE

PETITIONS FILED

Proper petitions for designation as candidates in 19th A. D., on the Republican ticket in the Primasy to be held September 17 were duly filed Tuesday evening August 20, for Alderman Fred R. Moore as Alderman, with 152 petitions and 1102 signatures, and for Attorney Francis E. Rivers as Assemblyman with 112 petitions and 1020 signatures

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 23 1929

Dual Leadership Fight May Go to the Courts

Segregation Cry Raised Over Republican Action in 21st Assembly District

By Lester A. Walton

THE election of Charles W. B. Mitchell, Negro architect, and Robert S. Conklin, Assistant State Attorney General, as G. O. P. leaders of the 21st Assembly District, east and west sides, respectively, has precipitated an unprecedented situation in Harlem politics—one which the courts may be called upon to settle.

Whether dual leadership in an assembly district is within the purview of the law when a division is based primarily on racial lines, has become the the question of the hour. Opponents of the plan raise the cry of segregation. Those favoring it are equally insistent that it is not.

Marks Dawning of a New Day

While a divergence of views may exist on the segregation issue, the opinion is unanimous that on Monday evening, June 17, at the Manhattan Republican Club, No. 3410 Broadway, when the county committeemen of the 21st Assembly District voted to divide the district, and later Mitchell and Conklin were made executive members, it marked the dawning of a new day for the Negro in New York politics. Mitchell will be the first of his race to sit on the Executive Committee of the New York Republican County Committee. Those who have attended sessions in the past were permitted to do so out of courtesy and had no vote.

Unless the dual leadership is upset by the courts Mitchell will have half a vote and Conklin half a vote. The two associate leaders elected were Mrs. Margaret Sealey, white, and Mrs. Hester Green, colored.

For ten years Conklin has been leader of the 21st Assembly District. During that period hundreds of white families have moved away and hundreds of colored families have settled in the area. He has never deemed it advisable to take a vacation, fearing that upon his return to town he might find himself unhorsed. Year after year, amid turbulency, he has been able to retain his grip on the party machinery, although the majority of Republican voters are colored as are the county committeemen—68 to 47.

When the proposal was originally made months ago by members of the Appromattox Republican Club of which Hamilton Travis is President and Mitchell is Chairman of the Executive Committee, that a white man be made leader on "the hill" and a colored man in the "valley." Conklin voiced emphatic objection. Tiring of strife and in none too good health, he recently made peace with the Travis-Mitchell faction and at a joint conference the dual leadership idea was agreed upon.

The leader of the opposition, charging segregation, is Mrs. E. Hortense Warner of No. 145 West 142d Street, for years one of Conklin's chief supporters. She was co-leader of the district until Monday night's memorable meeting, and is a member of the Republican State Committee. It is no secret that Mrs. Warner wants to be designated as G. O. P. choice for Alderman at the November election. Conklin is backing John Clifford Hawkins present incumbent and a resident of the "Valley." So is the Appomattox Club.

Proclaiming that the dual leadership policy is nothing short of segregation and demanding the election of a Negro to succeed Conklin, who had tendered his resignation, Mrs. Warner mustered twenty-seven votes in opposition to the resolution offered at the Manhattan Republican Club meeting. A combination of white and colored committeemen carried it, polling fifty-seven votes in opposition to the resolution offered at the Manhattan Republican Club meeting. A combination of white and colored committeemen carried it, polling fifty-seven votes. Some did not participate.

Court Action Is Threatened

After a hectic session Mrs. Warner served notice of her intention to institute proceedings in the courts to determine the legality of the committeemen's actions if the Executive Committee of the County Committee failed to uphold her contention.

On Monday afternoon, June 17, Conklin sought to get the stamp of approval on his resolution calling for dual leadership from the G. O. P. County Committee in executive session, but Chairman Samuel S. Koenig and others ruled that before consideration be given the 21st Assembly District committeemen must take the initiative, pass it, and then submit to the executive body.

In answering the segregation charge the Negro proponents of the new arrangement set forth:

"In eight of the twenty-three Assembly districts which constitute New York County this identical condition now exists in both the Republican and Democratic Parties. That is, in each of these districts where there is a large constituency of any particular race or group each has its respective representative or leader. In some districts there are three leaders representing Jews, Italians and Irish.

"We believe under this arrangement our people will achieve remarkable progress, and that from the inspiration of same will evolve the political progress achieved by our fellow race men and women in Chicago, who began their march forward under the same conditions. The statement that the new arrangement constitutes segregation is idle and unfounded. The Western portion, to be presided over by a white leader, will include thousands of colored people, and the Eastern portion, to be presided over by a colored leader, will include thousands of white people."

St. Nicholas Avenue is the boundary line of the two sections. Four all-colored election districts are in the Conklin area. Of the thirty-six election districts in the 21st Assembly District twelve are solidly white and the rest colored. Eighty per cent. of the Republican vote cast is colored, although the race has enjoyed less than 10 per cent. of the patronage, which has been the chief bone of contention.

It is thought that the dual leadership arrangement entered into by the white and colored Republicans of the 21st Assembly District will exert an important bearing on the immediate political considerations accorded the race in other Assembly districts in Harlem by both the G. O. P. and Tammany Hall. The two major parties have been confronted with a constantly growing problem due to

NEGRO LEADER

Charles W. B. Mitchell

discontented Negroes who have demanded that recognition be accorded them in proportion to their voting strength, which has been steadily on the increase. White district leaders, despite the numerical ascendancy of colored voters, have been reluctant to relinquish control or share in authority under newer conditions.

In the 13th, 19th, 21st and 22d Districts live the bulk of Harlem's large Negro population. In the 19th, colored voters outnumber the whites in more

pronounced fashion than in the 21st. Out of twenty-eight election districts only four are all white. Three are mixed and the balance all colored.

Facing the Fight of His Career

Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal is facing the fight of his career to retain his leadership. Opposition comes from colored and white residents. For months Alderman Fred R. Moore, editor of the New York Age, has been after Grenthal's scalp on the grounds that as 80 per cent. or more of the G. O. P. vote in the district is colored the leader should come from that group. There is no sentiment for dual leadership in the 19th. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, formerly an officer in the old 15th Regiment and a Federal employee, has announced his candidacy for Executive member against Grenthal.

In the 13th Assembly District the Negro polls approximately 25 per cent. of the vote. In the 22d Assembly District party leaders are much impressed by the presence of the Paul Lawrence Dunbar Apartments with 512 families, plus the occupancy by the race of other new and old buildings. Future apartment houses are to be erected by John D. Rockefeller jr. In the 20th Assembly District there are possibly 500 colored voters.

Early in 1928 George W. Olvany, then leader of Tammany Hall, considered the advisability of experimenting with the dual leadership idea in three Harem districts, for the situation in recent years has been as aggravating to the Democrats as the Republicans. The 21st Assembly District, from which Negro Aldermen and an Assemblyman have been elected on the Democratic ticket, has been the hotly disputed battle ground. Leaders of the two warring factions have been Executive Committeeman E. P. Holahan and Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton. The latter is leader of the United Colored Democracy. All has not been tranquil in the 13th and 19th, either.

No statement has been forthcoming from John F. Curry, Tammany's new leader, as to what policy is to be adopted in a sincere endeavor to straighten out the Harlem tangle. He is said to be taking a neutral stand and familiarizing himself with the facts. Three alternatives are open to him: To decide on a dual leadership program and give Negroes representation in the councils of Tammany Hall; to recognize the United Colored Democracy, which until the advent of the Olvany regime dictated all Negro appointments; or to continue only white men in leadership, giving them authoritative voice in the selection of colored people to office.

Nearly 30,000 Negroes voted in Harlem at the Presidential election. At least twice that many are qualified to register and vote. Nothing has done so much to stimulate interest in politics as the election to Congress of Oscar De Priest from the 1st Illinois District. In their present mood it would not be surprising if the race waged an active campaign in the fall to send one of its number to Congress to succeed the late Royal H. Weller.

Last November, Weller was the only white man in the 21st Congressional District contest. The result was: Royal H. Weller, Democrat, 56,992 votes; Edward A. Johnson, Republican, 45,610 votes; Ethelred Brown, Socialist, 4,050 votes, and Richard B. Moore, Workers' Party, 296 votes. Colored voters cast their ballots for Weller, white voters did likewise for Johnson. White citizens also supported Brown and Moore.

The aspirants to succeed the late Representative Weller are colored and white and of all political faiths. Conditions are such that political leaders are puzzled as to the outcome at this writing. But in 1930 the election of a Negro to Congress from Harlem is more than a possibility. It is a probability. Under the reapportionment measure recently enacted by Congress local leaders picture a Congressional District in which the race will get all the better of it in the redistricting.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 26 1929

FIVE IN HARLEM RACE FOR ALDERMAN POSTS

Mrs. Warner's Petition Rules Valid as Citizens' Committee Candidate

Refusal of the Board of Elections to keep off the ballot the name of Mrs. E. Hortense Warner of No. 145 West 142d Street, who wants to be a member of the Board of Aldermen, has precipitated a five-cornered race in the 21st Aldermanic District. All the candidates are Negroes.

They are John C. Hawkins, Republican and present incumbent; Mrs. E. Hortense Warner, Independent Republican; William H. Austin, Democrat; Ethelred Brown, Socialist, and Mrs. Fanny Austin, Communist.

Mrs. Warner's designation petition contained more than 1,500 names. The regular Republican organization of the district sought to prevent the appearance of her name on the ballot, charging that some who had signed her petition had not registered, while the names of others also appeared on petitions for rival candidates.

The Board of Elections ruled that Mrs. Warner had met all requirements and that 945 valid names remained after those challenged had been stricken from the list. The law requires 880 names. The Citizens' Committee of Harlem is the name of the party with which she is identified on the ballot and its emblem is a black square.

Mrs. Warner has opened headquarters at No. 2370 Seventh Avenue, with J. Dalmus Steele as manager.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

TIMES

OCT 9 1929

NEGRO ASKS MAYORALTY

Gilbert Chilis, negro, has entered the race for mayor of Lackawanna. Louis L. Smith, negro, is a candidate for first ward councilman.

NEW YORK WORLD

OCT 26 1929

BUTLER BACKS NEGRO FOR REPRESENTATIVE

Columbia President Sees Delany Best Fitted of Three Seeking Weller's Seat

Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, last night indorsed the candidacy of Herbert T. Delany, Negro Republican nominee for the House of Representatives from the 21st District.

In a letter to Mr. Delany, a thirty-two-year-old lawyer, who worked his way through college to a position on the staff of the United States Attorney, Dr. Butler wrote:

"You have exceptional qualification to represent us in Congress. Your sound and thorough education, your training in the law and your experience on the staff of the United States District Attorney all unite to qualify you in exceptional degree to be a Representative in Congress.

"You have my cordial good wishes in your campaign."

Delany is seeking the seat made vacant by the death of Representative Royal H. Weller, Democrat. Opposed to him are Joseph A. Gavagan, Democrat, and George Hiram Mann, Lincoln Ideal Party. The district is largely Negro.

Charles D. Hilles, Republican National Committeeman, yesterday consented to head the Delany-for-Congress Campaign Committee as Honorary Chairman.

FISH LENDS AID TO NEGRO SEEKING CONGRESS SEAT

New York, October 19.—(AP)—Hamilton Fish, Jr., representative in congress from New York, tonight addressed a republican rally in Harlem for the benefit of Herbert T. Delany, negro candidate for congress.

Mr. Fish said that once the negro voters are aroused to their own political power they will be able to exert a tremendous influence in shaping the policies of the state and of the country." They should have greater representation in municipal, state and national government, he said, "for why should not 12,000,000 free colored American citizens have more than one representative in congress?"

MRS. WARNER AWARDED PLACE ON CITY BALLOT

Amsterdam News

Mrs. E. Hortense Warner, independent Republican candidate for alderman of the Twenty-first district, was officially given a place on the ballot by the board of elections yesterday, it was announced by J. Steele, her campaign manager.

Mrs. Warner is opposing John Clifford Hawkins, Republican incumbent; William H. Austin, Democrat, and the Rev. Ethelred Brown, Socialist. Known as one of the leading local civic and fraternal workers, Mrs. Warner will seek election on a platform of public improvements, protection and employment for Harlem.

BRONX HOME NEWS

OCT 31 1929

De Priest Urges Election of Colored Congressman at Harlem Meetings

Denouncing Tammany Hall and the Democratic party and asserting that the colored population had suffered at the hands of both groups, speakers before two colored political meetings in the Harlem-Washington Heights Congressional district last night fanned the smouldering flames of race prejudice.

Urged by Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, colored storm center of a bitter Washington social controversy, to "send some one to Washington to help me," more than 2,000 persons left a meeting in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., near Lenox Ave., with the knowledge that the color line has been more strongly established in the present campaign than in many years.

Congressman De Priest came here for the purpose of aiding Hubert T. Delany, colored, in his fight for election to the House of Representatives at Washington. He is opposed by Joseph A. Gavagan, white assemblyman. For weeks racial aspects of the contest have been secretly discussed, it has been stated, but not until last night was the age-old cry of "prejudice" echoed.

De Priest forecast a storm of criticism which, he said, will undoubtedly fall upon him for coming from another State to mingle in city politics. But just as he ignored the world-wide furore which was started when his wife was a social guest at the White House, he declared last night that he "can stand criticism."

Urges Delany's Election

The Chicagoan, whose father and mother were slaves, insisted that experience has taught him that nothing will be gained by the colored voters if they vote for Democratic party candidates. He is a Republican and Delaney is the regular Republican candidate from his district.

"I'm alone," Congressman De Priest said, in referring to the fact that he is the only colored member of the Lower House. "I want someone else to come to Washington and help me fight for the rights of the colored citizens of this country. I want the co-operation of the people of Harlem."

For more than an hour De Priest talked to those gathered in the church auditorium. He called for the election of all colored candidates in the Harlem-Washington Heights district and said that only in this way would the race win proper recognition.

Delany was bitter in his condemnation of Tammany tactics in the present campaign. He charged that small children had been unduly taught race prejudice. He referred to several groups of children whose faces were blackened and who were sent into the streets to stir up such prejudice.

"Tammany's resorting to such tactics is but an early indication that it is afraid not only of a colored victory but of a Republican victory in Harlem and Washington Heights," he said.

Blames Tammany for Race Issue

Delany insisted that every attempt had been made by colored candidates to keep race prejudice out of the campaign, but that it had been injected by Tammany.

Ellis River, colored candidate for the Assembly, was more outspoken than the others. He referred to the "tender spot, race hatred," and asserted that the issue cannot be avoided.

"All colored people should vote and get the power to force proper recognition for Negroes.

"We can blot out race prejudice by increasing the power of colored men and supporting our candidates in this election. Each one must go to the polls and let their vote enlighten those who would keep that power from us."

The church meeting, over which Hamilton Fish, Jr., Westchester County Congressman, presided, was the second of the evening and the audience waited for almost three hours for De Priest to appear.

The first meeting, attended by about 500 colored persons, with a sprinkling of whites, was held at P. S. 90, 147th St. near Eighth Ave.

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THE CONTEST FOR CONGRESS.

In the recent campaign to elect a member of Congress in the Twentyfirst district of New York, in which Hubert Delany played so gallant and admirable a role, there developed a situation that should be taken to heart and remembered for the future. That is, that the Negroes who want a representative in Congress must not depend upon anybody else to elect him. And this is said, with full appreciation of the fact that Mr. Delany received a fair measure of support from the outlying sections of white voters which help to constitute that Congress district. But he failed to receive an equally good measure of support from the districts where the colored voters are in a majority.

This lack of support began away back with the registration, the number of voters enrolled on the lists being only about half of those who could and should qualify as voters. If the full measure of the colored voting strength had been brought out and registered and voted, Hubert Delany would have been elected as a member of Congress today. The task before the voters of Harlem who want rep-
fore the voters of Harlem who want rep-
resentation in Congress, is to get the Negroes who are qualified first to register and then vote. The question is, how can this be accomplished.

One suggestion is that the numerous lodges and beneficial societies might pattern after the churches, in urging their members to qualify as voters as a civic duty, regardless of the party with which they may decide to affiliate. Of the fifty thousand members who belong to these lodges, it is estimated that only about ten per cent are voters at present. Then there are a number of foreign born residents who have adopted this country as their home, but who have not yet become naturalized. These should be brought to a sense of what they are losing by failing to qualify as citizens, and urged to exercise the full rights and responsibilities of citizenship.

It is sometimes asked whether the white Republican leaders in New York really want the Negro voters to become powerful as a political factor. The indifference manifested as to building up the party in the districts where the Negroes are in a majority, does not warrant any too strong assumption in the affirmative. The Nineteenth district has just furnished an example of what can be done by organized Negro voters, under a leadership of their own. If the white Republican leaders wanted to build up the party in New York County, the same thing could be done in other districts where there are enough voters of the race.

In the meantime, the effort to elect a Negro representative to Congress has been proved entirely practicable. It is only a question of getting out enough votes. The votes are there, but the voters are shy and hard to catch. Continued effort along the right lines will bring about the desired result. But it can only be done by organized effort and unremitting zeal. Until the county leaders can be brought to a realization of their duty in the matter, it must depend upon the race leaders in those districts where numbers make such a plan practicable

Harlem Surveys Scene of Election Day Battle

Keenly Feels the Failure to Elect Delany—Hawkins or Moore Expected to Become Minority Leader of Aldermen

Amsterdam News
11-13-29

With her hopes of electing a Republican as Congressman of the Twenty-first district crushed until the regular Congressional contest in 1930, Harlem surveyed the scene of last week's political battle ground and computed her losses and gains. New York, N.Y.

In the districts normally Republican the old G. O. P. machine went down to defeat so far as county and city-wide candidates were concerned, but rose to new heights when two aldermen were re-elected and two young attorneys won seats in the Assembly.

Not only did the uptown metropolis gain representation for herself, but she came out as one of the strongest factors in local Republicanism.

For the first time in the history of ocal elections and perhaps of the nation, a Negro will undoubtedly head the minority party in the Board of Aldermen. With Fred R. Moore of the Nineteenth and John Clifford Hawkins of the Twenty-first as the senior G. O. P. members of the Board, one of the two will be named floor leader at the beginning of the new term.

Alderman Moore, who is considered an insurgent Republican in many party circles, is contending for the post, which carries an additional salary of $2,500 and provides an office at City Hall. On the other hand Mr. Hawkins believes he is entitled to the leadership because of party regularity and previous service in the Assembly.

Delany Lead Party.

Further analysis of the vote cast for Hubert T. Delany, Republican candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first district, reveals that Delany ran nearly 10,000 votes ahead of Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Republican-Fusion candidate for Mayor. Even in the Twenty-first Assembly district, almost a solidly white district the lead over the other Republican candidates was maintained.

Thus Delany's defeat is due mainly to the weaknesses in the campaign of the regular Republican organization, which failed to work up any great enthusiasm for LaGuardia, insufficient registration in Harlem, and Tammany tactics at the polling places last Tuesday. Every effort was made to prevent voters from expressing their preferences at the polls. Amsterdam News

Aided Others.

While not successful himself, Delany's campaign undoubtedly had a lot to do with the success of other Republican candidates. 11-13-29 Aside from the two Aldermen re-elected, the new Board of Aldermen will have but two other Republicans, four out of sixty-five.

Thus, while Harlem feels keenly its failure to elect Delany, his candidacy made it easier for political headway to be made in Harlem.

Asked to Run Again.

Demands are already being made that Delany run for Congress again next year, and suggestions have been made that a registration drive be started now to increase Harlem's vote.

Mr. Delany issued the following statement to the press Monday night:

Delany Issues Statement.

"There are so many people who by reason of their active interest and support aided the cause of elective representation in our fight for a seat in Congress that it will be impossible to thank each person individually.

"I wish, however, to take this opportunity to thank the churches, the press, the leaders of the party, the loyal party workers, the volunteers who came forward with their aid, the various clubs and the numerous other persons who helped forward the cause.

"While it is hardly politic to mention some names and omit others, my loyal supporters will readily realize that a mention of names would require a full page. I want to say, however in no uncertain terms that an unusual degree of credit should go to my manager, Mr. William M. Kelley, who conducted one of the cleverest and most intelligent campaigns one could wish for. I am more than satisfied with his conduct of the campaign.

"While I received the active support of the press throughout the country and feel grateful for the loyalty of the press to our cause, I nevertheless feel that I ought to let the public know that the support given me by the Amsterdam News was unsolicited, and was done as a community enterprise, without one penny of remuneration from me. I mention this because the Amsterdam News put my cause above everything else because it believed in the cause for which we were fighting.

"The results of the campaign, if analyzed, will show that the support given me was not in vain. While I was defeated in numbers, I am not defeated in spirit, nor in the determination to

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COUNCIL FIGHT HOT

11/22/24

By ROBERT A. PELHAM

CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 21—Negroes of Cincinnati, tired of the oppressive domination of Negro wards by white politicians, defeated the leading Republican candidate for the city council, Martin Daly, white, although they were unsuccessful in their attempt to elect Frank A. Hall, who ran in the city-wide election as an Independent Republican.

Hall, endorsed by the Negro politicians of the city who were determined to emancipate the Negro from the enslavement of the white politicans, made a creditable showing, although he was defeated.

Hall was one of 24 candidates for election to one of the nine places in the city council of Cincinnati. He faced the electorate of the city along with 23 other candidates, nine of whom were members of the Charter group, nine were Republicans and five Independents.

The Charter adherents carried the city with 22,112 first-choice votes, as against 9,082 votes cast for the highest Republican.

Hall received a total of 6,781 first-choice votes and ranked eighth in the first official count, leading all but two of the nine regular Republican candidates, and running better by thousands of votes than any of the Independent candidates.

George W. Conrad, a second colored man running as an Independent, received 1,179 first-choice votes.

By the cumulative method of voting, a quota is established, based on the total vote cast in the election. In this case each candidate to be elected had to have been named as "some-choice" on the ballots of 13,877 voters, one-tenth of the total number of ballots cast in this election.

The leading Charter group candidate, Russell Wilson, with 22,112 first-choice votes in the first count had a surplus of 8,235 votes over the quota necessary for his election. This surplus was transferred to the candidates indicated on the ballots as the second choices of the voters. Hall, as an opposition candidate however, received but five additional votes in this transfer.

This count and recount on the cumulative ballot used here required a week. The result of the election on November 5 was not announced until November 13, as 18 successive counts were made before the result of the election was fully determined.

After the third and successive counts the low man was eliminated each time and his votes distributed according to the voters' indicated preference. Hall, running well up each time, was not eliminated until the seventeenth count. He dropped out just before the last count with a total of 8,099 votes. Conrad, however, was the fifth man of the 15 candidates eliminated. Hall received 653 of his 1,142 votes when they were transferred to the second choices.

There are three wards in the basin of Cincinnati containing not less than 15,000 Negroes who are eligible to vote. In these wards the Negro has for years constituted the basis of Republican strength, yet the captains of these wards are white.

It is a revolt against this white leadership that caused the Negroes to support an independent candidate and launch a factional fight against the regular Republican organization, which resulted in the defeat of Martin Daly, who had served as a Republican member of the council for the past four years.

The defection of Negro voters from the Republican ranks caused Daly to be moved out for the ninth place by John A. Pollak, a Charter group candidate. At the time Hall dropped out of the race Daly's vote stood at 9,816 and Pollak's at 12,093. Thus Daly needed more than 4,000 additional votes to reach the quota ahead of Pollak. He received, however, only 1,643 of Hall's votes during the transfer. Pollak, however, received 629 votes and still held the lead as the ninth man.

The defeat of Daly prevented the realization of the Republican dream of having a fourth member of the city council for the first time under the city-manager form of government. The council remains as it has been for the past three elections, a six-three group in favor of the Charter group.

Dr. Leroy C. Bundy, Elected to Council, Is Hailed as Leader

Cleveland, O.—Colored voters of Cleveland out of the recent municipal election emerged not only victorious as far as representation in the Council and on the Board of Education is concerned, but from it there has come a new leadership. The new leader is Councilman-elect Dr. Leroy C. Bundy. This new leader, possessed as he is with a commanding personality, is characterized by a bold, resolute and determined militancy—such as is sorely needed at this time.

Ample proof of Dr. Bundy's qualifications for leadership was displayed in the results he obtained in the recent Charter Amendment fight which he headed up among colored voters of this city. In this campaign, despite the opposition of Clevelands three metropolitan dai-

Ohio.

ies and that of the large bloc of the Negro ministry of the City of Cleveland, he came out of the campaign with more than 85 per cent of the colored votes.

Re-elected

HON. ARTHUR JOHNSON

Who was re-elected mayor of Miles Heights, Ohio, a suburb of Cleveland, Tuesday. This is Mr. Johnson's second term as mayor of this town, the majority of whose voters are white. He defeated his opponent by a large majority, the vote standing 396 for Johnson against 23 for the white man. Miles Heights has the reputation of being one of the richest towns of its size in the United States, and Mr. Johnson is the only mayor of his Race in Ohio.

NEW YORK WORLI

NOV 24 1929

Negro Elected to Education Board

Cleveland Chooses Woman of Race for Frst Time in Its History

By Lester A. Walton

CLEVELAND awoke on the morning of Nov. 6 to find that it had elected for the first time in history a Negro to the Board of Education—Mrs. Mary B. Martin. While it rubbed its eyes in surprise the news was complacently received. The precedent evoked no perturbation.

Mrs. Martin did not emerge victorious on a fluke. Her racial identity was well known to the 53,000 citizens who voted for her in the city-wide election. Everybody knew four of the candidates were seeking re-election and that a Negro woman was conducting a vigorous campaign to defeat one of them. Which one, she was not particular.

The member of the Board of Education who failed of election was Rees H. Davis, who polled 3,000 votes less than Mrs. Martin. He had been indorsed along with the other three white candidates, by an influential civic organization known as the Citizens' League and the three daily papers. It is not often that an aspirant for office on whom the league places its stamp of approval appears in the role of a loser.

Wants to Serve All Citizens

Early in the year Mrs. Martin had been put forward by a committee of citizens for appointment to the Board of Education to fill a vacancy created by the death of Mrs. Virginia D. Greene, for many years a member. Failing to win the recognition asked, the colored woman was entered as a candidate in the municipal election.

Commenting on her victory, Mrs. Martin said: "I want to serve all citizens. It was unfairly charged during the campaign that I would be a representative of only the colored people. I will not serve as a member of the Board of Education for any particular group, but for all."

Mrs. Martin's parents moved to Cleveland from North Carolina when she was a child so that she might enjoy better educational facilities. She attended old Rockwell School, recently demolished. The new Board of Education Building and Central High School are to be erected on the site.

In 1900, when a graduate of Central High School, she was class vocalist. Twenty-five years later her daughter Lydia was graduated from the same school and was similarly honored. After finishing the Cleveland Normal School, now the Cleveland School of Education, Mrs. Martin taught in Cleveland and Birmingham, Ala. She is Chairman of the Educational Department of the Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

The newly-elected female member of Cleveland's Board of Education is the wife of Alexander Martin, an attorney. Three of the children are in college and the other in high school.

Since the World War urgent demands have been made by Negroes for representation on Boards of Education in many of the large cities, but with little success. Some candidates sought office by appointment and others have put their fate in the hands of the voters. In St. Louis and Louisville the group has unavailingly appealed to the electorate.

A desire to take an interested and active part in making it easier for teachers in public schools of the North to deal with Negro children from the South, many of whom are not as advanced as they should be for their age, is one of the compelling reasons leaders of the race have clamored for membership on the Board of Education in various municipalities.

Negroes served on the Board of Education in Brooklyn thirty years ago. The first of his race, and appointed by Mayor Seth Low, was Philip A. White, successful wholesale and retail druggist. T. McCants Stewart, lawyer, was a member during the administrations of Mayors Chapin and Boody, both Democrats. Samuel R. Scottron, named by Mayor Fred Wurster, was the last of his race on the Board, the consolidation of the boroughs ushering in new policy of selection.

Since there has been a Greater New York, the Board of Education has had but one Negro as member—Dr. E. P. Roberts. He was appointed by Mayor John Purroy Mitchel and went out of office in 1918, when a measure passed by the State Legislature became effective reducing the size of the Board from 46 to 7.

Rendering Valuable Service Here

In Manhattan and Brooklyn, Negroes are on the local school boards and rendering valuable service. The race has the largest representation in Harlem in some instances officiating as officers.

Three Negroes were also chosen Councilmen in Cleveland's municipal election on Nov. 5. They were Councilman Claybourne George, who was returned to office; Dr. Leroy N. Bundy and Lawrence O. Payne. All ran on the Republican ticket.

Throughout the North Negroes were elected to office in November. At Miles Heights, O., the Buckeye State's only Negro Mayor, Arthur R. Johnston, was victor in a lively contest in which his opponents were white. It was his first campaign for Mayoralty honors, having been elevated to office while President of the Council upon the death of his predecessor.

In New Haven, Conn., Alfred Modeste was sent to the Board of Aldermen.

Alford H. Tavernier was re-elected to the City Council of Springfield, Mass.

Jesse R. Taylor was elected to the City Council of Buffalo, N. Y., from the 23d Ward.

F. Leon Harris, undertaker and artist of Asbury Park, N. J., was elected Coroner of Monmouth County.

Dr. Frank S. Hargrave of Orange, N. J., was sent to the Assembly.

Detroit is to have four Negro constables—James P. Green, Morton N. Shipman, Sherman Robinson and J. H. Williams.

Negro support is said to have materially aided Charles Bowles in his campaign for Mayor of Detroit. He promised to remove Police Commissioner William Rutledge, if elected. Negro citizens hold the latter responsible for alleged police brutality.

Near the close of the campaign the forms of a Detroit Negro weekly were stolen, 200,000 copies of its issue printed and circulated among the white voters. Supporters of Bowles accused Smith adherents of having hatched and executed the "dark and nefarious plot," designed, it was charged, to show the mutual admiration Bowles and the colored voter had for each other.

NEGRO PRESS BIG FACTOR IN RACE PROGRESS, LAWYER SAYS

CLEVELAND, Ohio — Commenting here this week on the recent election of Mrs. Mary B. Martin, first colored woman to be elected to membership on the board of education of any metropolitan city throughout the United States, Attorney Norman L. McGhee, her campaign manager, declared that the most potent factor contributing to this result was the two Colored newspapers here, the Cleveland Call and Post and the Cleveland Gazette.

"With the metropolitan dailies unanimously seeking the re-election of present members of the board, and actually refusing to publish items calculated to draw attention to other candidates for the office, had it not been for the two colored newspapers the public press as a channel for reaching the people would have been entirely closed," said McGhee.

"In my opinion," he continued, too much credit cannot be given the Negro press of Cleveland for the part it played in this outstanding accomplishment. It is time the colored people all over the United State should realize what an important function the Negro press has played, and is playing in bringing us into fuller realization of our rights as citizens.

"This is not the first time, nor the first city, in which the Negro press has played its part so well. Chicago is a concrete example of the power of the Negro press. I attribute much of the accomplishments of the colored citizens of Chicago to the great work of the Chicago Defender, the Chicago Whip, and the Chicago Bee.

"In New York, the work of the Amsterdam News in behalf of Hubert Delaney's campaign for a congressional seat was outstanding. Although Delaney lost, the fruits of his fight and the battle that newspaper waged will be tasted in many a distant countryside. The work of the New York Age and that of the New York News in behalf of the advancement of the colored citizens of New York is also well known.

"Philadelphia, with its Tribune and Pittsburgh with its Courier, have bulwarks of strength against the lords of oppression.

"Baltimore, with that independent institution, the Afro-American, has a fortress in itself. I well remember when it had the temerity, if you please, to back a colored candidate for U. S. Senate. And they made a worthy fight too.

"Washington has always provided outspoken journals. One does not soon forget the old Washington Bee. Today it is being served intelligently and courageously by the Tribune, the Eagle, and the Sentinel.

"Detroit is now forging ahead with its three publications, the peoples News, the Independent, and the Owl.

"St. Louis, with the Argus, lets the whole world know that colored citizens have thoughts of their own. And the Kansas City Call, out there on the banks of the Missouri, is indeed a clarion too loud to be smothered.

"And what would Atlanta be without the Independent, Louisville, the News and the Leader, Norfolk, the Journal and Guide, Cincinnati, the Union and Bulletin, Savannah, the Tribune, Indianapolis, the Ledger, Nashville, the Globe, Birmingham, the Reporter, Jacksonville, the Sentinel, Boston, the Chronicle and Guardian, Oklahoma City, the Black Dispatch, Dallas, the Express, Houston, without the Informer.

"Much praise is given, and rightly to the work of the N. A. A. C. P. But, it is only fair to say that were it not for the cooperation of the colored press of this country in giving publicity to the investigations and efforts of the N. A. A. C. P., that great organization would be sadly handicapped in bringing about the results obtained.

"Yes, the time has come for colored citizens everywhere to appreciate more fully the value and service of the colored press. Every colored citizen should see to it that he subscribes to a colored newspaper, at least the one published in his home city if no other. When our newspapers are more largely supported they will be in position to render even great service.

"It is my hope that soon we shall see such an interest manifested by colored citizens in the colored newspapers of this country that there will not be a single colored newspaper without a paid-up local subscribers list of less than one-half of the colored population of the city wherein it is being published."

Defender

RE-ELECTED — W. S. Vaughn, Youngstown councilman, the first of his Race, who was re-elected over Frank Jones (white), former councilman, and John A. Bowden (white), another former councilman, all from the Third ward. All were in the race two years ago when Vaughn won out.

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Ohio

EDITORIAL

According to our previous promise, we are herewith submitting our endorsements for the November election after carefully investigating the candidates in the Race.

Call Post
11-2-29

COUNCILMEN

First District	Second District
Henry G. Reitz	Charles Sacks
Michael Gallagher	Alred C. Jones
Walter J. Dunford	Herbert P. Miller
Sam B. Michell	John P. Csizmadia
Hugh F. Lavelle	Stanley F. Szczuka
Wm. J. Lodrick	S. M. LePresti
Fred Saal, Sr.	E. I. Nikodym

Third District	Fourth District
Lawrence O. Payne	Clayborne George
Leroy N. Bundy	Chester K. Gillespie
Herman H. Finkle	Lockwood Thompson
Mildred Bronstrup	Alex. L. DeMaioribus
	John D. Marshall
	Ernest J. Bohn
	Herman E. Kohen

FOR JUDGE

Julius Kovachy — Virgil E. Terrell
Lewis Drucker — Thos. E. Greene
Martin L. Sweeney

BOARD OF EDUCATION

Mary B. Martin — Josephine Reilly

Vote for Tax Limit Amendment and Zoning Ordinance

Because of certain qualifications and outstanding characteristics, some of the above candidates need special mention here.

There is but one candidate in the 4th District for whom Negroes could vote other than first choice. This candidate, who is Clayborne George, deserves the support of each man in the Fourth District. George has served two years as councilman with a clean and honorable record. He cast the winning vote that placed Harry E. Davis in the office of Civil Service Commissioner. Through his initiative, H. S. Chauncey became the first Negro Member of the City Plan Commission. Through his efforts electric lights were installed for the first time on Central Avenue between East 79th and 83rd Streets. He was instrumental in securing the passage of two resolutions for better lighting. Ordinances No. 84,146 providing for electric lamps in the 4th District and Ordinance No. 85,329 providing for semi-white way light system on Cedar Avenue between East 55th and 105th Streets, is due to his efforts.

George has proven a defender of the rights of the oppressed group and an efficient and worthy representative and a man of moral courage with a good standing in the community. The Negroes of Cleveland as well as the City at large will make a great mistake if they fail to return George to council. The Call and Post feels that Clayborne George, perhaps more than any other councilman, deserves to be returned to the legislative body. For that reason, it endorses him for council.

Chester K. Gillespie, the only other Colored candidate in the 4th District, should receive all of George's second choice votes.

Lockwood Thompson, a promising young lawyer and 9th Ward leader, deserves consideration in the choice of councilman from the 4th District. Mr Thompson has been indorsed by the Plain Dealer and a number of organizations who appreciate a man's qualities.

Five candidates of our group are contenders for council seats in the 3rd istrict. Lawrence O. Payne, former Assistant Police Prosecutor, favorite in the Republican circle, has a splendid chance to the councilmanic seat from the 3rd District. He is a World War veteran with a splendid service record, a graduate of John Marshall School of Law and a man fitted for councill He should be sent to council.

Dr Leroy N. Bundy, a stormy petrel as far as the interests of his people are concerned, but withal a type that can be of great service in the City Council.

Herman H. Finkle, Republican Floor Leader, has a splendid record in standing by the oppressed group. The assistance given to the members of our group in his district and the pleading of our cause in his councilmanic duties makes him worthy of our support.

Julius M. Kovachy, former chief police prosecutor, is fitted for the position of judge and should be elected. He is a graduate of Central High School, and State Unversity of Pennsylvania, and holds law degrees from Cleveland Law School and John Marshall Law School. In his duties as prosecutor, he has been impartial regardless of creed or color.

Mary B. Grossman should be defeaded for Judge.

Cleveland Elects Three To Council

Mrs. Mary Martin Polls 53,600 Votes to Win School Board Place

East Tennessee News

A COLORED MAYOR WINS

11-14-29

CLEVELAND, Ohio.—Five Negroes were successful in being elected to public office in the election Tuesday, chief among them being the election of Mrs. Mary Brown Martin to the school board and Arthur Johnson to the mayorship of Miles Heights, a suburb. Three councilmen were also elected.

Mrs. Brown, former school teacher and daughter of parents born, reared and married in slavery, is the first of her goup to hold a position on the board of education. She led her opponent by more than 3000 votes. Mrs. Brown was born fifty years ago in Raleigh, N.C. and comes from a family of unusually intellectual attainments. She has six brothers, two of whom are doctors, two lawyers and two dentists. The new school board member is a graduate of the Cleveland school of education and has taught in the public schools here.

The councilmen elected were: Lawrence O. Payne from Third district; Leroy Bundy, also from Third District and Clayborne George, Fourth district.

Mrs. Martin polled 53,675 votes in the race for the school board, leading I. J. Davis, vice-president of the school board. Lawrenre Payne received a plurality of 4,363 votes over the councilmen field. Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, also from the Third district, was way ahead in the fight and Clayborne George led with a plurality of 3,056 in the Fourth district, defeating another contestant of his group and four white candidates.

Voters Will Show Appreciation for Service to Race

By John S. Bruel

Cal Post

Will Stick by Finkle for Helping Race get Larger Recognition

11-2-29

Cleveland Ohio

ALL FOR ONE, AND ONE FOR ALL IS CRY OF SUPPORTERS

Bundy, Payne, Finkle and Bronstrup will win in the 3rd District and George in the 4th District. This is a prediction made after a careful analysis of opinon gathered throughout these Districts.

And the reason for this is clear. It simply expresses the appreciation of a people for loyalty to their cause, and for aiding them towards the realization of their hopes and aspirations politically.

On many sides the demand for Dr. Leroy N. Bundys election has come with inccreasing insistence. It is he to whom many are looking for the understanding, experienced political leadership that is sorely needed.

Along with this is the no less constant call for the election of Lawrence O. Payne, who made his mark as a servant of the public while in the office of Asst. Police Prosecutor.

As for Herman H. Finkle, colored voters in the Third District are by no means being led away from this loyal friend. A moment's conversation with almost any passer-by in this District will convince the doubting that Herman Finkle is regarded as one of the Colored voters' best friend.

And Finkle's record demonstrates this. Witness the fight he made against the parade desired to be held along the streets of Cleveland by the Klu Klux Klan. Then again, was it not Finkle as the leader of the Council majority who nominated and elected Harry E. Davis as Civil Service Commissioner.

Also was it not Finkle who lent his support to the election of Hon. Herbert S. Chauncey, as member of the City Plan Commission. No, the passer-by and all others in the District will tell you that Finkle is certain to be elected

No less is true of Mrs. Mildred Bronstrup, who during her term as Councilwoman has been unfailing in her friendship and support

Indeed the Colored voters of the Third District have set their minds to the election of these four—Bundy Payne Finkle and Bronstrup. Believing in working along lines that will assure the election of all four, they have adopted the plan laid down by the regional director of the Republican Party.

That plan provides as follows In the 11th Ward, Payne 1st choice, Bundy, 2nd choice, Finkle 3rd choice, Bronstrup, 4th choice in the 12th Ward, Finkle, 1st choice, Payne, 2nd choice, Bundy 3rd choice, Bronstrup, 4th choice in the 1th Ward Bundy, 1st choice Finkle, 2nd choice, Payne 3rd choice and Bronstrup 4th choice in the 17th Ward Bundy, 1st choice; choice Payne 2nd choice, Finkle 3rd choice and Bronstrup 4th choice in the 22nd Ward, Bronstrup 1st choice.

Will they follow this through? Just you watch. The slogan is, "All for one, and one for all."

Dr. Leroy N Bundy

PREDICT GEORGE WILL WIN IN 4TH DISTRICT RACE

Cal Post

Has Given Good Account of Himself During Office Term

11-2-29

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As we enter the final week of the campaign we can see more clearly the conditons that will prevail after November 5th. Only a dark horse can change the state of affairs that must prevail. The election of three Colored councilmen is assured.

Clayborne George will win in the fourth district with more than five thousand first choice votes ,surpassing his record of 4090 first choice votes two years ago. Not only will George get eighty or ninety per cent of his support of two years ago, but he will be returned to office with the solid support of the Republican organization which is working through the 18th ward hook-up. The recent scandal in the council will serve to make votes for George who has a clean record.

LAWRENCE OGDEN PAYNE
First Choice for Council

By S. J. Jones

The war cry of the citizens of Cleveland for a representative from the Third District who was endowed with wisdom and knowledge, who was possessed with humon understanding, who understood Race heart pulsations and genelly was familiar with customs and questions pertaining to our group was heard as it echoed and re-echoed. There was none, apparently, who felt that he was qualified for the task. Hopeful and eager eyes were set on a young man who had the ear marks of wonderful character, a Christian gentleman and a humanitarian

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Political - 1929

Elections

Ohio.

COUNCILMAN RUSSELL S. BROWN

National Guardian 11/29

Dr. Russell S. Brown, who takes the seat of Councilman Fleming who recently resigned, having been found guilty of bribe, will have the distinction of being one of the most scholarly members of the legislative body. Because of his position as a Congregational minister, and leader in our community it was necessary that he become eminently fitted.

We are aware of the fact that Dr. Brown has advocated certain social and political programs affecting our group. He now has a chance to introduce legislation for the enactment of laws pertaining to these improvements.

Since he was selected by the Republican caucus that group will expect him to follow the lead of Councilman Finkle. We feel that your duty is first to your group, and we recommend that you proceed with any program you may have for the betterment of your race, regardless of the will of the caucus.

We shall expect some outstanding achievement from you while in the council. And if you "do not choose to run" next fall, we hope the electorate of your district will pick a successor as efficient as you.

EXPERT SEES ELECTION OF THREE COUNCILMEN

Call Post 11-2-29

In an appeal issued this week by Attorney Norman L McGhee, young attorney and political figure, Colored voters of Cleveland are urged to elect to Council, Dr. Leroy N Bundy and Lawrence O. Payne in the 3rd District and re elect Councilman Clayborne George in the 4th District to the City Council. He also urged them not to fail to vote for Mary B. Martin for the Board of Education.

The appeal reads as follows:

"In my opinion the Colored people in the city of Cleveland are at a political cross-road. The choice made at this time as to the road to be traveled will determine in a very definite way how, soon we may hope to achieve fuller political opportunities upon the type of leadership afforded.

Ever since the great influx of Colored people to this city, causing as it did increased political power, the question of right directed political activity has been of paramount importance. — This question of necessity has always depended for answer

Up until January of this year the titular leadership of Negroes politically in the city of Cleveland was lodged in former Councilman, Thomas J. Fleming Through unfortunate happenings that leadership was torn down and ever since the Colored people have been floundering, politically

As among all races and people when for any reason the leader steps aside or is cut down, a scramble ensues among those who seek to succeed to the place of leadership. So with the Colored citizens of Cleveland, there has been a scramble and this scramble is at the moment going on among us.

Into this scramble for leadership have entered some of our prominent ministers, lawyers, doctors, and laymen. Each perhaps with a conscientious desire to take up the task and serve his people to the best of his ability. Some are of the bold, resolute, and determined temperament; others are of the acquiescent, type, quiet, conciliatory and compromising; and still others of the conservative type, easy going, agreeable, patient.

In my opinion,, the day has come for the Negro, politically, to choose as leaders the bold, resolute, and determined type. Too long have we permitted the role of leadership to be assumed and occupied by the quiescent, compromising, and conciliatory type; as for the conservative, easy going, patient type, already these virtues have become vices among us.

Of the various race candidates for City Council to be voted upon in the coming election, we have opportunity to choose three men who in my opinion truly represent the type to which the Negro in Cleveland should look for right-directed political leadership. These three men are Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, who should receive the first choice vote of every Negro voter of the 3rd District residing in the precincts of the 17th and 18th Wards that lies within that District; Lawrence O. Payne, who should receive every 1st choice vote of every Negro residing in the 11th Ward; and present Councilman Clayborne George who should receive the first choice vote of every Negro re siding in the 4th District which comprises parts of the 18th and 19th Wards and the 20th and 25th Wards.

I am confident that when Leroy N. Bundy, Lawrence O. Payne, and Clayborne George are elected to City Council they will undertake to organize the Colored people politically in Cleveland in a way that will cause us to receive benefits to which we are undeniably entitled and which have long been withheld. I therefore urge upon every race voter to exert every effort to see that these men are chosen as our representative in the City Council.

I can not close this letter without calling attention to the unusual opportunity which Negro voters throughout the City of Cleveland have this year to elect one of their number as a member of Board of Education of the City of Cleveland. This is one of the most important offices in our governmental life for it has to do with determining the policy that shall exist in the public school system which guides the destinies of our children who are to be the citizens of tomorrow. You cannot fail to vote for Mary B Martin if you hold dear the hopes and aspirations of your children

(Signed) Norman L. McGhee

APPOINT OHIO RACE LEADER TO LOFTY POSITION

Houston Informer 7-13-29

Columbus, Ohio.—(ANP)—Rev. W. B. Curry, who was in charge Republican headquarters here last fall, has just received as a reward for his efforts in helping elect the ticket, a position as assistant chief of the probation and parole division of the Department of Public Welfare of Ohio. The appointment was made by Governor Cooper and Hal H. Griswold, the director of the Department of Welfare.

Rev. Curry is well known throughout the state. He heads a Baptist school, Industrial Institute for Colored Children at Springfield, O., and has been conspicuous for his work with the Anti-Saloon League. He is a graduate of Wilberforce and Roger Williams universities. Dr. Curry also pastors the Second Baptist Church of Springfield.

THREE ELECTED TO CLEVELAND COUNCIL

Mrs. Mary Martin Polls 53,600 Votes to Win School Board Place

A COLORED MAYOR WINS

Call Post 11-6-29

Kansas City Star

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Mrs. Martin polled 53,675 votes in the race for the school board, leading I. J. Davis, vice-president of the school board. Lawrence Payne received a plurality of 4,368 over the councilmanic field. Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, also from the Third district, was way ahead in the fight and Clayborne George led with a plurality of 3,056 in the Fourth district, defeating another contestant of his group and four white candidates.

BIG FREE-FOR-ALL LOOMS AS VOTING NEARS

Attorney Payne to Get G. O. P. Support

Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 4.—The councilmanic political pot boils merrily, but political strategists are at sea as to what will be the result when the pot ceases to boil on election day, Nov. 5, with so many candidates of the Race in the field.

Last Thursday night, the last day for filing, a check-up on the Race candidates resulted as follows: Third district, Attorney Lawrence O. Payne, former assistant police prosecutor, Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, wife of former Councilman Fleming; Attorney William B. Saunders, Republican; Dr. E. J. Gregg, present councilman, Independent, and Dr. James D. Owens, Democrat. In the Fourth district we have Councilman Clayborne George, candidate for re-election; Attorney Chester Gillespie and Attorney Hazel Mountain Walker, popular school teacher, and for many years a leading worker for the Republican organization.

It may be stated authentically and authoritatively that Payne and Dr. Bundy will get the Republican organization support. Dr. Gregg, who went into council two years ago as a Democrat, but more recently became fired up with the Republicans will not likely get the Republican organization support from either side but will most likely have the backing of the strong Progressive Government committee, which sponsored the recent city manager campaign and won out. Mrs. Lethia Fleming will have the support of a large following of women workers and Republicans in the Third and is endeavoring to link up with Payne for first and second choice votes, it is said. Attorney Saunders will run as Independent Republican and expects to go in with 4,000 first choice votes.

Seek Harmony in Fourth

In the Fourth district the friends of the Race candidates are endeavoring to harmonize the feeling between the candidates, feeling there exists between at least two of the candidates a spirit of jealousy. Attorney Gillespie, who was the first in the city to file last January, feels that he is entitled to the support of the masses of our voters in the Fourth district. Attorney Clayborne is known to have entertained aspirations for some time for a second term in the council, feeling that he has made an efficient and capable energetic public servant. His main sponsor, the East End Political club is working hard to secure his second term.

Gets Heavy Support

George will have the support of the Maschke Republican organization while Gillespie will be backed mainly by the Progressive Government league, having lined up in favor of the city manager movement in the last campaign. Mrs. Walker, a spirited and zealous campaigner, entered the race just last week and caused a stir in Race political circles by making the announcement that she entered the contest with the intention of winning. It is a long drawn conclusion that Mrs. Walker will have the backing of both the Progressives and the Republican organization and will make things hum in the Fourth.

Payne opened his campaign last week at his headquarters with a rousing meeting, at which Maurice Maschke and other prominent Republicans of both races were present. According to his friends Payne will surely go into the council on Nov. 5.

Last Monday evening Dr. Bundy's campaign was opened at St. Paul A. M. E. Zion church, the auditorium being filled to the doors with Bundy enthusiasts. Senator Bender (white) one of the leaders in the state legislature, opened the Bundy campaign. Other prominent speakers were there and added impetus to the Bundy opening.

The case of former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming will be heard by the Ohio state supreme court on the 10th or 11th of this month, it is stated.

Cincinnati Citizens Seek Councilman

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 17.—(C. N. S.)—The Negroes of Cincinnati, awake to their political possibilities, have joined in the movement for the political freedom and achievement of the race which has swept ten northern cities, and are organizing to support Frank A. B. Hale for the city council at the next election.

Hundreds of men and women, confident of the success of their candidate, have volunteered to help register the Negro population 100 per cent strong, and scores of others are enlisting daily.

An effort will be made to replace white ward captains, for although the Negro has for years constituted the basis of Republican strength, the captains of the wards have always been and are now white.

CINCINNATI SEEKS COUNCILMAN

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To Run Again

ARTHUR JOHNSON

Mayor of Miles Heights village, a suburb of Cleveland, who has filed his petition for a second term. The Ohio state examiner audited his accounts and found them all right. A host of adherents of both races assure his re-election.

Quits Post

LAWRENCE O. PAYNE

Brilliant young attorney of Cleveland, who announced his resignation recently from the office of assistant prosecuting attorney to throw his hat into the ring for election to the city council.

Cleveland Hopeful of Electing Payne

Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 1.—A new and hitherto unheralded bit of racial solidarity—that chimera which for many years local Race leaders have sought in vain—looms up in these closing days of the local councilmanic campaign in the Third district.

It is in fact the single outstanding high spot of an otherwise colorless political campaign, and is evidenced in the spontaneous support of the candidacy of former Police Prosecutor Lawrence O. Payne for council. From every walk of life Third district residents have volunteered aid to put the young lawyer across.

Not that they have evidenced an overweening desire to see him elected to the exclusion of other Race candidates, but even those who are working assiduously in the interests of other candidates have included Payne in the list of those who will receive one of their several choices under the Mary Ann system of voting.

Thus the old P. R. system, attacked on every side as an evil inflicted upon the unwary voters who were made to believe that it possessed some sort of magic for improving the type of civic representatives, has served as a vehicle for bringing about a new and wholesome spirit of racial unity in politics which is doubly welcome in Cleveland.

The ardent hope of Third district voters of every class is not for the election of one Race councilman from the Third district but for as many as the opportunity affords.

And this in itself is the biggest and most potent factor in the whole political bag. And bobbing out persistently from among the gamut of things that one sees on inspection is the new spirit of racial co-operation, which if begun in politics is likely to spread in other directions.

Political - 1929

Elections

Pennsylvania

POST GAZETTE
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MAR 4 1929

NEGRO MAYOR TO TALK HERE

Chief Executive of Ohio Village Coming For Address Under Auspices Of Afro-American Brotherhood

Mayor Arthur Johnson, who will be the first Negro mayor to visit Pittsburgh, will speak in Schenley High school auditorium Thursday night, March 21, on the subject of "Benefits of Organized Communities." Mayor Johnson is now the chief executive of Miles Heights Village, O., and formerly served as president of city council there.

Mayor Johnson is being brought to Pittsburgh by the Afro-American Brotherhood as a part of their winter educational program of having one noted Negro speak here each month to their race in Pittsburgh.

Woman Running for Legislature In Phila.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mrs. Addie W. Dickerson, of 1617 and Bainbridge streets, nationally known club woman, is a candidate for the State Legislature from the First Legislative District, opposing William B. Fuller, the present incumbent, whom she styles as a hand picked candidate of the white boss, whom magistrate Edward W. Henry is opposing is a fight for leadership of this district.

Mrs. Dickerson is the first colored woman to run for the Legislafiture in this district. Her chances for election next Tuesday is conceded to be very good.

Negro Women

Tennessee

Political - 1929

Elections

PERPETUATE SHERIFF ANDERSON IN OFFICE

East Tennessee Herald 10-24-29

Sheriff Walter C. Anderson served Knox County well a its chief law enforcement officer for two successive terms nd he has again been appointed by the County Court to serve until September, 1930, in view of the vacancy which existed in that office. Knoxville, Tennessee

At a meeting of all deputies who have been appointed by the sheriff, he told them in no uncertain terms that they must be courteous to the public. He warned them against persecuting individuals under the guise of enforcing the law. He told them that they must not join in with operators of installment plan houses in their effort to collect civil debts through criminal processes. He told his men to seek the big law violaters instead of hounding the petty offender. He declared that there must be no collusion with professional bondsmen to filch money from the pockets of persons charged with law violations.

Sheriff Anderson was in earnest, and the men under him realized that he was not jesting when he stated that those who are unwilling to abide by his rules as outlined may as well tender their resignations immediately. Such a straight-forward and efficient official should be perpetuated in office. If there are any rules or laws which make it impossible for a man of Sheriff Anderson's type to hold the responsible office of sheriff as long as he conducts it on such a high plane, these rules should be suspended. Our community will be better because of the service that Sheriff Anderson is rendering, and if he has the cooperation of his efficient group of deputies, and we believe he will, certainly Knoxville and Knox County will be the pride of all.

MEMPHIS ELECTION POSTS ARE GIVEN TO TWO NEGROES

Memphis, Tenn., August 2.—(AP)—For the first time since reconstruction days, negroes have been appointed election officials here. The list of registrars announced by the new county election commission included the names of two negroes, an undertaker and a school teacher. They will serve in a precinct with a heavy negro vote.

As a whole, the list of registrars was a little changed from that appointed by the old commission.

Memphis Commercial Appeal 8-3-29

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

AUG 3 1929

TWO NEGROES NAMED REGISTRARS BY BOARD

Will Serve In 29th Ward, 2nd Precinct.

Registrars announced Thursday by the new county election board include Edward B. Davis of the Peoples Undertaking Company and Frances Reems, negro school teacher, shown by the city directory as being a teacher of Lincoln School. He lives at 2470 Saratoga and she lives at 571 Boston. Both are appointed to serve in the second precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward.

Their registration booth will be located in a dry goods store at 2648 Carnes.

The second precinct of the Twenty-ninth Ward includes Orange Mound, which numbers hundreds of negroes among its population. Some of the most solid of Memphis' citizens also live in this precinct.

Complaint against their appointment was made to The Commercial Appeal yesterday.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

AUG 3 - 1929

Memphis Names Negro Election Officials

Memphis, Tenn., Aug. 3 (AP)—For the first time since reconstruction days, Negroes have been appointed election officials in this Southern city.

The list of registrars announced by the new county election commission to serve in a precinct with a heavy Negro vote included the names of two Negroes, an undertaker and a school teacher. Otherwise the list varied only slightly from that appointed by the old commission.

Political - 1929

Legislation Suggested, etc.

See Also: Elections.
Office Holding
Politics, Women in.
Suffrage, etc.

Political - 1929

Legislation, Suggested, etc.,

What's the Matter With Georgia?

Last Sunday, the Atlanta Constitution asked the public this pertinent question: "What Is the Matter With Georgia?" and then proceeded to answer its own inquiry by reciting a lot of unfavorable conditions that the Constitution has done more to bring about than all other agencies in the State. Independent

The demagogy and race hatred preached by the Atlanta Constitution, under the pretense of defending white supremacy, has done more to develop a crop of peanut politicians and demagogues than any one factor in Georgia. Under the tutorship of the Constitution, the little fellows, who have been coming to the Legislature for $7.00 per day for sixty days, biennially, have thought more about depriving the Negro of his constitutional rights than they have of providing good government for all the people. Hence, we have in each branch of the legislature a bunch of incompetents, and no statesmen, a bunch of Negro haters and no lovers of humanity; men who seek to retard and starve half of the people, and haven't commonsense enough to know that the State cannot prosper by feeding half of the people on the poverty and ignorance of the other half. 11-21-29

Georgia's troubles are, the State's financial affairs are in the hands of incompetents and as a sad consequence the affairs are misruled and mismanaged. Atlanta, Ga.

The first step toward rescuing the state from insolvency is, to select a legislature composed of men with commonsense enough to know that the State cannot appropriate more money annually than its taxable income, and escape bankruptcy.

Secondly, the legislature must give more time to the State's needs, and less time to local bills and fighting the Negro.

Thirdly, it must send a set of men to the Legislature big enough to know that appropriations must not exceed the State's income.

Fourthly, that the Negro is part of the State, and that any legislation that directly retards the progress of a part of the people, in the end, will retard the progress of all the people.

Fifthly, that the welfare of the State takes precedence over the interest of any one county; that a representative of a county or senatorial district owes the state a duty as well as his county or district.

Sixthly, the State needs somebody, or an agency to work out a budget to cover the State's operating expenses, and a legislature with guts enough to scale it down to a figure within the State's revenue; and a governor strong enough to veto any budget greater than the State's ability to pay. It seems the higher the tax rate, the larger the deficit every year.

The condition of the State's finances is proof positive that the State is insolvent and in competent hands. The Atlanta Constitution says the State is broke and has no credit anywhere; that even our home banks will not loan the State money to meet its past due obligations, because the State is so poor it has no collateral with which to secure the banks. The State never got in such a fix even under carpet bag rule. Our neighbor says, the State owes its regular institution $5,000,000.00, and rapidly advancing to seven millions, and no relief in sight. The State has exhausted its authority to borrow to meet its debts. It cannot pay its creditors or pensions to the Confederate soldiers. Her eleemosynary institutions—the State hospitals for the insane, defective children, deaf and dumb and blind, and the tubercular institutions at Alto are all without funds to operate helpfully, but the politicians have sense, or selfishness, enough to provide $2,000.00 a day for themselves while the legislature is in session, not including mileage at a higher rate than the railroads charge.

These lamented conditions are growing from bad to worse while the solons are legislating to keep the "darkey" down in ignorance and poverty. The State is a bankrupt, the Constitution says, and everybody knows it who reads.

There hasn't been a session of the Legislature in twenty-five years but that some kind of bill was introduced to restrict the Negro's privileges and opportunities to make bread, but nothing constructive has been proposed to lighten and equalize taxation. All the while the politicians and special interests have taxed everything except the air the people breathe, without lessening the burdens of taxation, because expenditures have kept ahead of the income.

Georgia's financial system shows the incompetency and lack of business judgment the average colored church, or lodge, shows in the administration of its financial affairs. The legislature appropriates money without thought of where the revenue to meet these appropriations is to come from—just as the colored church or lodge does.

The politicians are too busy serving the big corporations and local interests to stop and count up whether they have appropriated beyond, or within the tax digest of the State for the year.

Let up on the Negro and legislate for everybody and the State will soon pull out of the hole.

Congress has apropriated 18 millions all told for the purpose of enforcing the 18th amendment, that is, to prevent people who want to, from getting liquor to drink. In addition it has passed a law making the selling and manufactering of liquor a crime more serious in its punishment than many real crimes against life and property. But that is going to stop the making, selling and drinking of liquor. People simply don't believe that it a crime —not even those congressmen who voted for such a law.

Palmetto Leader 3/9/29

Columbia S.C.

Hoover Silent, Other Presidents Mentioned Negro In Inaugural

Afro American 3/9/29

Baltimore, Md.

Grant, Cleveland, Hayes, Harrison, Garfield, McKinley, Promised Colored People A Square Deal In Their Inaugural Addresses.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—President Hoover made no reference directly or indirectly of the Negro and the race problem in his inaugural address Monday.

Other Presidents in taking office deemed the race problem of sufficient importance to declare themselves upon it as follows:

Ulysses S. Grant—First Inaugural, March 4, 1869.

"The question of suffrage is one which is likely to agitate the public so long as a portion of the citizens of the Nation are excluded from its privileges in any State. It seems to me very desirable that this question should be settled now, and I entertain the hope and express the desire that it may be by the ratification of the fifteenth article of amendment to the constitution."

Ulysses S. Grant—Second Inaugural, March 4, 1873.

"The effect of the late civil strife has been to free the slave and make him a citizen. Yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail.

"Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him; give him access to the schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and care he will receive."

Rutherford B. Hayes—March 5, 1877.

"The evils which afflict the southern states can only be removed or remedied by the united and harmonious effort of both races, actuated by motives of mutual sympathy and regard; and while in duty bound and fully determined to protect the rights of all by every constitutional means at the disposal of my administration, I am sincerely anxious to use every legitimate influence in favor of honest and efficient local self-government as the true resources of those states for the promotion of the contentment and prosperity of their citizens.

"In the effort I shall make to accomplish this purpose I ask the cordial cooperation of all who cherish an interest in the welfare of the country, trusting that party ties and the prejudice of race will be freely surrendered in behalf of the great purpose to be accomplished. . . . Let me assure my countrymen of the southern states that it is my earnest desire to regard and promote their truest interests—the interests of white and colored people both and equally—and to put forth my best efforts in behalf of a civil policy which will forever wipe out in our political affairs the color line and the distinction between North and South, to the end that we may have not merely a united North or a united South, but a united country."

James A. Garfield—March 4, 1881.

"The emancipated race has already made remarkable progress. With unquestioning devotion to the union, with a patience and gentleness not born of fear, they have 'followed the light as God gave them to see the light.'

"They are rapidly laying the material foundation of self-support, widening their circle of intelligence, and beginning to enjoy the blessings that gather around the homes of the industrious poor. They deserve the generous encouragement of all men. So far as my authority can lawfully extend, they shall enjoy the full and equal protection of the constitution and the laws."

Grover Cleveland—First Inaugural, March 4, 1885.

"In the administration of the government pledged to do equal and exact justice to all men there should be no pretext for anxiety touching the protection of the freedmen in their rights or their security in the enjoyment of their privileges under the constitution and its amendments.

"All discussion as to the place accorded to them as American citizens is idle and unprofitable as it suggests the necessity for their improvement. The fact that they are citizens entitles them to all the rights due that relation and charges them with all its duties, obligations and responsibilities."

Benjamin Harrison—March 4, 1889.

"The community that by concert, open or secret, among its

citizens deny a portion of its members their plain rights under the law, has severed the only safe bond of social order and prosperity. The evil works from a bad center both ways. It demoralizes those who practice it and destroys the faith of those who suffer by it in the efficiency of the law as a safe protector. The man in whose breast faith has been destroyed is naturally the subject of dangerous and uncanny suggestions. Those who use unlawful methods, if moved by no higher motive than the selfishness that prompted them, may well stop and inquire what is to be the end of this."

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Staff Correspondent of Evening Post

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Farmers come next to lawyers in supplying the most Assemblymen in the State. The next Legislature will have nineteen farmers as against seventeen last year. There will be fourteen real estate and insurance men, four retired, five merchants, three bankers, two editors, two pharmacists, two civil engineers and one from each of the following occupations: Newspapers reporters, theatrical booking agent, theatrical producer, contractor, cable inspector, mason and builder, accountant, cattle breeder, hotel proprietor, physician, clergyman, barber, salesman, student, shoemaker, sales manager, dentist, electrical contractor, transportation man, advertising man, leather manufacturer, oil producer, clerk, product and feed merchants and the Dawes plan, and which has not yet received the ratification of the French honor, each having served fifteen years.

Two negro members will be among the new Legislators and the number of women has not risen over one. There are eighty-six Republicans and sixty-four Democrats as against eighty-nine Republicans and sixty-one Democrats last year.

Assemblyman Daniel P. Witter, of Tioga, who holds this year, will not be back after nineteen years in the lower house. This leaves Assemblyman Louis Cuvillier and Minority Leader Maurice Bloch tied for the

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Politica l - 1929
Legislation Relating to.

NEW YORK WORLD

ALDERMEN ADOPT $564,769,828 CITY BUDGET UNALTERED

Poll Is 56 to 7, One Republican Joining Democrats After Futile Debate

BALDWIN DENOUNCES FIGURES AS "DISHONEST"

Harvey's Representative Votes No by Error, Contrasting With Estimate Board Tally

The Board of Aldermen, having had opportunity for three weeks to deliberate in its Finance Committee on possible reductions in the city's 1930 budget, yesterday adopted without change the final figure of $564,769,828.23 approved by the Board of Estimate. The vote of 56 to 7 would have been strictly along party lines had not one Republican Alderman cast his tally with the solid Democratic majority.

Expected Republican protest against what has been termed repeatedly, by political opponents of the Walker Administration, a "dishonest" budget, materialized during the board session. Alderman Joseph Clark Baldwin 3d, successor to Representative Ruth Pratt from the silk-stocking 15th District, and, like her, a consistent critic of the city's budgetary policies, instigated a spirited floor argument.

Terming the board's impending action a "gesture" and a refusal to be honest with the people of the city, Alderman Baldwin charged the actual expenditure of city funds during 1930 would be $650,000,000, nearly $100,000,000 more than is indicated by the budget. Before the present year is ended, he said, the city will have spent at least $60,000,000 more than the 1929 budget of $538,926,697 indicated.

Attacks Pay Raise Fund

"Probably the most graphic proof of the dishonesty of the budget," he declared, "is the amount providing for the increase in the pay of policemen and firemen. The budget provides $5,000,000 for this purpose. There are 14,000 first grade firemen and policemen, whose salaries are to be raised under the mandate of the people expressed by referendum.

"It is a simple matter of arithmetic to figure that it will require $7,000,000 to cover these raises, without counting the sums needed for corresponding increases to the officers, in order that they may not be out of line."

Fred R. Moore, Negro Alderman from the 19th District, Harlem, was the Republican who voted in favor of the budget. An anomalous situation was created by what was explained as an error when Raymond G. Pollard, Assistant Public Works Commissioner of Queens, representing Borough President Harvey as an ex-officio member of the board, voted no.

Recorded Both Ways

Mr. Harvey, in the Board of Estimate, had voted in favor. Mr. Pollard tried to withdraw his vote but was unable to do so, the board having adjourned before he discovered his mistake in placing his superior on record in conflicting fashion.

Alderman Francis D. McGarey of the 34th District, Brooklyn, who is temporary Democratic floor leader, answered Alderman Baldwin's charges with a detailed recital of increases in the budget totaling $25,000,000 more than the current year, insisting they were entirely beyond the administration's power to control.

He defended the honesty of the budget, as did also Alderman Edward W. Curley of the 25th District, the Bronx; Peter J. McGuinness of the 52d District, Brooklyn, and Stephen Rudd of the 54th District, Brooklyn. The latter charged Alderman Baldwin with insincerity in his charges because of the latter's failure to move for reduction of any item.

Under the law the Aldermanic Board has power to make only reductions and not increases. Whatever reductions may be made are subject to the veto power of Mayor Walker, who indicated he would sign the budget as it stands within a few days. He must affix his signature before Dec. 25.

Alderman Baldwin augmented his charges with the statement that the city "cannot long continue on the present road of mounting municipal expenditures without raising taxes openly or continuing to increase assessments."

Against the latter course, he indicated, real estate men already have begun to protest in the belief that other sources of revenue must be provided for the continued safety of income from real estate held for investment. Within the past decade, he quoted a real estate dealer as saying, there has been an increase of considerably more than 100 per cent. in the assessed value of real estate.

Political — 1929

Office Holding

D.C.

Official List Shows Negroes Entertained by Presidents

DATA PREPARED IN OFFICE OF DAVIS

Washington, July 3.—(AP)—The office of Secretary Davis made public late today a report which was described at the labor department as listing negroes who had been entertained by presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, negro, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

The "preliminary report" to Mr. Davis was signed by Karl F. Phillips, a negro, commissioner of conciliation, and covered "various entertainments at the White House" from 1878 to 1929. At the end it said: "The additional search, directed by the secretary, is in course of progress."

The White House disclaimed knowledge of the report. Secretary Davis had left the city for the holiday before it was made public.

The report, dated June 29, read:

"1878—President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton (white) of Howard university, and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met John M. Langston, the first dean of the university law school, upon whom President Hayes later called upon, socially, at the Langston home.

"1886—The minister to Haiti was entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903—John C. Dancy (recorder of deeds) and wife were entertained at the White House.

"1904—Judson W. Lyons (register of the treasury) and wife were entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt.

"1903—Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee institute, dined at the White House with President Roosevelt.

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Washington, D. C. (C.N.S.)—Mr. John P. Atkinson, 209 Tenth Street, S. W., ranking member of the Senate Corps, has just rounded out a quarter century of efficient service as assistant clerk of the Committee on Enrolled Bills of the Senate consists of three members will receive a $400 increase under the bill passed by the Special Session to increase the salaries of the employees, effective July first. He applied and was appointed in 1904 to the position which he has held now for twenty five years.

His familiarity with things in and about the Capitol made him from the first a valuable assistant to the important committee with which he served.

Job Is Important

The Committee on Enrolled Bills of the Senate consist of three members who are at present, Senators Frank L. Greene, Vermont; Frederick H. Gillette, Massachusetts; and Cole L. Blease, South Corolina who are charged with examining all bills or joint resolutions that have passed both Houses to see that the same are correctly enrolled and signed.

Mr. Atkinson is the custodian of each measure from the time the same is received at the Committee room, until it is duly signed by the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate. The engrossed bill is personally delivered by him to the Executive Officers for the President's signature. The enrolled bill and the engrossed copy must agree word for word and punctuation mark for punctuation mark.

Is Ever Alert

It was largely due to his efforts and initiative that Howard University secured a duplicate copy of the enrolled bill which legalizes the annual appropriations to the institution, which is duly signed by the Speaker of the House, the President of the Senate, the President of the United States, and also the pen with which President Coolidge signed the law.

There are about fifty other employees on the Senate side of the Capitol who will also receive increases in salaries in amounts varying from $250 to $390 on their annual salaries.

White House Has Entertained Score Of Negroes, Report To Davis Shows

WASHINGTON, July 3.—(AP)—The office of Secretary Davis made public late today a report which was described at the Labor Department as listing negroes who had been entertained by presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, negro, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

The "preliminary report" to Mr. Davis was signed by Karl F. Phillips, a negro, commissioner of conciliation, and covered "various entertainments at the White House" from 1878 to 1929. At the end it said: "The additional search, directed by the secretary, is in course of progress."

The White House disclaimed knowledge of the report. Secretary Davis had left the city for the holiday before it was made public.

The report, dated June 29, read:

"1878: President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton (white) of Howard University, and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met John M. Langston, the first dean of the university law school, upon whom President Hayes later called upon, socially, at the Langston home.

"1886: The minister to Haiti was entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903: John C. Dancy (recorder of deeds) and wife were entertained at the White House.

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HOOVER PAYS TRIBUTE TO LATE W. T. FRANCIS

Thanks Liberia's President for Condolence—Steamer Otho to Bring Body.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The body of William T. Francis of St. Paul, Minn., American Minister and Consul General to Liberia, who died yesterday of yellow fever, will be brought home on the steamship Otho, leaving Monrovia on Thursday.

The State Department was advised today that a Liberian guard of honor has been established at the legation. The body will lie in state there tomorrow afternoon. Public funeral services will be held at the legation on Thursday and a military escort will accompany the body to the steamship.

President Charles King of Liberia has extended his condolences in the following message to President Hoover:

"Permit me to share with you in the grief occasioned by the death of your Excellency's Minister to this government, the Honorable William T. Frnacis, which occurred this morning. In this poignant grief consolation may be had in the high sense of loyalty and devotion to duty as exemplified in his whole life.

President Hoover replied as follows:

"I wish to thank your excellency for your kind telegram of condolence upon the death of Mr. Francis whose loss deprives the United States of one of its most devoted public servants and Liberia of a sincere and loyal friend."

The American legation at Monrovia was instructed to send two wreaths to the funeral services, one in the name of President Hoover, the other in the name of Secretary Stimson.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 4 1929

LISTS NEGRO GUESTS AT WHITE HOUSE

Report Shows That Mrs. Hoover Set No Precedent—Seven Presidents Did Likewise.

COMPILED IN DAVIS'S OFFICE

ndicates Labor Secretary Directed Search—Knowledge of Document Disclaimed at White House.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (AP).—The office of Secretary Davis made public late today a report which was described at the Labor Department as listing negroes who had been entertained by Presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Representative Oscar De Priest, negro, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

The "preliminary report" to Mr. Davis was signed by Karl Philips, a negro, commissioner of conciliation, and covered "various entertainments at the White House." At the end it said:

"The additional search directed by the Secretary is in course of progress."

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The list, as reported, follows:

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NEGRO GUESTS AT WHITEHOSE SINCE 1864 LISTED IN REPORT

AID TO SECRETARY ISSUES STATEMENT DECARING MRS. HOOVER SET NO PRESIDENT IN DE PRIEST CASE

Washington, July 3—The office of Secretary Davis made public late today a report which was described at the Labor Department as listing Negroes who had been entertained by Presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Representative Oscar dePriest, Negro, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

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Political - Ital

Office Holding

D.C.

THE SEASON'S BEST PAIR GONE!

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa.
2/2/29

The Race and The Registry

We make neither excuse nor apology for the failure of President Coolidge to appoint a colored man as Register of the Treasury. We do not see, on the other hand, any reason for surprise or shock at the President's appointment of a Caucasian to fill the recently vacated post. We go further: We do not believe that it was through any agreement expressed or implied between the present and the prospective Executives of the nation.

Pittsburgh Courier 2-2-29

There is no reason for this flare up of colored Republican leaders dismayed and disconsolate lest this straw should indicate the way of the Hoover wind. Indeed, it is rather childish of them to expect that this or any other capital appointment should come to the race under the present order of things. We have been alone in the wilderness crying aloud for these Republican leaders to get together and make a concerted and intelligent demand upon the party and all its officials at Washington for real recognition. We predict now that unless they do so, that unless they ask for adequate consideration in the way of legislation and appointments, they will be no more pleased with the policy of the Hoover Administration than they have been with the present and preceding administrations.

They must adopt a forward looking and comprehensive program if they hope to succeed. They did not make any concerted demand for the appointment of John R. Hawkins as Register of the Treasury. They simply wished him to be appointed. They have not told President Coolidge how vital to the success of the Republican Party in the November election was the vote they led. The race lost this position by its default. It will also lose the other outstanding position which they seek also by default, unless they should lay before President-elect Hoover and National Chairman Work, facts and figures, a chart of the northern and border states totalling at least 180 electoral votes, *in which their race's vote is and has been the balance of power.* They must tell them that *this vote can be kept in line for the party* two years hence in the Congressional elections and four years hence in the Presidential election only *by adequate recognition.* They must tell them that if the choice is between the colored vote and the southern vote, then the choice is between 180 electoral votes and 114 electoral votes—the combined electoral vote of the solid South.

We urge a conference of all Republican leaders, North, East, South and West, at Washington just before the inauguration. We urge this conference to name a committee that will be honest enough and unselfish enough to lay this program before the incoming president. This committee must establish the principles of legislation and of appointments as the irreducible demands of the race. This committee must render impossible the throat-cutting policy of individual patronage hunters who would upset this program. Otherwise as we see it the case of the race is lost—its hopes for large and definite political progress under Hoover will be shattered and the fault will be that of the race and not of Hoover. *This is 1929.*

Political — Office Holding

D.C.

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REGISTER TREASURY GOES TO NORDIC

Fight to Gain Former Position Begun Too Late; Pennsylvania Man Gets Job.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 24.—Colored Republican leaders were given no time to submit a recommendation of one of their number for the office of Register of the Treasury when a vacancy occurred. The next day after creating the vacancy, President Coolidge filled it, surprising those who expected to make a fight to regain this office for one of the race.

President Coolidge on January 15 nominated Walter O. Woods, of Kansas, who had been the Register of the Treasury since October, 1924, to be the Treasurer of the United States. The Senate confirmed Mr. Woods on that day. On the next day the President nominated Edward E. Jones, of Harford, Pa., to be the Register of the Treasury in place of Mr. Woods. The Senate confirmed Mr. Woods last Saturday.

Colored Republican leaders who plan to make a fight to regain this office as a reward for party services will have to wait to wage their battle until the next vacancy occurs. The Register serves at the pleasure of the President, which means that he can continue in office until the White House asks for his resignation.

John R. Hawkins, who was the chairman of the colored voters division of the Republican national committee in the campaign, has been frequently mentioned for the post. Mr. Hawkins is the financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the president of the Prudential Bank, and a member of the trustee board of Howard University.

If Mr. Hawkins should consent to the use of his name in connection with the fight to regain this office for colored Republicans, he will be a formidable candidate. He can command the support of the Republican organization of the District of Columbia and the bishops of his church, some of whom are very active and prominent in politics in northern, eastern and western states.

A coincidence is that one of the last colored men to fill the office of Register of the Treasury was the Rt. Rev. William T. Vernon, now a bishop of the African Methodist Episcopal Church. J. C. Napier, of Nashville, Tenn., who succeeded Bishop Vernon, was the last.

The late President Woodrow Wilson made the gesture of offering the post to Major Adam Patterson, a prominent lawyer, then of Muskogee, Okla., but now of Chicago, Ill. He declined the appointment, and President Wilson named Houston B. Teheee, an Indian, who was succeeded by William E. Elliott, white, late in the administration.

The late President Warren G. Harding is said to have promised the office to the late Charles A. Cottril, a fellow Ohioan, but he broke the precedent followed by Republican Presidents even through the administration of William Howard Taft and named Harley V. Speelman, white, also of Ohio, for the place. President Coolidge followed his predecessor and named Mr. Woods.

"Bob" Pelham Quits Uncle Sam To Establish News Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C. — After 28 years' continuous service in the Bureau of the Census, Robert A. Pelham has elected to retire and devote his entire time to government research work and to the gathering and dissemination of up-to-the-minute race news.

On November 28, 1928, he handed to the Chief Clerk of the Bureau of the Census the following memorandum:

"My seventieth birthday will occur on January 4, 1929, and I am desirous of retiring".

Mr. Pelham's service record reads as follows:

Interior Department — Special Agent — July 3, 1891, to November 30, 1893;

Interior Department — Special Agent — July 16, 1898, to October 20, 1899;

Commerce Department — Bureau of the Census, July 2, 1900 to January 3, 1929.

Mr. Pelham also served four years as an oil inspector for the State of Michigan and four years as an inspector of the Detroit Water Office.

In endorsing Mr. Pelham for an Indian Inspectorship in the Interior Department, Governor Luce, of Michigan, called him an "all-weather Republican with apologies to no one."

Two Ventures

On January 5th, Mr. Pelham took steps to incorporate the Capital Consulting Company and the Capital News Service, two ventures, in which he holds the controlling interests and will personally direct. The consulting company will engage in Government research, investigation and the gathering of statistical data. The News Service, as its name implies, engages in the gathering of all news of interest to the race in the Capital city.

For the past fifteen years Mr. Pelham has held a supervisory clerkship in the Bureau of the Census with credit to himself and his race and with signal benefit to the Department. His strict application to duty is best attested by the fact that he invented two appliances to aid him and his assistants in the work of the Bureau.

Legal Resident of Detroit

A legal resident of Detroit, Michigan, he has ever kept in touch with the folks back home, and in 1922, when the House of Representatives passed the Appropriation Bill for 19221923, putting the employees of the Bureau of Census back to the status of June 30, 1919, he led in the fight that saved to the bureau more than 100 salaries above the grade of $1200 per annum.

Mr. Pelham was an employee in the office of the Tribune, Zachariah Chandler's paper in Detroit for more than 25 years, and was also manager of a weekly race newspaper, of which he was part owner, from May, 1883, to July, 1891. Of this paper, Frederick Douglas said: "In letter and in spirit; in method and in object; in character and ability; the 'Detroit Plaindealer' meets my warm approbation."

Life of the Party

In social life he is the life of any party that he finds himself in, and is known as a wit of rare genius. The stunts of the old Pen and Pencil Club and the more recent functions of the Mu-so-lit Club, both of Washington, bear witness to his clever sallies and ready quips.

His return to the newspaper field was inaugurated last week by a seven-column release, and much of this matter was featured by the leading race papers. That he does not intend to quit the statistical field is attested by the employment of a corps of trained employees now working in one of theb ureaus on statistical data.

Four Children

In April, 1893, Mr. Pelham took as his wife, Miss Gay Lewis, of Adrian, Michigan. Mrs. Pelham is, like her husband, one of the most active of Washington's leading citizens. Their four children are all grown and educated; namely, Fred B., electrician and radio expert; Mrs. Dorothy Beckley, teacher in Dunbar High School; R. Benjamin and Mrs. Sarah Pelham Speaks; the latter being one of the most active of the younger set in the last National political campaign Mrs. Speaks is associated with her father and secretary of his latest ventures.

P. M. BROWN SECONDS

POSTMASTER-GENERAL PUTS POSTMASTERSHIPS UNDER CIVIL SERVICE WHICH KILLS RACE'S CHANCES GENERALLY—TAKES PATRONAGE FROM DAVIS AND HOWARD —REVIVES HARDING—COLORED APPOINTMENTS NORTH BUT NONE SOUTH

(Baltimore Sun)

Washington, D. C., March 29, 1929—Postmaster-General Walter Brown immediately followed suit to President Hoover and made a statement reviving the order of the late President Harding, enemy of our race, dormant for 8 years, placing 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. postermasterships under civil service, under which first, second and third classes are made from an eligible register which is furnished to the department by the Civil Service Commission. This register consists of the names of three applicants who are rated highest in an examination conducted by the commission.

Will go to outside party

"In determining which of the three applicants shall be recommended for appointment it is the practice of the department to consult with members of Congress and leaders of the regular party organizations.

"Until the Republicans of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi place the control of their party organizations in the hands of men and women who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens and who are genuinely desirous of promoting honesty and efficiency in public service, the Postoffice Department will, on its own initiative, seek the advice of citizens of the States named who can be relied upon to advise the department in the public interest.

Turn down Col. Mann but adopt his plan

In a sense, the Presidential policy carries out the program for which Horace A. Mann, the Hoover manager in the South in the late campaign, sought to put into effect. He wanted the advisory committees built up in all the States south of the border, but he was given no encouragement by the Republican National Committee and little comfort at the White House. As a result, he publicly took himself out of the equation and returned to the practice of law.

Some administrationists sought to make it appear that the Hoover patronage policy was not directed primarily against Negro politicians in the South, and cited the fact that Joe Talbott, of South Carolina, is a white man.

No more jobs for race in South

But it is well known that the Administration had decided that the Negro politicians of the Howard-Davis type are to go, and that there will probably be no Negroes appointed to any Federal offices in the South except those serving only Negro communities.

In order, however, not to make this seem to be a racial discrimination, it is proposed that many Negroes will be appointed to offices in the North.

Political - 1928

Office Holding

"ON LEAVE WITHOUT PAY"

Action Of Ten To Fifty Days Vacations Without Pay Believed Attempt To Embarrass Froe.

(Capital News Service, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 4.—What is believed to be an attempt to embarrass Arthur G. Froe, the Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, has resulted in an unprecedented furlough through which every employe of the Office of the Recorder, including the Recorder himself, will be forced to take leave without pay before the 1st of July, ranging from 10 to 50 days, according to the salary of the employes.

These furloughs, made necessary because of lack of funds, were decided upon in preference to a temporary reduction of the force until July 1, at which time the 1929 appropriation will be available, carrying a salary item sufficient for the retention of the entire staff at full pay.

Some time ago Comptroller General McCarl ruled that certain employes of the office were entitled to increases in salary under the Welch act, which he ordered Mr. Froe to pay them as of July 1, last. This was done and by the new year each employe entitled to the increase, had received a check covering increase money due them for the first six months of the fiscal year, amounting in some cases to nearly two hundred dollars.

An appropriation for $96,000 for the salaries and maintenance of the office was passed prior to the passage of the Welch act and did not therefore provide for the subsequent increases in salaries. Nor was an additional appropriation intended to meet this deficit sufficient according to the interpretation of the Comptroller. The office is still $9,000 short of the amount needed to pay the increased salaries of the employes, ordered by the Comptroller.

It is reported that Mr. Froe made several attempts to have this item included in the deficiency bill but was blocked in his efforts by certain routine officers who flatly refused to present the item, despite the insistence of the Comptroller that the increases by paid at once and be retroactive.

When Mr. Froe came into office eight years ago, the work of recording deeds and other documents for the District of Columbia was more than two years behind.

About three months ago the public was notified that their deeds could be delivered within 48 hours, thereby setting a precedent for this type of work in the larger cities of the country.

With this record established it is the firm belief of many that the needed appropriation would have been made had there been any way to get the item before the committee in Congress. That the regular channels were closed to the Recorder seeking to raise the salaries of his employes in accordance with the law and the ruling of the Comptroller, in the light of this unusual record for efficiency is seen as deliberate attempt to embarrass Mr. Froe.

With April, May and June to run with the office force reduced to 40 employes per day, the work of the office will naturally fall behind and the public will again be subject to wait for the return of of their legal documents.

Simultaneously with the announcement of the furlough system comes the news that Martin B. Powell, of Kansas, now assistant librarian of the House of Representatives, is a candidate for the job of Recorder of Deeds. It is reported that Senator Capper delivered to the White House a petition signed by 60 members of Congress, endorsing the Kansan for the position and urging his appointment.

Vice President Curtis is also active in his behalf and has written the President personally in regards to the appointment.

Powell is a graduate of Howard University, and it is claimed that he is being supported for the position by 40 civic, religious and educatonal organizations.

Dr. W. T. Merchant, of Louisville, Ky., is also mentioned as a candidate for this particular political award but it is generally understood that the "regular organization" Colored Republicans are solidly behind Charles Mitchell of West Virginia for the office of Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia.

The present incumbent, Arthur G. Froe, who was appointed by President Harding, and has been Recorder of Deeds for eight years, is also a West Virginian. This seems to be the greatest handicap which Mitchell will face, as it seems improbable to many that this same political plum will be given to the same state again.

It is possible that the unwelcome vacation may prove advantageous in some respects, as it will give Mr. Froe ample time to build up his political fences so that neither a Marchant from Louisville, a librarian from Congress, or a financier from the Home state can break through and make a record at his expense.

D. C.

Why Mr. Froe?

Senator Arthur Capper has just handed President Hoover a petition signed by 60 Congressmen, asking the appointment of Mr. Martin R. Powell, of Kansas, now assistant librarian of the House, to the position of Recorder of Deeds in the District of Columbia.

The position is held at present by Mr. Arthur G. Froe, of West Virginia.

The *Afro-American* recently pointed out that there are but 93 colored presidential appointees and 49 of these are in foreign fields. No new positions have been created for colored persons since 1909, but important posts such as the Register of the Treasury, Minister to Haiti and Auditor for the Navy Department have been transferred to white appointees.

If Mr. Froe is unacceptable to the new administration or is inefficient, there is some logic in Mr. Powell's activity.

On the other hand, are there not available appointive positions which Mr. Powell and his friends may seek without ousting any of the few Negroes at present in federal offices?

Why doesn't Mr. Powell apply for a post in which he may find new ways of helping his people? Why does he seek to crush a fellow Negro office holder in order to advance himself?

Why pick on Mr. Froe?

THE RECORDER OFFICE AGAIN IN CONGRESS

Another effort is being made to remove the office of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia from under federal jurisdiction and place it and all the employees of the office under the authority and control of the District Commissioners.

From time immemorial the office of Recorder of Deeds has been a Federal office just the same as the courts of the District are federal.

Also the Recorder almost from time immemorial has been a Negro, except during the sad eight years when Wilson was President.

The author of the bill to make the office distinctively District instead of Federal does not include the District Courts and their judges, District attorneys, etc.

The Recorder of Deeds is one of the three or four remaining presidential positions to which, during the past three Republican Administrations, Negroes might aspire with a degree of substantial hope and expectation of appointment.

That fact furnishes a very grave an important reason why Negro citizens oppose the change contemplated in the bill now before Congress.

The Negro group in the entire country will look upon the change of the Recorder office from a federal to a purely District office as a means to rid the office of a Negro Recorder and to displace the present large force of Negro clerks.

We hope the bill will fail of passage and hope that colored citizens will bestir themseves and use every means possible to kill it.

E. A. BRYANT TO SUCCEED JOHN GAINEY

Washington, D. C., April 26.—Emory A. Bryant Jr. of 130 Seaton Pl. N. W. was promoted Monday to succeed the late John D. Gainey as an assistant chief clerk-at-large in the federal railway mail service. Bryant has been in the postal service since May 13, 1909, when he was appointed from Jacksonville, Fla., as substitute railway mail clerk. He was made a regular clerk in 1910 and assigned on a mail car traveling between Jacksonville, Fla., Montgomery, Ala.; Jacksonville to Hamlet, N. C., and from Washington, D. C., to Hamlet, N. C.

Mr. Bryant has been on the Washington to Hamlet run since 1911. He was born in Pensacola, Fla., Oct. 2, 1884. "Bryant's appointment was on a basis of merit and what we think ability to fill as near as possible Gainey's position," Second Assistant Postmaster General W. Irving Glover stated Monday in promoting the postal clerk.

FEDERAL LEGAL POST GOES TO D. C. ATTORNEY

E. J. Davis Succeeds Late T. L. Jones

Chicago Defender

[CAPITAL NEWS SERVICE]

Washington, D. C., June 7.—Ernest J. Davis, junior member of the law firm of Howard, Hayes and Davis, was sworn in as assistant district attorney at noon Friday, to fill the vacancy caused by the recent death of Hon. Thomas L. Jones. At present he will be assigned to handle cases in the traffic court. 6-8-29

Particular significance attaches itself to this appointment, the first important place to be filled under the new administration, inasmuch as it puts to rout completely the rumor that the leaders of the Hoover campaign were to be disregarded in the distribution of patronage. It is hailed as a signal victory for leaders of the regular organization Republicans and pre-convention Hooverites. In fact, the cordiality with which their suggestions were received resulted in arousing the ire of the state central committee, whose suggestions concerning policies and candidates have been consistently ignored by the administration. Chicago

Howard Alumnus

Mr. Davis received his legal training at the Howard university law school and was graduated therefrom in 1923. Immediately upon graduation he was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia and has been practicing here with marked success for six years.

He became associated with George E. C. Hayes in 1926, forming the firm of Hayes and Davis, which has recently become Howard, Hayes and Davis, Perry W. Howard, former special assistant to the attorney general, becoming the senior member immediately upon the resignation of his duties in the department of justice.

Mr. Davis is a young man, in his early 30s. He served overseas during the war with the 325th field signal battalion. Born in San Antonio, Texas, he received his early education in the city schools and later returned to marry Miss Dolly Reid of that city. There are three children.

RACE CANDIDATES REFUSED ON FLIMSY EXCUSES; COLOR BAR

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6.—(C. N. S.)—The amendment to the census bill, which would require that all enumerators, field workers and all other employees for the fifteenth and subsequent censuses have civil service status, and which was adopted by the Senate Tuesday, is seen by race leaders as a decided menace to the hopes of colored applicants who will seek such employment.

For years it has been the prevailing and growing opinion of the colored element of the community that colored applicants do not get a square deal under the present civil service system and several cases have been fought in the various departments.

It has been proven clearly that ability is not the standard by which applicants are measured for governmental service, nor efficiency and faithfulness to duty the standards for promotion.

Colored candidates for appointment who have passed the required examination with high ratings and have been certified for appointment have been repeatedly refused assignment to work on flimsy excuses.

In many cases colored persons have been refused positions to which they have been summoned by letter or telegraphic orders from departmental heads, and have come to Washington at some considerable expense expecting to be put to work immediately. There is in these cases, always some "mistake somewhere" which is never straightened out.

The method of requiring that photographs be filed with civil service applications to be used for identification purposes has been abused and is largely responsible in a number of instances for discriminatory practices.

A bill to require fingerprint record for applicants in place of the photograph was strongly advocated during the past session of Congress but failed ignominiously, due to the activity of Democrats.

It is the belief of many that the selective method, which makes it possible for a departmental head to request the certification of names in groups of threes, turn them all down and have another set certified, does much to facilitate this insidious practice, the selective process going on until a "satisfactory" candidate is chosen, who may be well down on the eligible list. In instances where colored applicants have headed the list solidly there have been no appointments made, and other examinations ordered.

Now the charge is made that the civil service system is slowly eliminating the colored men and women in the various departments above the grade of messenger, watchmen and the like.

The commission has held no first grade clerk's examination for five years, despite the fact that the government's work is expanding yearly, and that hundreds of clerks are being retired annually. There is therefore no eligible list, and no means whereby colored candidates may qualify.

Officials refuse to give a logical reason for this ommission or to state the method whereby the vacancies which are constantly occurring in this preferred class through retirement at least, are being filled. It is certain, however, that few of these vacancies have been filled by Negroes, even where the retired person has been colored and colored men and women have been eligible for promotion.

At one time the sixth auditor's office (now the general accounting office) was the haven for ambitious and progressive colored clerks, who rendered valuable and efficient service.

Through retirement or resignation they have left the service and colored clerks have not been promoted to their assignments or salaries.

Henry E. Baker of Mississippi, who will be remembered as the last colored cadet at Annapolis, worked in the patent office at Washington for 49 years, and at the time of his retirement held a high administrative position with the highest salary ever drawn by a colored man under civil service. His position is now filled by a white man.

Such is also the case with the desirable positions and advanced salaries of Dr. George H. Richardson, retired of Ohio; Samuel W. Watson, retired general accounting office; George W. Jackson, retired, of Indiana, general accounting office; Henry C. Tyson, retired, of North Carolina, general accounting office; Shelby J. Davidson, resigned, of Kentucky, general accounting office; Dr. P. B. Williams, retired, of Texas, pension office; E. J. Morton, retired, of Alabama, treasury department; Billy Welch, retired, Observatory; Robert A. Pelham, retired, of Michigan, census office; A. P. Albert, retired, Louisiana, pension office.

Thus with none entering departmental through civil service, and few receiving deserved promotions the grade of colored civil service employees is gradually being lowered.

During the Wilson administration hundreds of Republicans, including a large percentage of the colored employees, were reduced in grade and salary for no reason other than they were Republicans or colored. Democrats were appointed to their places and are still holding them.

It was called to the attention of subsequent Republican administrations, but still no effort was made to return them to their places or to take any action in the matter which would assure a square deal to all applicants under civil service.

With the extra census bureau forces, 100,000 strong, about to be put under the commission, it appears that colored applicants will enjoy equal opportunity for employment by the federal government in two places only.

One, the office of the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, where the recorder is the appointing officer, and where a large number of the employees are colored with every opportunity for rapid advancement based upon the quality of their service, several hold administrative positions at excellent salaries.

The other place is the capitol, where the "spoils system" is used to suggest men for positions. Here 39 per cent of the total of 450 permanent employes are colored, all faithful, trusted and competent workers. These men are appointed by Mr. Lynne, architect of the capitol, who regrets that six must be retired under the law, not later than next year, and will make every effort to have them replaced with colored men.

GETS SALARY INCREASES

Under recent legislation of the Extra Session, sixty colored employees of the House of Representatives, beginning July 1st, will receive salary increases averaging about 20 per cent of their present salaries.

Mr. Frank A. Byron, assistant clerk of the committee on Naval Affairs, the ranking colored member of the House corps, it is said, will receive an increase slightly more than $300.

NEGRO MUST EAT ELSEWHERE, HEFLIN

Senator Says DePriest Will Not Come In Senate Restaurant While He's There

By RUSSELL KENT
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—Satisfaction with the political situation in Alabama as it affects himself was expressed on Thursday by Senator Tom Heflin, who has returned after several weeks in the state. While voicing this satisfaction, Senator Heflin at the same time made it known he has taken cognizance of a statement by Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago, regarding the House restaurant and has served notice on the management of the Senate restaurant not to permit DePriest to use the facilities at the end of the capitol building.

"I had a delightful time in Alabama, camped out on the Tallapoosa River for a week, and had a fine fox hunt with friends" Senator Heflin said regarding his Alabama visit.

"I made six speeches in the state and found the political situation, as it affects me personally, not only satisfactory but gratifying in every particular. In fact I found no opposition except in the old small minority group that has always opposed me.

"Some of my friends think that Bankhead may not make the race through to the finish. They say that the Roman Catholic machine, now seeking to control the Democratic party in Alabama, had rather have a stronger man in the field against me.

"My friends all over the state say that I can defeat one candidate just as easily as I can another, and I think that is true."

Turning his attention to DePriest, Senator Heflin said: "I told the assistant manager who was in charge not to permit any meal to be served to the negro DePriest in the same restaurant. And I also told him that if DePriest came over and insisted on being served to phone up to the Senate chamber for me."

In serving this notice, Senator Heflin took time by the forelock as in a statement from Chicago several days ago, DePriest was quoted as saying: "The other congressmen go to the Congressional barber shop, and I go there too. The other congressmen go to the House restaurant for their meals, and so do I."

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

THE BROOKHART COMMITTEE PATRONAGE SALE INVESTIGATION

The Senate Committee investigating the sale of Federal patronage in the South through Senator Brookhart, chairman, publishes a report of its findings in Georgia.

The report covers a period of several years and reveals a condition of graft in connection with Federal appointment to office in certain states of the South that is nauseating in the extreme.

It is a condition, however, for which disfranchisement of the Negro is directly responsible. With a free and untrammelled Negro vote added to the white vote in the South the sale and barter of Federal jobs would be no greater proportionately in the South than in any other section and would cause no greater scandal than attaches elsewhere to such practice.

With the Negro vote destroyed or fettered in ten States in the South Republican organizations have been maintained in those States during the past thirty years merely as skeletons for the purpose of dispensing patronage.

In some of them, notably South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida and Virginia, party outlook became so hopeless that no effort has been made in years to organize the potential voters and cause them to qualify under the laws of the respective States and endeavor to vote.

There was then, no incentive to political activity no hope for political service and hence political activity was confined for the most part, to a selected few, professional politicians, working only for the pay in sight, under leaders who were working only for the pay that would come from the barter of office.

Virginia, Florida, North Carolina and Texas have broken away temporarily from those conditions but can never be counted as States in the least doubtful; its white Republican vote can never be made fully effective and even intermittantly Republican so long as the large Negro vote is disfranchised and the race issue can be made the chief issue in political campaigns.

In every State where the sale and barter of Federal office is the sole reason for the existence of the Republican organization of that State it should be destroyed and an organization built up that will strive to build up the party and not degenerate to the same level as the organization which it shall supplant.

The most worthless and vicious of all so-called Republican organizations in the South is the Tolbert organization in South Carolina.

It cast 1123 votes in the whole State for Coolidge in 1924 and less than 3,000 for Hoover in 1928.

Tolbert is a white National Committeeman and dispenser of patronage for South Carolina and the Brookhart Committee would have received valuable contributions to the record in the matter of the sale of Federal patronage in that State.

The Committee's activities thus far has been in the running down of patronage sale in States where Negro party officials figured. We respectfully suggest that it lend its attention to the Tolbert organization in South Carolina, Bean in Florida, and the other patronage organizations in the South.

We want functioning organizations in every State in the South and we will be heart and soul with him in any effort he makes to break up the present regimes.

General.

Foley, Ala., Onlooker
Thursday, January 10, 1929

Negroes To Hold No More Federal Offices In South

Special to The Onlooker:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.—(Copyright.)—No more colored men are to be appointed to political jobs in the South.

This intimation is given by Hubert Work, Republican national chairman, and intimate of the President-elect. Chairman Work gave a short answer when asked for the reason—"The South doesn't want 'em."

President Hoover, having received the vote of several Southern states, does not intend to give offense to any of those states. If any colored men get political berths from the new national administration they will be in the Northern states.

PROMINENT NAMES ARE SUGGESTED

Pittsburgh Courier

With Hoover's Return, Discussion Of Rewards For Party Service Is Renewed.

Pittsburgh Pa

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.—With the return of President-elect Hoover, speculation has been renewed regarding rewards for party services in the late campaign. 1/12/29

The highest ambitions of the practical colored politicians reach only to a place in the little cabinet, composed of assistant cabinet officers, and the ministership to Haiti. Such places were once given to colored Republicans in recognition of their party services. In the Taft administration William H. Lewis of Boston served as an assistant attorney general and Henry W. Furniss of Bridgeport, Conn., was minister to Haiti. They were the last men of their race to fill these posts.

No fight will be made for a cabinet place, although the portfolios of the departments of agriculture, interior and labor would offer fine opportunities for especial service to the race as well as fitting recognition of the accomplishments of the colored people since emancipation and their loyalty to the Republican party. But a cabinet post at present is seemingly regarded as unattainable.

The name of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary treasurer of Howard University, is frequently mentioned in connection with the ministership to Haiti. He possesses the tact and skill in conducting affairs which are required of a diplomat. The post pays $10,000 a year. Since the administration of Woodrow Wilson and the occupation of the Haitian Republic by American marines, it has been filled by a white man.

Efforts to secure a place in the little cabinet will be directed at an assistant attorney generalship. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa., who served as director of publicity of the colored voters' division of the Republican national committee, will likely have the backing of the group headed by Dr. Scott and John R. Hawkins, who was the chairman of that division.

Mr. Hawkins himself is mentioned for the office of the register of the treasury. This is the place that it is said the late President Warren G. Harding promised to the late Charles A. Cottrill but gave it to a white man. A persistent fight was made by the late Henry Lincoln Johnson, Robert R. Church and Perry W. Howard in behalf of Mr. Cottrill, but President Harding refused to name him for the office.

The expansion of the office during the World war was one of the reasons given for not naming Mr. Cottrill. The office has since been reduced by transferring some of its business to the treasury department and also by a reduction in the amount of business handled in that office.

Mr. Hawkins besides has had wide experience in finance. He is the financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church and president of the Prudential Bank.

Judge James A. Cobb will retain his place on the bench of the municipal court of the District of Columbia. He has made a good judge and is not likely to experience any difficulty in being confirmed a second time by the Senate.

Whether Arthur G. Froe, the recorder of deeds for the District of Columbia, will be able to retain his

place is uncertain. Mr. Froe is from West Virginia. He has served nearly eight years in this office. Charles E. Mitchell of Institute, W. Va., is being frequently mentioned for a Federal appointment, and the retention of Mr. Froe may depend upon whether the West Virginia congressional delegation will support him or urge an appointment for Mr. Mitchell.

Across this program lies the shadow of Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn. Mr. Church was bitterly opposed to the handling of the campaign among colored voters by the Hoover committee of the colored voters. He has intimated he will carry his fight against Dr. Scott and Mr. Hawkins to any recommendations they may make for Federal appointments remains to be seen. Mr. Church is non-committal as to his plans. He may exercise a veto power unless peace is made between him and Dr. Scott.

The man who may be able to straighten out these differences is Judge Cobb. He and Mr. Church have been friends for a long number of years, although they have played politics in different groups.

There will likely be another angle to the fight for rewards. The group, headed by Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute, will make its bid for recognition. The Moton group fought to handle the colored end of the campaign. The work was about assigned to them when a master stroke by Dr. Scott upset their plans. Albon L. Holsey, secretary of Tuskegee Institute, however, was made secretary of the executive committee of the colored voters' division and other compromise places were given the Moton group.

The chief aspirant of the Moton group is likely to be Homer G. Phillips of St. Louis, Mo. He wants a place in the department of justice.

President-elect Hoover may decide these conflicting ambitions by giving recognition to each contesting group. That appears to be the easiest way out for him. The Scott-Hawkins group served in the campaign. Mr. Moton won the confidence of Mr. Hoover in the Mississippi flood rehabilitation work. Mr. Church will have to be reckoned with.

Courier Post 4/12/29

Pittsburgh Post Gazette 4/13/29

N.Y.

SALE OF FEDERAL PATRONAGE.

The Brookhart Committee which is still investigating the sale of Federal offices in the South, claims to have proof of such transactions in Mississippi, Alabama, Arkansas and Tennessee. Last week Senator Brookhart read into the record letters and affidavits showing the sale of postoffices and other Federal jobs in the states named. This is in addition to the charges previously preferred, showing similar cases in South Carolina, Georgia and Texas. In Texas the committee seemed to have caught a Tartar in the person of R. B. Creager, Republican National Committeeman, who was full of defiance and who was described by Senator Brookhart as "insolent."

Creager is reported to stand high with the new administration, despite its announced determination to stamp out the abuses prevailing in the apportionment of Federal patronage in the South. The attitude of Senator Brookhart in extending his investigations beyond the two colored National Committeemen in Georgia and Mississippi, and going after the white Republicans in South Carolina, Texas and other Southern states, would seem to show that he has not allowed the color of the accused to stifle his efforts to get at the facts. In fact, the two colored committeemen, Benjamin Davis and Perry Howard, have so far defeated any effort to convict them of the charges.

While the Senate Committee seems to have enlarged its field of investigation so as to include all those who have made a traffic of public office, the administration appears to have utilized the charges as a means of getting rid of such leaders as Davis and Howard. Creager in Texas still maintains his position as a dictator of appointments, notwithstanding the charges made against him, while no proceedings have been taken against Tolbert in South Carolina or indeed any of the white leaders, except Congressman Wurzbach of Texas, who was indicted, it is said at the instance of Creager, and the indictment later dismissed.

There is no doubt that the Republican party in the South stands in need of reorganization, but it is a question if that will avail anything if color is to prevail as a disqualification for membership. The practice of requiring officeholders to pay for their jobs has evidently been of long standing and was practically winked at by the powers that be. It was tacitly assented to by the Republican organization, and was aided and abetted by Democrats as well as Republicans. It is well enough to put an end to the practice as vicious politics, but there is no need to expend much virtuous indignation over a situation for which the Republican leaders themselves are directly responsible. They connived at the maintenance of the rotten borough system in the South and rottenness became prevalent in every detail of that system. If a better system can be substituted without the sacrifice of the vital principles of Republicanism, it should be done at once.

Whether a two-party movement can be introduced in the South is a debatable question. With four of these states casting their votes for a Republican candidate, it would appear feasible. But, it maybe contended that these votes were not cast so much for a Republican, as against an unacceptable candidate on a Democratic ticket, and that the voters still remain Democrats. Evidently, the Hoover administration is going to test this question by making a new deal in the distribution of Federal patronage in the South.

In the meantime the Brookhart Committee bids fair to put an end to all existing Republican organizations in that section, if it keeps accumulating testimony as to the practice of passing out offices for cash in advance. One Tennessee postmaster testified that he not only paid two hundred dollars cash, but two hogs as well. Upon which a New York columnist complained that he failed to give the names of the hogs. Like some other concerned in these shady transactions the hogs discreetly remained nameless.

TIMES
TRENTON, N. J.

FEB 11 1929

NEGROES JOIN IN OFFICE SCRAMBLE

Trenton, Princeton and Other Places Represented by State Job Seekers

Negro leaders, feeling that they are entitled to some recognition for the part they played in the Republican success at the November election, have joined in the scramble for jobs at the disposal of the new administration.

One of their demands is for representation on the staff of the Attorney General. Their contention is that at least one of the posts of Assistant Attorney General should be allotted to their race and considerable pressure is being brought to land it.

Atlantic County, where there is a large colored vote, is advocating the appointment of W. J. Lightfoot. Essex County Negroes would like to see Oliver Randolph named to the berth. Randolph is an Assistant United States District Attorney, which pays $3,000. As Assistant Attorney General he would receive from $4,000 to $6,000.

Another job to the liking of the Negroes is that of messenger in the Governor's office at $2,500 a year. W. J. Cannon, of Princeton, is waging a fight for this position and so is Charles Riley, of Red Bank. Riley claims to have the backing of his county committee as well as colored organizations in Essex.

Likewise there are two Negro candidates for the post of assistant custodian of the new State office building. Edward Williams and Ernest L. De Paur, both of Trenton, are the aspirants. The job is filled by the State House Commission, and the salary mentioned being $2,500.

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General

Hoover Finding Difficulty With Negro Situation

Leaders Ask Appointment Of Several To Big Diplomatic Posts

DePriest On Tour

Urges Race To Demand 'Political Rights'

By RUSSELL KENT
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Hoover administration is having difficulties handling the race question, prominently injected into an already complex political situation when Jessie DePriest, wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, was one of the guests at a small tea at the White House two months ago.

Not only does Oscar DePriest continue to go about the country pleading for negroes to become race conscious and "demand their political rights," but the Republican congressional committee is being besieged to lend assistance to the campaign of H. T. Delaney, a negro, who has been designated Republican candidate for Congress in the 21st New York District, which includes a large negro population of the metropolis. DePriest is going to help campaign for Delaney, who seeks the seat made vacant by the death of Representative Royal A. Weller, a Tammany Democrat.

9-3-

First Negro Appointed

Attention has been attracted to the recent appointment of Francis F. Giles, a negro, as assistant United States district attorney at Brooklyn, the first time a man of his race has held such office there.

Secretary Wilbur, of the Interior Department, recently appointed an advisory committee of 45 members, 12 of whom were from the South, to study the relations of the Federal government to education and suggest a new policy. The Society for the Advancement of Colored People immediately protested that no negroes were included in the personnel of this committee, so it was enlarged to include three members of that race—Dr. R. R. Moton, of Tuskegee; Mordecai W. Johnson, of Howard University, Washington, D. C.; and J. W. Davis, of West Virginia State College.

Now there is a snarl over the vacant post of minister to Liberia, a vacancy caused by the death from yellow fever in early July of Wilson T. Francis. The appointment, naturally, will go to a negro. Walter Cohen, negro comptroller of customs at New Orleans, has been recommended and the inclination has been to appoint him, it is said, in order to relieve the race situation there where the State G. O. P. is trying to get on a "lily-white" basis, despite the fact that Cohen supported Curtis at the Kansas City convention last year, and led an anti-Hoover delegation to the G. O. P. confab only to have all members save himself and one other turned down.

May Increase Pay

Cohen's present office under the Treasury Department pays $7,500 a year. The minister to Liberia is paid only $5,000. But Emile Kuntz, Republican national committeeman from Louisiana, has promised to have the minister's salary raised to $10,000 and the State Department feels the $5,000 is too small.

Cohen's friends are urging him not to accept. They say his continued presence in this country as an office-holder is needed by his race as an encouragement. And, so they argue, the climate of Liberia would cause the death of a man of his age.

The negro politicians want Cohen left in his New Orleans job. They are divided, however, on an appointee for minister to the negro republic. Some are urging Dr. Emmett Scott, of Houston, who was active in the negro branch of the Republican national committee in the campaign last year. Others are urging John R. Hawkins, a banker of Washington, who was chairman of he negro department of the G. O. P. headquarters last year and who was one of those who made speeches at the Kansas City convention seconding the nomination of Mr. Hoover.

Only time will tell what is to come from these situations. But some of them are proving embarrassing to the administration, doubtless.

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Why Call Them Martyrs?

The Chicago Defender, in an editorial in its last week's issue takes the position that an indictment of a Negro politician sets him aside as one who has achieved. Says that esteemed journal

> Among those who have entered the American hall of indictment fame are Walter Cohen, New Orleans; Perry Howard, Jackson, Miss.; Daniel M. Jackson, Chicago; Oscar DePriest, Chicago; and more recently Thomas W. Fleming, Cleveland. They are men who have stood on the forefront of the American battle line and have fought American prejudice, and their rewards have been indictments. The plan is to discredit them in the eyes of the world by hanging graft charges on them.

The American

We are sorry to see a great newspaper so easily deluded. Th men mentioned are not martyrs. Claiming that they have been crucified on the cross of race prejudice is as farcical as calling the Pope the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan.

2-22-29

Any battering down of the portals of race prejudice in Louisiana has been made in spite of Walter Cohen and not because of him. He has done nothing but draw his salary as comptroller of customs. He has taken life the easiest way because he valued his job; and that easiest way is not in fighting segregation in New Orleans. Perry Howard did nothing more than advance a few white southerners who could pay for them to postoffice jobs. He was aware of his race only when he passed some member of it on the street of his home town.

Born and

The only battles Daniel Jackson fought in Chicago were for the privilege of permitting his policy wheels to run and take away from sweating black men and women their dollars with the will-o'-the-wisp of quick money leading them on. Oscar DePriest has been too busy jumping from faction to faction and keeping "within the law" to do much fighting against race prejudice, although we are idealistic enough to hope for better things from him as congressman. As for Cleveland's Fleming, we admit that we know little of him, other than a conviction to blacken his record for the acceptance of a $200 bribe.

Judging by their past lack of action, if the race depended on the men mentioned above to man the ship in the stormy sea of racial strife, the Negro would long ago have found it necessary to leap overboard and trust to his luck to save him.

There is still another point to be considered. White politicians and public officials are being indicted and tried on a scale never before approached in the history of the country. Just a few names on the list are those of:

> Bert B. Buckley, state treasurer of Ohio, convicted of bribery and attempt to break the prohibition law.
>
> Kahoun-Mazaneo election fraud scandal of Cleveland, with 30 indictments returned and all against whites, including one against Councilman William G. Gibbons.
>
> District Attorney Asa Keyes and two confederates convicted in Los Angeles of receiving bribes in the fraud trial of the Julian Petroleum corporation.
>
> Gov. Henry S. Johnson of Oklahoma City suspended and impeachment trial going on charges of favoritism and other malfeasances.
>
> Alderman Titus Haffa of Chicago convicted for prohibition violation.
>
> Cleanups in the police and city official departments of cities from Boston to San Francisco and from New Orleans to Detroit.

General

It is tragic that the Negro should cry "race prejudice" and "persecution" when a half dozen grafting politicians are indicted while the Caucasians praise the overthrow of crooked white office holders. Let us, in the future, be not too hasty to defend a person merely because he is a black man, but rather let us weigh him, his accomplishments, and his record and ask, "Has he helped the race? Has his life been a fact of achievement?" Let us support only the worthy and let us sanction punishment of those to whom punishment is due, irregardless of their color.

The Sale of Patronage

There is much ado, and much being said about the sale of federal patronage in this country, and particularly in the South. Southern newspapers and politicians do not realize just how much they are injuring the reputation and good name of their section, by advertising their people to the world as a set of office brokers engaged in buying and selling public offices.

No section of our common country is engaged in this slander and vituperation except the South, and the South is so biased against the Republican party and prejudiced against the Negro, it is willing to disgrace all of her people to effect their ulterior purposes.

It condones and commends a Democrat who buys a post office, but hates the Republican who sells the office to the Democrat! in other words the buyer is a gentleman but the seller is a damn rascal and ought to be hanged.

The truth of the whole matter is, there are no selling of federal offices in the South. It may be true that some of those who enjoy public office, may contribute to the support of the party that gives them the office, but there is no crime or moral turpitude involved in the transaction. Ninety per cent of all federal offices in the South are under Civil Service rules and it is impossible for anyone to secure an office unless the Government approves his qualifications. Since none is eligible except those whom the Government qualifies, how can a contribution voluntary, or otherwise, effect the efficiency of the applicant?

As a matter of gratitude, public officers have always shown their appreciation to those who helped them into office in some form or another, and always will do it; and in doing so, they are neither bribers or corruptionists.

The demagogue who denounces party contributions is just as guilty as those he denounces. The cry that contributions do not go to the party but to individuals, is all sophistry of the cheapest cult. If every dollar collected for party purposes does not find its way to some individual's pocket for services rendered, for what purpose was it collected?

Man is the machine that does the grinding and he is the machine to be greased. If it is a crime for a state organization to collect $10,000 for its expenses a year, it is equally as criminal for a national organization to collect $5,000,000.

Independent

If it is fair and honest for Senator George to spend $25,000, more or less, to cover expenses to get the Democratic nomination in Georgia for Senator, and Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania $200,000, why isn't it fair for a Georgia postmaster to give $[illegible] to cover expenses for obtaining a job that pays him $4,000 a year? Did Senator George or Vare pay these large sums of money into the party offers, or to individuals? Is it just as fair to buy a state office? Is it just as wrong for a Senator or Governor to pay out $40,000 for the Democratic nomination as it is for a Georgia postmaster to give his party $25.00?

1-10-29

Why doesn't Senator George introduce a resolution to investigate how much money each Congressman and Senator spent last year in the primary and the election?

The State House Officers spent approximately $125,000 in the 1928 primary, why was it necessary to spend this enormous sum of money to secure the votes of white men and women?

So, it is not that the Democrat papers and politicians frown on graft in politics, but that they object to Negroes and Republicans getting any of the tainted dollars. There is no proof to show that one office has been sold in Georgia by the Republicans. After all it is the "nigger in the wood pile." Take him out and you'll hear no more of selling offices. The white man wants a monopoly of the graft himself.

Atlanta

The Atlanta Constitution takes the position that the thief ought not be punished, but the receiver of the stolen goods ought to be hanged dead by the neck. The Constitution lauds Senator Brookhart, to his discredit, for unearthing evidence he knows nothing about; all the stuff he published he received it from Postmaster General New, and he ought to be honest enough to say so. The Government nor the Senate has not been able to find one case where a federal office was sold in the South, after two years' search, at a cost of $500,000; all this time and money has been spent to give the politicians and Democratic newspapers propaganda to fight the Republicans with and the Republicans have been without the guts or the sense to see it. The Democrats ought to put up or shut up. Bring a case and prove it or quit hollering thief.

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Office Holding General

Why Call Them Martyrs?

The Chicago Defender, in an editorial in its last week's issue takes the position that an indictment of a Negro politician sets him aside as one who has achieved. Says that esteemed journal

Among those who have entered the American hall of indictment fame are Walter Cohen, New Orleans; Perry Howard, Jackson, Miss.; Daniel M. Jackson, Chicago; Oscar DePriest, Chicago; and more recently Thomas W. Fleming, Cleveland. They are men who have stood on the forefront of the American battle line and have fought American prejudice, and their rewards have been indictments. The plan is to discredit them in the eyes of the world by hanging graft charges on them.

We are sorry to see a great newspaper so easily deluded. The men mentioned are not martyrs. Claiming that they have been crucified on the cross of race prejudice is as foolical as calling the Pope the Grand Dragon of the Ku Klux Klan.

Any battering down of the portals of race prejudice in Louisiana has been made in spite of Walter Cohen and not because of him. He has done nothing but draw his salary as comptroller of customs. He has taken life the easiest way because he valued his job; and that easiest way is not in fighting segregation in New Orleans. Perry Howard did nothing more than advance a few white southerners who could pay for them to postoffice jobs. He was aware of his race only when he passed some member of it on the street of his home town.

The only battles Daniel Jackson fought in Chicago were for the privilege of permitting his policy wheels to run and take away from sweating black men and women their dollars with the will-o'-the-wisp of quick money leading them on. Oscar DePriest has been too busy jumping from faction to faction and keeping "within the law" to do much fighting against race prejudice, although we are idealistic enough to hope for better things from him as congressman. As for Cleveland's Fleming, we admit that we know little of him, other than a conviction to blacken his record for the acceptance of a $200 bribe.

Judging by their past lack of action, if the race depended on the men mentioned above to man the ship in the stormy sea of racial strife, the Negro would long ago have found it necessary to leap overboard and trust to his luck to save him.

There is still another point to be considered. White politicians and public officials are being indicted and tried on a scale never before approached in the history of the country. Just a few names on the list are those of:

Bert B. Buckley, state treasurer of Ohio, convicted of bribery and attempt to break the prohibition law.

Kalhoun-Mazzuneo election fraud scandal of Cleveland, with 30 indictments returned and all against whites, including one against Councilman William G. Gibbons.

District Attorney Asa Keyes and two confederates convicted in Los Angeles of receiving bribes in the fraud trial of the Julian Petroleum corporation.

Gov. Henry S. Johnson of Oklahoma. City suspended and impeachment trial going on charges of favoritism and other malfeasances.

Alderman Titus Haffa of Chicago convicted for prohibition violation.

Cleanups in the police and city official departments of cities from Boston to San Francisco and from New Orleans to Detroit.

It is tragic that the Negro should cry "race prejudice" and "persecution" when a half dozen grafting politicians are indicted while the Caucasians praise the overthrow of crooked white office holders. Let us, in the future, be not too hasty to defend a person merely because he is a black man, but rather let us weigh him, his accomplishments, and his record and ask, "Has he helped the race? Has his life been a fact of achievement?" Let us support only the worthy and let us sanction punishment of those to whom punishment is due, irregardless of their color.

The Sale of Patronage

There is much ado, and much being said about the sale of federal patronage in this country, and particularly in the South. Southern newspapers and politicians do not realize just how much they are injuring the reputation and good name of their section, by advertising their people to the world as a set of office brokers engaged in buying and selling public offices.

No section of our common country is engaged in this slander and vituperation except the South, and the South is so biased against the Republican party and prejudiced against the Negro, it is willing to disgrace all of her people to effect their ulterior purposes.

It condones and commends a Democrat who buys a post office, but hates the Republican who sells the office to the Democrat! in other words the buyer is a gentleman but the seller is a damn rascal and ought to be hanged.

The truth of the whole matter is, there are no selling of federal offices in the South. It may be true that some of those who enjoy public office, may contribute to the support of the party that gives them the office, but there is no crime or moral turpitude involved in the transaction. Ninety per cent of all federal offices in the South are under Civil Service rules and it is impossible for anyone to secure an office unless the Government approves his qualifications. Since none is eligible except those whom the Government qualifies, how can a contribution voluntary, or otherwise, effect the efficiency of the applicant?

As a matter of gratitude, public officers have always shown their appreciation to those who helped them into office in some form or another, and always will do it; and in doing so, they are neither bribers or corruptionists.

The demagogue who denounces party contributions is just as guilty as those he denounces. The cry that contributions do not go to the party but to individuals, is all sophistry of the cheapest cult. If every dollar collected for party purposes does not find its way to some individual's pocket for services rendered, for what purpose was it collected?

Man is the machine that does the grinding and he is the machine to be greased. If it is a crime for a state organization to collect $10,000 for its expenses a year, it is equally a criminal for a national organization to collect $5,000,000.

If it is fair and honest for Senator George to spend $25,000, more or less, to cover expenses to get the Democratic nomination in Georgia for Senator, and Mr. Vare of Pennsylvania $200,000, why isn't it fair for a Georgia postmaster to give $25.00 for expenses for obtaining a job that pays him $4,000 a year? Did Senators George or Vare pay these large sums of money into the party offers, or to individuals? Is it just as fair to buy a federal office as it is a state office? Is it just as wrong for the Senator of Georgia to pay out $40,000 for the Democratic nomination as it is for a Georgia postmaster to give his party $25.00?

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IS FEDERAL PATRONAGE PERSONAL PROPERTY

The present policy of the Republican party at Washington has given birth to a new issue which challenges the very foundation of the republic. The new issue is, whether federal patronage is private property to be manipulated to promote partisan ends or a public trust to be used in the interest of all the people and good government.

In good morals there is absolutely no difference in a high government official selling public office for votes or party development than in a common politician bargaining a federal office for money for party purposes. Both are considerations offered to influence favors for value received. Both are used as mediums of exchange, and morally, one is as unclean as the other, if the question of morality enters into the game.

This gives rise to the question whether a party administration that offers federal patronage of a state as a consideration to a certain class of people for enough votes to change the political status of the state, is as bad as the little politician who sells his influence to get a job for his neighbor, and receives in return for his services a few petty dollars.

Why the law does not take cognizance of the morality of the two transactions, good morals place both in the same catagory when examined in the light of right and wrong.

We are not discussing this question in the light of the federal constitution or in the spirit of the Declaration of Independence, but purely as a question of good conscience. Yes, in the light of a higher law than man can conceive. God's law, the law of right and righteousness.

If two men under similar circumstances and conditions commit murder, the law inflicts similar punishment on both, unless some mitigating circumstances intervenes.

Under the law all citizens are created equal, and are entitled to the same protection from the law, and an opportunity to make good. No one set of men ought to set themselves up as reserving certain rights for themselves, they deny other men the right and opportunity to enjoy.

Like Old Hickory, we believe in the doctrine that "To the victor belongs the spoil," but we do not believe that any other factor except special fitness for the position aspired to should determine the qualification of those who aspire to fill positions at the hands of the party. Race, color nor religion should enter into the question.

No political party is justified in denying any part of its members any right the constitution clothes them with, whether white or black.

Patronage is not the private property of public offices to be handed out by them among their personal friends or to promote their personal political fortune, but distributed with an eye single to rendering a public service.

There is no legal or moral difference between selling a man an office for money and buying a man with federal patronage, both are equally wrong.

Patronage ought not to be the soul of a political party. A political party should be founded upon principles of fair and equitable government. Its policies should look above the "Pie Counter" and see that the party has a greater mission than providing jobs for the faithful.

Federal patronage is not personal property, but a public trust, and that's why President Hoover is striving so strenuously to have it handled in a clean and moral way. We all join him in his efforts for clean government, but we part with his methods of accomplishing his goal. His purposes are all right, but his approach is all wrong so far as it raises the color line.

STATUS OF STATE PATRONAGE BODY IS MUCH IN DOUBT

Washington, D. C., April 16.—There appears to be some considerable doubt as to the status of the Republican patronage committee recently announced for Georgia. In fact, here in Washington one is told by many who are supposed to "be in the inner circle" that the committee as announced in some of the Georgia newspapers has never been recognized by the administration and therefore is at present without any official status.

Failure to place a single negro on the committee has resulted in a nation-wide protest from negro Republican leaders, and the negro newspapers are threatening a revolt of the negro Republicans in states like Ohio, Indiana and Illinois where they are in sufficient numbers to "cut considerable ice." These protests and threats are said to be causing much uneasiness among the party leaders.

Although the newspaper announcements were made several weeks ago, the members of the Georgia patronage committee have not, it is said, received any kind of official confirmation of their appointment, and therefore have not yet organized and begun to function.

This report is borne out to some extent by a statement made to this correspondent in Atlanta a few days ago by H. G. Hastings, the prominent Republican leader who was expected to be chosen chairman of the patronage committee when it organized.

No Official Confirmation

Mr. Hastings said that up to that time neither he nor any other members of the committee had received any official notice or confirmation of their appointment. At that time members of the committee from the state at large were awaiting and expecting a summons from Washington which would bring them here for a conference on their duties and the policies to be followed in distributing federal patronage in Georgia. Mr. Hastings and Lindsey Hopkins, two of the three Atlantians reported to have been named on the patronage committee from the state at large, are expected here early next week to confer with Colonel Horace Mann, who was in charge of the Hoover campaign in the south and who has sought to strengthen the Republican party in the south by recommending that federal patronage be left in the hands of state committees of representative citizens.

Rumors have been rife here for some time to the effect that President Hoover has failed to show any enthusiasm over Colonel Mann's plans and that as a result Colonel Mann has decided to discontinue his efforts to uplift the Republican party in the south. In fact his friends say he is "washing his hands" of the entire matter and wants to get back to the private practice of law.

It is understood here that Messrs. Hasting and Hopkins will be accompanied to Washington by Arthur Lucas, of Atlanta, who was an active supporter of President Hoover but who was not included in the membership of the patronage committee published.

Some of those close to the administration are authority for the statement that the announcement of a patronage committee was made without the knowledge or approval of President Hoover and that he will not recognize the committee. It is further stated that the administration has not yet approved any plan for handling federal patronage in Georgia.

Conference Predicted

Inasmuch as the published announcement of the patronage committee followed close upon the heels of an announcement by the President that the affairs of the Republican party in Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi must be placed in the hands of men and women of integrity who hold the confidence of the people, it was assumed that the committee personnel had been approved by the president. It is expected that following their conference with Colonel Mann Messrs. Hastings, Hopkins and Lucas will confer with President Hoover and that when they leave Washington they will take with them some definite information concerning the status or lack of status of the patronage committee.

In well informed administration circles it is said that both the president and Chairman Work of the National Republican committee, deeply appreciate the work done in Georgia for Mr. Hoover by Barry Wright, well-known Rome attorney, who headed the anti-Smith forces. The impression rather general here is that both the president and Chairman Work would like to see Mr. Wright on a patronage committee if one is to be set up. Mr. Wright was in Washington a few days ago, but the nature of his mission and those with whom he conferred is not known. To those who talked with him he is said to have declared that he was neither seeking any office or any place of authority in the Republican party.

Members of the published patronage committee are: From the state at large—H. G. Hastings, Major R. J. Guinn and Lindsey Hopkins, all of Atlanta; six members selected from the twelve congressional districts (each representing two districts)—Charles Adamson, of Cedartown; J. H. Fetty, of Savannah; T. H. Hendricks, of Edison; H. C. Lovvorn, of Carrollton; Mrs. Henry C. Davis, of Macon; and Mrs. Mary Harris Armour, of Tate.—Atlanta Journal

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General

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

MAY 1 1929

WASHINGTON
DAY BY DAY

By Robert Barry

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Negro Leaders Begin to Look for More Recognition fo Race in Hoover Distribution of Federal Patronage

WASHINGTON, May 1.

AT THE moment President Hoover is sponsoring a "lily white" Republican organization in the South, Negro leaders are attempting to bring about a racial recognition comparable to that which prevailed up to and including the Taft Administration.

Although the White House is catering to the Hoovercrats rather than to the Howards, Ben Davis's and Bob Church's, responsible Negro leaders are bent on asserting a claim to important Federal posts which have been held by Negro Republicans in the past.

The election of Oscar De Priest as a member of Congress from Illinois—the first of his race to be chosen from a district north of the Mason and Dixon line—has given him a logical leadership. He called at the White House a day or two ago and conferred with the President. It is understood, however, that discussion of appointments to places which formerly went to Negro Republicans was left for a future meeting.

Since the Taft Administration, discord among the Negro Republicans has kept the racial leaders from obtaining numerous Federal posts which otherwise might have been obtained. It is indicated that many of those differences have yet to be healed and that, unless some sort of unity can be worked out, the same handicap will obtain.

* * *

At the moment, Negro leaders who have been interviewed here expressed confidence they would expect at least as much from Mr. Hoover as the race obtained from Woodrow Wilson, a Democrat, who named seven Negroes. They were Fred R. Moore, as Minister to Liberia; Robert H. Terrell, as Judge of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia; James L. Curtis, as Minister to Liberia; William J. Yerby, as Consul at Dakar; John E. Green, as Military Attache at Monrovia; Richard E. Bundy, as Secretary of Legation at Monrovia, and James E. Carter, as Consul at Tananarivo, Madagascar.

Of forty-four National posts and forty-nine foreign posts filled by Negroes since 1864, practically all of which required confirmation by the United States Senate, Roosevelt made eighteen appointments, Taft made thirteen, and Coolidge made twelve. Only those of Walter Cohen, as collector of customs at New Orleans; Arthur G. Froe, as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and W. T. Francis, as Minister to Liberia, have been considered as of larger political significance, unless the designation of Perry W. Howard as special assistant to the Attorney General may be so classed.

Representative De Priest has been preceded in the House of Representatives by more than a dozen Negroes, principally from South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He finds the Negro has been shorn of traditional appointive positions, especially those requiring Senatorial confirmation, with the exception of Recorder of Deeds and Minister to Liberia, and that, therefore, he stands out most prominently in the eyes of the country not only as representative of the First District of Illinois but also as a leading national political figure.

* * *

Kentucky Republicans are urging the appointment of Dr. J. J. Wendell, a Negro physician of Lexington, as Minister to Liberia. Several other States have candidates for the post.

The office of highest rank ever held by a Negro in the Government of the United States was that of the Senatorship from the State of Mississippi, held by Blanche K. Bruce. He was Senator in the seventies, before primary days, when a man had to capture a Legislature before he could represent his State. Later, he was named Register of the Treasury by President Garfield. The highest paid office ever held by a Negro was that of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, held by Frederick Douglass in 1881, after he had served as a Police Commissioner and United States Marshal here. The office then was on the fee basis.

President Grant appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett in 1869 as Minister and Consul General to Haiti. This office was later held by John M. Langston, one time Representative in Congress from Virginia, who was sent to the insular republic by President Hayes. Douglass was named by Cleveland to the Haitian post, and was succeeded there by John S. Durham and Henry M. Smythe of Virginia, under President Harrison. William F. Powell of New Jersey was named as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Haitian post by President McKinley, who also named Bruce again Register of the Treasury.

Henry W. Furniss of Indiana was a Rossevelt appointee to Haiti, the last Negro Minister to be sent there. He was succeeded by Madison R. Smith of Missouri and Arthur Bailly-Blanchard of Louisiana. This position has been vacant during the American occupation of the island. Negro politicians expect this occupation to cease and candidates are cropping up for this $10,000 plum.

* * *

The position of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia has been accorded to a Negro for many years, with the exception of the period of the Wilson Administration. While Garfield first appointed to this position the best known of Negro leaders—Frederick Douglass—President Cleveland appointed James C. Matthews of New York to the position, as well as James Monroe Trotter of Boston during the second term of his Administration.

Henry P. Cheatham of North Carolina was named Recorder of Deeds by President McKinley and was succeeded by John C. Dancy of North Carolina under Roosevelt. He served nine years.

Henry Lincoln Johnson of Georgia came to the post under President Taft in 1910, served until the Wilson Administration and was renamed by President Harding, but failed of confirmation by reason of Senatorial courtesy accorded to Senator Tom Watson of his State. Arthur G. Froe, incumbent, was then named.

* * *

Since J. H. Smythe of Virginia was appointed Internal Revenue Agent by President Grant, many Negroes have served in the Internal Revenue Service. P. B. S. Pinchback, one-time Lieutenant Governor of Louisiana, served in 1882 as Surveyor of Customs at New Orleans and Col. James M. Lewis was Surveyor General of the State.

Robert Smalls was named by Roosevelt as Collector of the Port at Beaufort, S. C., and Charles W. Anderson as Internal Revenue Collector in New York, a position which he holds today. Joseph E. Lee was named to a similar position in Florida and Whitefield McKinlay, under Roosevelt, was Collector of the Port of Georgetown, D. C.

President Taft appointed Charles Cottrell of Toledo, O., as Collector of Customs at Honolulu. This, aside from the Cohen appointment, was the last appointment of prominence in this department of the Government, but the Taft Administration also gave to the Negro, William H. Lewis of Boston, the position of Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and to Ralph Tyler of Columbus, O., the position of Auditor of the Navy.

* * *

A favorite position to which Negro politicians have aspired is that of Register of the Treasury since Bruce first held the position. He was succeeded by Judson W. Lyons of Georgia and W. T. Vernon of Kansas under President Roosevelt. J. C. Napier of Tennessee, under President Taft, was the last colored man in that office.

The Coolidge Administration named W. A. Ward of Indiana in charge of the Veterans' Hospital at Tuskegee, Ala., together with a colored personnel. James Adial Cobb was also named to succeed Judge Robert H. Terrell on the Municipal Bench here.

Outside of the Ministership to Liberia, there have been but few other important positions traditionally held by Negroes. In the Consular Service James G. Carter is now in the consular post at Calais, William J. Yerby at La Rochelle and William H. Hunt in Guadaloupe, all in French territory and all after long years of service in consular positions.

De Priest, in the interest of wider recognition of the Negro in the Government service, has designated candidates and alternates to West Point and Annapolis from among the younger Negroes of his district. These candidates and alternates were chosen by a special board of the Congressman's designation out of a group of 100 who entered into competition to obtain the appointments.

NO RACE MEN AMONG NEW ASSISTANTS TO ATTY. GENERAL

Four special assistants to the Attorney General were appointed by Attorney General William D. Mitchell last Wednesday to income tax and prohibition work, but no deserving colored Republican was among those chosen. Two were southerners, one being from Texas and the other from Tennessee.

The four appointees were: Raymond S. Norris, Washington, D.C. William J. Froelich, Omaha, Neb. D. Heywood Hardy, Houston, Tex. and Nelson H. Carver, Nashville Tenn.

POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.

APR 28 1929

NEGRO POLITICIANS STRIVING FOR OFFICE

Positions of Importance Are Being Sought of Hoover Administration.

MASCERATION IS CHARGED

Colored politicians, it has been learned from men within the service whose positions are sought by outsiders, and from others who worked with the colored voters' division of the Republican national committee for the election of President Hoover, are seeking responsible places in the Government service at the hands of the administration. Some, like Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, are said to desire the post of Envoy to Abyssinia now held by Addison E. Southard, while others follow the beaten track and are preparing to obtain political plums by ousting from office other colored men now in the service.

No aggressive political leadership has evinced itself, however, as was demonstrated in all Republican administrations up to Taft, and there is said to be a disposition on the part of those who would be recognized for leadership to emasculate each other. Of a large number of colored politicians approached during the past fortnight, none expressed great expectations from the Hoover administration, but there appeared a consensus that the President would make approximately the same number of significent appointments of colored politicians during his term as his predecessors have.

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, appointed Fred R. Moore as Minister to Liberia, Robert H. Terrell as judge of the municipal court, James L. Curtis as Liberian Minister also, William J. Yerby as consul at Dakar, John E. Green as military attache at Monrovia, Richard C. Bundy as secretary of the Monrovian Legation, and James G. Carter as consul at Tananarivo, Madagascar. Mr. Hoover's list of appointments, negro political leaders expect, will exceed that of the Democratic President, if not that of Roosevelt or Taft.

Coolidge Appointed 12.

Of 44 national posts and 49 foreign posts filled by negroes since 1864, practically all of which required confirmation by the United States Senate, Roosevelt made eighteen appointments, Taft made thirteen, and Coolidge made twelve. Of the Coolidge appointments however, only those of Walter Cohen as customs superintendent at New Orleans, Arthur G. Froe as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and W. T. Francis as Minister to Liberia have been considered as of larger political significance, unless the designation of Perry W. Howard as special assistant to the Attorney General may be so classed.

Oscar DePriest, first negro representative from the North, finds that he has been preceded in the House of Representatives by more than a dozen colored men, principally from South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He finds also that the negro has been shorn of traditional appointive positions, especially those requiring senatorial confirmation, with the exception of Recorder of Deeds and Minister to Liberia, and that, therefore, he stands out most prominently in the eyes of the country not only as representative of the First District of Illinois, but also as a leading national political figure.

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Bassett Made Minister.

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First Negroes in Congress Were Well Received

Wm. McKinley (later, President) One of Those Opposed to a Colored Man in the U. S. Capitol.

By THOMAS E. MILLER
Congressman from South Carolina, 1990-91)

CHARLESTON, S. C.—At present there are three Negro Congressmen alive, namely: Major John Lynch of Mississippi; H. P. Cheatham of North Carolina and the writer.

When Negroes were first elected to Congress, when the Stevenses, the Conklins, the Sumners and the Chandlers were in power, they were received by the Republicans in Congress as men worthy to be with them in the legislative halls of the nation.

But, at no time were Negro Congressmen placed on important committees. They and their wives were never noticed in a social way. The social relations between white and colored Congressmen ended when gress adjourned, from day to day.

When Professor John M. Langston Mr. Cheatham and I were elected to Congress there were very few of the members of Congress who would openly speak to any of us, outside of the halls of Congress. There were very few who would walk or ride with us on the streets of Washington.

But William E. Chandler, William Mason, Speaker Reed and Thomas B. Reid and a few others never snubbed or shunned us.

Where McKinley Stood

I was asked by the late President McKinley, when he was a member of Congress, not to run for Congress because Negroes were not wanted, but to find some white man in my Congressional district and to support such a man. Pritchard of North Carolina, and Mudd of Maryland joined McKinley, when we were members of the Fifty-first Congress, in this request to me. So anxious were the white Congressmen to be rid of us that Professor Langston and the writer both being contestants for our seats, received very little encouragement in our contest.

Joe Cannon

William E. Mason and Joe Cannon of Illinois, Mr. Murray, chairman of committee on privileges and elections, and Cabot Lodge of Mass., were among the very few to whom we could talk about our contests and on account of Mr. Langston having been a resident of Washington and a professor in Howard University, the Republicans caucused Congress after the committee had reported that Profesor Langston and I were entitled to the seats, and agreed at the request of the Democratic caucus, that they would seat only one of us—Langston.

Reid's Quorum

Speaker Reed made this fact known to me. When the case of Langston was called, the Democratic Congressmen rushed out of the hall to break the quorum. Nevertheless the Speaker counted them as they were going out of the door as being PRESENT. He put the case of Langston to a vote and declared that the affirmative had carried it. He snatched up the favorable report of the committee on the house upon the adoption of the gentlemen, what is the pleasure of the house upon the adoption of the my contest and said—"One minute, favorable report of the case of Thomas E. Miller from South Carolina?"

He then announced that it had been moved and seconded that said report be received and adopted, and in the next minute he declared that Congress had voted affirmatively and that Thomas E. Miller has been declared a member of Congress from South Carolina.

Up to that time and, indeed up to the 52nd Congress, members of Congress had no office or secretaries while the chairman of committees had offices and secretaries. The pay of a Congressman was only $5,000 per year.

Would Have Been Robbed

Had it not have been for the personal friendship of Speaker Reed the caucuas resolution to seat Mr. Langston only would have robbed me of my rights as a duly elected member of Congress from South Carolina.

The total estimate of Negro union membership for the United States is 100,000.

Political — 1929

Office Holding

Roosevelt Appointed 18 Negroes Coolidge 11, Taft 13, Wilson 9 How Many Will Hoover Favor?

Afro-American

3/9/29

W Baltimore, Md.

44 National, 49 Foreign Posts Filled By Colored Appointees In Past 64 Years. — President Grant Led The Way — Even Wilson, Democrat, Named 9 Colored Men To Federal Posts. — No Woman Ever Named.

WASHINGTON, (Special.) —What positions will Hoover make available for colored office holders after March 4, is the question that is agitating members of the kitchen cabinet here.

Arthur J. Smith, familiar with presidential appointments made in the past 64 years, has compiled a list of 93 presidential appointments.

Of these 49 represent foreign and 44 national positions. This covers 13 presidential terms from Andrew Johnson in 1865 to Calvin Coolidge, in 1929.

President Johnson named the first colored person to office when he commissioned Henry McNeal Turner. of Georgia, a chaplain in the regular Army in 1865.

GRANT LED WAY

President Grant who followed him led the way for all presidents who were to follow by appointing colored men as ministers to Haiti and to Liberia. He also named Frederick Douglass police commissioner of Washington and appointed other men also to such positions as internal revenue agent and inspector of customs.

PRESIDENT HAYES

President Hayes appointed five colored men to office including the first United States marshal of the District of Columbia, Frederick Douglass; a register of the land office. ister of the land office.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

President Garfield made only two appointments, btu among them was the first colored man as register of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

President Arthur made five appointments. President Cleveland eight, and President Harrison three.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY

President McKinley made eight presidential appointments among his colored constituents. He was the first to name Negroes as consuls for service abroad. Six of his appointments were of such a nature.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

President Roosevelt made more appointments than any other president before or since his time. Under him for the first time a colored man was made judge of the municipal court in Washington and Robert Smalls was made collector of the Port of Beaufort, in South Carolina.

PRESIDENT TAFT

President Taft made 13 appointments of colored persons, and for the first time a colored man was named as assistant U. S. Attorney General.

WILSON, HARDING, COOLIDGE

President Wilson, a democrat, made nine appointments: President Harding, two; and President Coolidge, eleven.

All of these appointments, however, were made to positions which had already been opened by presidents in other administrations. No new positions have been created for colored persons since 1909, but in the meantime many important posts such as Register of the Treasury, auditor for the Navy Department and minister to Haiti have been transferred to white appointees.

COMPLETE LIST

The complete list of presidential appointments since 1865 is as follows:

PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON

1865. Henry McNeal Turner. of Georgia. chaplain in regular Army.

PRESIDENT GRANT

1869. Ebenezer D. Bassett, Pa., Minister to Haiti; Henry McNeal Turner, Ga., Post-master, Macon, Ga.; Henry McNeal Turner, Ga., Coast Inspector of Customs and Govt. Detective.
1872. John H. Smythe, Va., Internal Revenue Agent.
1871. J. Milton Turner. Mo., Minister to Liberia; Frederick Douglass. D.C., Territorial legislator of D. of C.
1877. Frederick Douglass, D.C., police commissioner.
1877. James J. Spellman, N.Y., Special Agent, P.O. Department.

PRESIDENT HAYES

1877. Frederick Douglass. U. S. Marshal, D.C.; Col. James Lewis. La., Naval officer of New Orleans; John M. Langston, Va., Consul General and Minister to Haiti.
1878. John H. Smythe, Va., Minister resident and Consul General to Liberia
1876. Mifflin W. Gibbs, Ark., Register of the Land Office, Little Rock.

PRESIDENT GARFIELD

1881. Frederick Douglass, D.C., Recorder of Deeds; Blanche K. Bruce, Miss., Register of the Treasury.

PRESIDENT ARTHUR

1881. Henry Highland Garnet, D.C., Minister to Liberia; Robert Harlan, Va., Special Agent, Treasury Department.
1882. John H. Smythe, Va., Consul General to Liberia; P. B. S. Pinchback, La., Surveyor of Customs, at New Orleans.
1884. Col. James Lewis, La., Surveyor General of La.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND

1885. Moses A. Hopkins, Minister to Liberia.
1886. James C. Matthews, N.Y., Recorder of Deeds, D.C.
1887. James Monroe Trotter, Mass., Recorder of Deeds, D.C.; Allen Allensworth, Mass., U. S. Army Chaplain.
1887. C. H. J. Taylor, Kans., Minister to Liberia.
1888. Ezekiel Smith, N.C., Minister to Liberia.
1894. Archibald H. Grimke, D. C., U. S. Minister to Haiti; C. H. J. Taylor, Kans., Recorder of Deeds, D.C.

PRESIDENT HARRISON

1889. Frederick Douglass, D.C., Minister to Haiti.
1890. Blanche K. Bruce, Miss., Minister of Deeds.
1892. John S. Durham, Pa., Minister to Haiti.

PRESIDENT McKINLEY

1897. George H. Jackson, Mass., Consul at LaRochelle, France; Henry P. Cheatham, N.C., Recorder of Deeds; Wm. F. Powell, N.J., Minister to Haiti; Blanche K. Bruice, Register of Treasury.
1898. John T. Williams, N.C., Consul to Sierra Leone, W. Africa; Lemuel Livingston, Fla., Consul at Cape Haitien, Haiti; Archibald H. Grimke, Mass., Consul to Santo Domingo; Henry W. Furniss, Ind., Consul at Bahia, Brazil.
1399. Wm. H. Hunt, N.Y., Consul at Tama-Madagascar.

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT

1902. John C. Dancy, N.C., Recorder of Deeds; Judson W. Lyons, Ga., Register of the Treasury; John R. A. Crossland, Mo., Minister to Liberia; Robert H. Terrell, D.C., Judge of the Municipal Court, D.C.
1903. George W. Ellis, Tenn., Secretary of Legation, Monrovia, Liberia; Ernest Lyon, D.D., Minister to Diberia.
1904. Robert Smalls, S.C., Collector of Port Beaufort, S.C.; John R. Lynch, Miss., Paymaster in U.S. Army; Jerome B. Peterson, N. Y.; Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.
1905. Charles W. Anderson, N.Y., Internal Revenue Collector; Henry W. Furniss, Ind., Minister to Haiti; Joseph E. Lee, Fla., Collector of Internal Revenue, Fla; Robert H. Terrell, Judge of the Municipal Court, D.C.
1906. John C. Dancy, N.C., Recorder of Deeds; William J. Yerby, Tenn., Consul at Sierra Leone, W. Africa; W. T. Vernon, Kans., Register of the Treasury.
1908. P. B. S. Pinchback, La., Internal Revenue Service, N.Y.

PRESIDENT TAFT

1909. Chas. A. Cottrell, Ohio, Collector of Customs, Honolulu.
1908. John Hamilton, Texas, Vice Consul General, Monrovia, Liberia.
1909. Herbert R. Wright, Ia., Consul at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela; Ralph W. Tylor, Ohio, Auditor for the Navy Department; Robert H. Terrell, D.C., Judge of the Municipal Court; Whitefield McKinlay, D.C., Collector of Customs; William H. Lewis, Mass., Asst. Attorney General.
1910. Richard C. Bundy, Ohio, Secretary of Legation, Monrovia, Liberia; Henry Lincoln Johnson, Ga., Recorder of Deeds, D.C.; Wm. D. Crumm, S.C., Minister to Liberia; Christopher H. Payne, W. Va., Consul at St. Thomas, B.W.I.
1911. J. C. Napier, Tenn., Register of the Treasury; Charles Young, Ohio, Military Attache, Liberia.

PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON

1913. Fred R. Moore, N.Y., Minister to Liberia; Robert H. Terrell, D.C., Judge of the Municipal Court.
1915. James L. Curtis, Minister to Liberia; William J. Yerby, Tenn., Consul at Dakar, Senegal, Africa.
1916. John E. Green, Tenn., Military Attache, Liberia, Africa; Richard C. Bundy, Ohio, Secretary of Legation, Liberia; James G. Carter, Ga., Consul at Tananarivo, Madagascar.
1917. Robert H. Terrell, Judge of Municipal Court.
1919 Richard C. Bundy, Ohio, Secretary of Legation, Monrovia, Liberia.

PRESIDENT HARDING

1921. Solomon P. Hood, Pa., Minister to Liberia; Robert H. Terrell, Judge of the Municipal Court.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE

General

1922. Arthur G. Froe, W. Va., Recorder of Deeds.
1925. Robert H. Terrell, Judge of Municipal Court.
1925. James G. Carter, Ga., Consul at Calais, France.
1926. Wm. Hunt, Mass., Consul at Guadeloupe; Perry W. Howard, Miss., Asst. Attorney General; James G. Carter, Ga., Consul at Oporto, Portugal; Wm. J. Yerby, Ark., Consul at La Rochelle, France
1927. Clifton R. Wharton, Md., Vice Consul, Monrovia, Liberia; Wm. T. Francis, Minn., Minister to Liberia; James G. Carter, Ga., Consul to Calais, France.

POLITICAL PLUMS TO BE FEW

Pittsburgh Courier

Columbus, Ga

3/30/29

By LOUIS LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 28.—Political plums for deserving colored Republicans as a reward for party services are going to be scarce. That is the opinion of wise observers here.

There are at present four statutory positions in the Department of Justice to be filled. It is not likely that any of them will go to a colored Republican.

The two ranking positions next to the attorney generalship are vacant. They are the solicitor generalship and the assistant to the attorney generalship. The former was filled by William D. Mitchell who is now Attorney General. The latter was filled by Colonel William J. Donovan.

John Marshall, administrative assistant attorney general, has also submitted his resignation. Assistant Attorney General Oscar R. Luhring plans to retire, and it is possible that Assistant Attorney General Bertice M. Parmenter may be replaced by President Hoover.

As far as could be learned, there is no colored Republican an avowed candidate for any of these places. The name of Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa., has been most frequently mentioned in connection with an assistant attorney generalship in the Hoover administration. Mr. Vann was the director of publicity for the colored voters' division of the Republican national committee in the late campaign.

Charles C. Calloway, of Kansas City, Mo., and Cornelius R. Richardson of Richmond, Ind., are said to be desirous of posts in the Department of Justice, but either one of these lawyers, it is understood, would be satisfied with the position from which Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, was suspended following his indictment on charges of bartering Federal offices, or a similar one.

Mr. Howard is a special assistant to the Attorney General at a salary of $6,000 per year. His suspension carried with it a loss of salary pending the outcome of his trial. If he is acquitted, he will be reinstated.

The solicitor general, the assistant to the Attorney General and assistant attorney generals are appointed by the President. They require confirmation by the Senate. The solicitor general receives a salary of $12,000 a year. The assistant to the Attorney General and the six assistant attorney generals receive salaries of $9,000 a year each.

The Solicitor General represents the Government in the Supreme Court of the United States. The assistant to the Attorney General has charge of all suits arising under the Federal anti-trust laws. The administrative assistant attorney general has charge of all personnel matters including appointments and salaries. Assistant Attorney General Luhring has charge of criminal cases. Assistant Attorney General Parmenter has charge of suits under the public land laws.

Appointment as a special assistant to the Attorney General is made by the Attorney General and requires no confirmation by the Senate.

William H. Lewis, of Boston, Mass., is the only colored man who has ever been an assistant attorney general. He served under the Taft administration.

TIMES

WASHINGTON, D. C.

MAR

NEGROES NAMED TO OFFICE

Out of a total of 93 negro presidential appointees, covering a peroid of 64 years, Coolidge named 11 during his administration of seven years, according to figures compiled today.

Of the above total, 49 represented foreign, and 44 national positions. The term begins with President Johnson who in 1865 commissioned Henry McNeal Turner, of Georgia, a chaplain in the regular Army. President U. S. Grant who followed

him led the way for all Presidents by appointing colored men as Ministers to Haiti and to Liberia. He also named Frederick Douglas police commissioner of the District of Columbia.

President Hayes appointed five colored men to office. President Garfield made two appointments. Presidents Arthur, Cleveland and Harrison made five, eight and three appointments of negroes, respectively. President McKinley named eight.

President Roosevelt made 18 appointments. President Taft named 13. During the administration of President Wilson nine negroes received presidential appointments. Harding named only two.

HOOVER PROMISE HAS FAILED TO MATERIALIZE

No Jobs to Faithful Who Aided in Campaign; Differences Hinted.

5 HAVE COMMISSIONS

No Successor Named to Post Held by Perry Howard.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Unofficial word comes from the White House that President Hoover is favorably disposed to the political aspirations of colored people and would reward those who have been faithful to the Republican party but he is hindered in doing anything to promote their desires by factional differences among them.

In addition to the traditional places that go to Negroes under Republican administrations, it was predicted that President Hoover would make some appointments to positions that have never been held by colored men. At least, those who had authority to speak for him in the campaign made such promises.

Promises Not Fulfilled

These promises are not being fulfilled. The Hoover administration has been virtually inactive so far as the appointment of colored Republicans to office is concerned. Those holding Presidential office have not been disturbed, but in the four months the Hoover administration has been in charge of the Government not a single colored man has been appointed to office by the President.

Three Minor Places

Three minor appointments have been made by Cabinet officers. Two were to fill vacancies caused by the death of incumbents. The third was made because there was no alternative, the only persons qualified for the position under the civil service being colored.

Emory A. Bryant, Jr., was appointed as chief clerk at large in the railway mail service of the Post Office Departmnt by Postmaster General Walter F. Brown. He succeeded the late John D. Gainey.

Brown Acts Quickly

Brown supervised the activities of the colored voters division of the Republican national committee in the Presidential campaign. It was thought that surely he would give consideration to the wishes of the men with whom he had been associated in the campaign.

But before anyone could submit a recommendation to him, Brown promoted Bryant from a railway mail clerkship and forestalled all political activity in regard to the choice of a successor to Gainey. Second Assistant Postmaster General Warren Irving Glover explained that the promotion of Bryant was based on merit.

Asst. U.S. Attorney

Ernest J. Davis, a young man, was appointed to succeed the late Thomas L. Jones as an assistant United States attorney for the District of Columbia. This appointment was made by Attorney General William D. Mitchell upon the recommendation of United States Attorney Leo A. Rover. It has no special political significance. Mr. Davis was endorsed by the leaders of the District of Columbia Republican organization. His appointment is credited to Dr. Emmett J. Scott and John R. Hawkins.

Virginia Postmaster

Thornton G. Nightingale was appointed postmaster at Blenheim, Albemarble County, Va. This is a fourth class post office. The appointment was made by Postmaster General Brown upon the recommendation of Representative J. A. Garber, Republican, of the seventh congressional district of Virginia. Mr. Garber's explanation of this appointment is that no white person qualified for the office.

Five Commissions

There are only five colored men holding commissions from the President of the United States. They were appointed by either President Harding or President Coolidge and continued in office by President Hoover. They are William T. Francis, minister to Liberia; Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue, New York; Walter L. Cohen, collector of customs at New Orleans, La.; Judge James A. Cobb of the municipal court of the District of Columbia, and Arthur G. Froe, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

No Successor to Perry

No successor to Perry W. Howard, former $6000 a year special assistant to the Attorney General, has been chosen. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the choice of colored Republicans for the place, but the Attorney General has not yet made an appointment. There is only one colored attorney in the Department of Justice. He is Louis R. Mehlinger, who rose from a clerkship.

BLACK VOTE DECIDES MARYLAND ELECTION

For the first time in eight years the Republicans of Annapolis, Maryland, have elected their candidate, Charles Queenstadt, as mayor. The Fourth ward re-elected two Race men, Chas. A. Olivers and Charles L. Spriggs, members of the City Council. They had no opposition and the vote of the ward is said to have decided the contest in favor of the Republican candidate for mayor.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

General

Many Politicians Of The Race Are Striving For Appointments Under Hoover Administration

Forty-four National Posts and Forty-nine Foreign Posts Have Been Filled by Members of Race Since 1864. Roosevelt Led in Favors

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 1.—Of 44 national posts and 49 foreign posts filled by Negroes since 1864, practically all of which required confirmation by the United States Senate, Roosevelt made eighteen appointments, Taft made thirteen, and Coolidge made twelve. Of the Coolidge appointments, however, only those of Walter Cohen as customs superintendent at New Orleans, Arthur G. Froe as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, and W. T. Francis as Minister to Liberia, have been considered as of larger political significance, unless the designation of Perry W. Howard as special assistant to the Attorney General may be so classed.

Oscar DePriest, first Race representative from the North, finds that he has been preceded in the House of Representatives by more than a dozen Race men, principally from South Carolina, North Carolina and Georgia. He finds also that the Negro has been shorn of traditional appointive positions, especially those requiring senatorial confirmation, with the exception of Recorder of Deeds and Minister to Liberia, and that, therefore, he stands out most prominently in the eyes of the country not only as representative of the First District of Illinois, but also as a leading national political figure.

The office of highest rank ever held by a Negro in the Government of the United States was that of the senatorship from the State of Mississippi, held by Blanche K. Bruce. He was senator in the seventies before primary days, when a man had to capture a legislature before he could represent his State. Later he was named Register of the Treasury by President Garfield. The highest paid office ever held by a Negro was that of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia, held by Frederick Douglass, in 1881, after he had served as a police commissioner and United States marshall here. The office then was on the fee basis.

Bassett Made Minister.

President Grant, in 1869, appointed Ebenezer D. Bassett as minister resident and consul general to Haiti. This office was later held by John M. Langston, one time representative in Congress from Virginia, who was sent to the insular republic by President Hayes. Douglass was named by Cleveland to the Haitian post, and was succeeded there by John S. Durham, and Henry M. Smythe, of Virginia, under President Harrison. William F. Powell, of New Jersey, was named as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Haitian post by President McKinley, who also named Bruce again Register of the Treasury.

Henry W. Furniss, of Indiana, was a Roosevelt appointee to Haiti, the last colored minister to be sent there. He was succeeded by Madison R. Smith, of Missouri, and Arthur Bailly-Blanchard, of Louisiana. This position has been vacant during the American occupation of the island. Negro politicians expect this occupation soon to cease, and candidates are cropping up for this $10,000 plum.

The position of Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia has been accorded to a colored man for many years, with the exception of the period of the Wilson administration. While Garfield first appointed to this position the best known of Negro leaders—Frederick Douglass—President Cleveland appointed James C. Matthews, of New York, to the position, as well as James Monroe Trotter, of Boston, during the second term of his administration.

Cheatham Recorder Here.

Henry P. Cheatham, of N. Carolina, was named Recorder of Deeds by President McKinley and was succeeded by John C. Dancy, of North Carolina, under Roosevelt. He served nine years. Henry Lincoln served until the Wilson administration, and was renamed by President Johnson, of Georgia, came to the post under President Taft, in 1910, Harding, but failed of confirmation by reason of senatorial courtesy accorded Senator Tom Watson, of his State. Arthur G. Froe, incumbent, was then named.

Since J. H. Smythe, of Virginia, was appointed internal revenue agent by President Grant, many colored men have served in the Internal Revenue Service. P. B. S. Pinchback, onetime lieutenant governor of Louisiana, served in 1118 as surveyor of customs at New Orleans, and Col. James M. Lewis was surveyor general of the State. Robert Smalls was named by Roosevelt as collector of the port a Beaufort, S. C., and Charles W. Anderson as internal revenue collector in New York, a position which he holds today. Joseph E. Lee was named to a similar position in Florida, and Whitefield McKinlay under Roosevelt, was collector of the port of Georgetown, D. C.

President Taft appointed Charles Cottrell, of Toledo, Ohio, as collector of customs at Honolulu. This, aside from the Cohen appointment, was the last appointment of prominence in this department of the Government, but the Taft administration also gave to the Negro. William H. Lewis, of Boston, the position of Assistant Attorney General of the United States, and to Ralph Tyler of Columbus, Ohio, the position of auditor of the Navy.

Register Is Favorite Post.

A favorite position to which Negro politicians have aspired is that of Register of the Treasury since Bruce first held the position. He was succeeded by Judson W. Lyons, of Georgia, and W. T. Vernon, of Kansas, under President Roosevelt. J. C. Napier of Tennessee.

Colored politicianse, it has been learned from men withine the service whose positions are sought by outsiders, and from others who worked with the colored voters, division of the Republican national committee for the election of President Hoover, are seeking responsible places in the Government service at the hands of the administration. Some, like Charles E. Mitchell, of West Virginia, are said to desire the post of Envoy to Abyssinia now held by Addison E. Southard, while others follow the beaten track and are preparing to obtain political plums by ousting from office other colored men now in the service.

No aggressive political leadership has evinced itself, however, as was demonstrated in all Republican administrations up to Taft, and there is said to be a disposition on the part of those who would be recognized for leadership to emasculate each other. Of a large number of colored politicians approached during the past fortnight, none expressed great expectations from the Hoover administration, but there appeared a consensus that the President would make approximately the same number of significent appointments of colored politicians during his term as his predecessors have.

Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, appointed Fred R. Moore as Minister to Liberia, Robert H. Terrell as judge of the municipal court, James L. Curtis as Liberian Minister also, William J. Yerby as consul at Dakar, John E. Green as military attache at Monrovia, Richard C. Bundy as secretary of the Monrovian Legation, and James G. Carter as consul at Tananarivo, Madagascar. Mr. Hoover's list of appointments. Negro political leaders expect, will exceed that of the Democratic President, if not that of Roosevelt or Taft.

HERALD
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

JUN 29 1929

NORTH AND SOUTH ON MR. DE PRIEST

The schism that exists between northern and southern Democrats has been rarely more clearly indicated than in comment upon the invitation to the White House of Mrs. De Priest, wife of the colored congressman from Chicago.

Legislatures in the South have passed resolutions condemning the First Lady of the Land; southern politicians have been windjamming in rare form. Most newspapers in the South have harped on the "dangers" to white supremacy underlying the incident.

The New York World, leading northern Democratic newspaper, and the Boston Post, leading Democratic organ in New England, both highly commended Mrs. Hoover and have been indulging in pointed words about southern chivalry, prejudice and politics.

Other newspapers in the North, quite regardless of politics, have taken sides with Mrs. Hoover.

It is more significant than ever before that northern and southern Democrats are agreeing on less and less.

NEW YORK WORLD

AUG 11 1929

NEGROES PROTEST CHOICE OF HUSTON

Declare He Stands for "Lily White" Program in South

G. O. P. COMMITTEE ROW DUE

Howard of Mississippi Now Lone Member of Race

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.—Negro leaders will oppose any plan to elect Claudius Hart Huston, formerly of Tennessee and now of New York, Chairman of the Republican National Committee on the ground that he is a "lily white."

When the Republican Committee meets here Sept. 9, the only Negro member will be Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, who has been urged to resign and permit the other members to elect a successor. Howard has indicated he has no thought of resigning.

"I am still in politics," he said.

Robert R. Church, millionaire Negro leader of Tennessee, will attend the meeting as spokesman for a large group of well-to-do Negroes who oppose Huston because of his efforts to bring about a "lily white" organization in the South.

Howard is the last Negro Republican to hold a position of prominence in the organization. He was indicted for a conspiracy to sell Federal offices but acquitted by two juries.

The Republican Committee will elect a Chairman to succeed Dr. Hubert Work, resigned, and fill vacancies on the committee. Benjamin Jefferson Davis, Negro, succeeded Henry Lincoln Johnson, also a Negro, as Republican National Committeeman from Georgia but failed of re-election last year, and the committee will name his successor. It is understood that a white man will be elected.

Georgia and Mississippi have had Negro members of the Republican Committee for years, but the "lily white" program may result in an all white committee three years from now.

Huston, it is asserted by Negro workers here, is drawing the color line. He was one of those whom President Harding sent to Georgia in 1922 to take the State organization away from Henry Lincoln Johnson. The "lily white" organization set up by friends of Mr. Harding for Georgia soon collapsed and Johnson recaptured the State.

It looks now as if Huston would win, as he is known to have the approval of the President. Huston was instrumental in bringing Mr. Hoover and Col. Horace A. Mann together. Col. Mann founded up many anti-Smith Democrats in the South for Mr. Hoover, but now Mr. Huston and Col. Mann are at outs.

"SPRING-BOARD TO HEADLINES"

When that silly twaddle emitted by the Hon. Melvin J. Chisum was published in all the Negro newspapers two weeks ago in which he undertook to reveal the future intentions and plans of President Hoover towards the Negro group and his attitude toward certain "political schemers" we challenged Mr. Chisum's right to speak for the President.

Now, close upon the heels of that most improper publication, comes announcement from the White House that the White House will not be used as a "Spring-board to headlines" and persons whose mission is suspected to be the advancement of a personal hobby or enterprise or seek publicity as a White House visitor will not be admitted.

This is as it should be and we hope and believe the rule will be rigidly enforced.

No man should be admitted into the presence of the President who seeks to secure notoriety out of the visit or who has no better sense than to try to prvent recognition of deserving Republicans of the group by attacks on them or on those who advocate their selection for office.

In Mr. Chisum's case it is reported that his visit to the White House was in behalf of Mr. Cashin of Chicago for the office of Assistant, or Special Assistant, Attorney General the position for which Robert L. Vann, of Pittsburgh, is said to be an applicant.

Meantime it is further reported that after putting in the best licks that he could in behalf of Mr. Cashin he proceeded at once to Pittsburgh and accepted the hospitality of Mr. Vann as his house guest. Now what?

Political - 1929

Office Holding

General (Historical)

List Of Negroes Who Served In Legislatures Compiled

30 Years Have Passed Since Last Negro Represented Section In the North Carolina General Assmbly—Covered Period 1868 To 1899.

By FRED A. OLDS.

Raleigh, Aug. 17.—The story of the negro membership in North Carolina legislatures is quite interesting; particularly so as a generation has grown up since the last ones served, for 30 years have passed since that era. Their participation in legislation covered a period from 1868 to 1899, both years inclusive, that is, 30 years.

Lists have appeared in some publications; the fullest one in an issue of one of the various "manuals," covering the state. The writer has endeavored to compile a complete list, and this follows. Corrections may have to be made in this roster of members of the senate and the lower house. There is added a list of the negro members of two state constitutional conventions; that of 1868 and the one of 1875.

1868—A. H. Galloway, New Hanover; Henry Eppes, Halifax; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1870—Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; George W. Price jr., and Robert Fletcher, New Hanover; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1872—Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; George L. Watson, New Hanover; Robert Fletcher, Richmond; James H. Harris, Wake; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1874—W. P. Mabson, Edgecombe; John R. Bryant, Halifax; John M. Paschall, Warren.

1876—W. P. Mabson, Edgecombe; John A. Bryant, Halifax; W. H. Moore, New Hanover.

1879—Franklin D. Dancy, Edgecombe; Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; Isaac Alston, Warren; George A. Mebane, Bertie.

1881—Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; H. E. Scott, New Hanover.

1883—Robert R. Gray, Edgecombe; H. E. Scott, New Hanover; James H. Harris, Wake; George A. Mebane, Bertie.

1885—R. S. Taylor, Edgecombe; George H. White, Craven.

1887—R. S. Taylor Edgecombe; Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax.

1897—W. B. Henderson, Vance.

1899—Rev. Thomas O. Fuller, Warren.

Negroes in House of Representatives.

1868—Parker D. Robbins, Bryant Lee, Bertie; Wilson Cary, Caswell; A. W. Stevens, Rev. B. W. Morris, Craven; John S. Leary, Isham Sweat, Cumberland; Henry C. Cherry, Edgecombe; George W. Price, Jr., George A. Mebane, New Hanover; John H. Williamson, Franklin; Cuffee Mayo, Granville; H. T. J. Hayes, Ivey Hutchings, Halifax; Thomas A. Sykes, Pasquotank; James H. Harris, Wake; William Cawthorn, Richard Faulkner, Warren.

1870—Parker Robbins, Bertie; John R. Page, Chowan; Richard Tucker, E. R. Dudley, G. B. Willis, Craven; Willis Bunn, R. M. Johnson, Edgecombe; John H. Williamson, Franklin; Rev. J. A. Crawford, W. H. Reavis, Granville; John R. Bryan, Halifax; W. D. Newsome, Hertford; George L. Mabson, George W. Price Jr., New Hanover; T. A. Sykes, Pasquotank; Robert Fletcher, Richmond; Rev. Wilson W. Morgan, Stewart Ellison, Wake; Richard Faulkner, William Cawthorne, Warren.

1872—E. R. Dudley, I. B. Abbott, Craven; Willis Bunn, R. M. Johnson, Edgecombe; John H. Williamson, Franklin; H. T. Hughes, Granville; John R. Bryant, Halifax; William McLaurin, New Hanover; Thomas A. Sykes, Pasquotank; Stewart Ellison, Wake; John W. Paschall, George H. King, Warren.

1874—John Newell, Bladen; Wilson Cary, George W. Howell, Caswell; Richard Elliott, Chowan; John R. Good, Edward H. Hill, Craven; Willis Bunn, R. M. Johnson, Edgecombe; H. T. Hughes, W. H. Crews, Granville; J. A. Jones, John A. White, Halifax; W. H. Brewington, W. H. Moore, Alfred Lloyd, New Hanover; John M. Paschall, Warren.

Members In 1876.

1876—Wilson Cary, Caswell; Willis Bunn, R. M. Johnson, Edgecombe; John H. Williamson, Franklin; W. H. Crews, Granville; John A. White, John R. Bryant, Halifax; J. C. Hill, New Hanover.

1879—John Newell, Bladen; Wilson Cary, Caswell; Willis D. Pettipher (Pettiford), Craven; Dred Wimberly, Clinton B. W. Battle, Edgecombe; John A. White, John T. Reynolds, Halifax; William Henry Waddell, H. E. Scott, New Hanover; Hugh Cole, Pasquotank; Stewart Ellison, Wake; Isaac Alston, Hawkins W. Carter, Rev. L. T. Christmas, Warren.

1881—George H. White, Craven; Alexander Hicks, Washington.

1883—James W. Poe, Caswell; A. R. Bridgers, Robert R. Gray, Edgecombe; James H. Harris, Wake.

1885—John E. Hussey, Craven; B. W. Thorpe, Edgecombe.

1887—John E. Hussey, Craven; John H. Williamson, Franklin; John A. White, Halifax; Valentine Howe, New Hanover; Charles W. Hoover, Wake; James M. Watson, Warren.

1889—Wilson Cary, Caswell; John E. Hussey, Craven; Valentine Howe, New Hanover; James M. Watson, Vance.

1893—W. H. Clews, Person; Jas. M. Watson, Vance.

1895—Moses M. Peace, Vance; James H. Young, Wake.

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1899—Isaac H. Smith, Craven; J. Y. Eaton, Vance.

In State Conventions.

1868—P. D. Robbins and Bryant Lee, Bertie; Wilson Cary, Caswell; J. H. Hood, Cumberland; J. W. Peterson and Samuel Highsmith, Duplin; Henry C. Cherry, Edgecombe; John H. Williamson, Franklin; Cuffee Mayo, Granville; Henry Eppes and W. T. J. Hayes, Halifax; A. H. Galloway, New Hanover; James H. Harris, Wake; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1875—Wilson Cary, Caswell; John R. Page, Chowan; C. D. Pierson, Craven; W. P. Mabson, Edgecmobe; J. E. O'Hara, Halifax; J. H. Smythe, New Hanover; J. O. Crosby, Warren.

By FRED A. OLDS
(In Greensboro Daily News)

Raleigh, August 17.—The story of the Negro membership in North Carolina legislatures is quite interesting particularly so as a generation has grown up since the last ones served, for 30 years have passed since that era. Their participation in legislation covered a period from 1868 to 1899, both years inclusive, that is, 30 years.

Lists have appeared in some publications, the fullest one in an issue of one of the various "manuals," covering the state. The writer has endeavored to compile a complete list, and this follows. Corrections may have to be made in this roster of members of the senate and the lower house. There is added a list of the Negro members of two state constituional conventions; that of 1868 and the one of 1875.

Members of State Senate.

1868—A. H. Galloway, New Hanover; Henry Eppes, Halifax; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1870—Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; George W. Price jr., and Robert Fletcher, New Hanover; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1872—Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; George L. Watson, New Hanover; Robert Fletcher, Richmond; James H. Harris, Wake; John A. Hyman, Warren.

1874—W. P. Mabson, Edgecomoe; John R. Bryant, Halifax; John M. Paschall, Warren.

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1881—Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax; H. E. Scott, New Hanover.

1883—Robert R. Gray, Edgecombe; H. E. Scott, New Hanover; James H. Harris, Wake; George A. Mebane, Bertie.

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1887—R. S. Taylor Edgecombe; Rev. Henry Eppes, Halifax.

1897—W. B. Henderson, Vance.

1899—Rev. Thomas O. Fuller, Warren.

In House of Representatives.

1868—Parker D. Robbins, Bryant Lee, Bertie; Wilson Cary, Caswell; A. W. Stevens, Rev. B. W. Morris, Craven; John S. Leary, Isham Sweat, Cumberland; Henry C. Cherry, Edgecombe; George W. Price jr., George A. Mebane, New Hanover; John H. Williamson, Franklin; Cuffee Mayo, Granville; H. T. J. Hayes, Ivey Hutchings, Halifax; Thomas A. Sykes, Pasquotank; James H. Harris, Wake; William Cawthorn, Richard Faulkner, Warren.

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1879—John Newell, Bladen; Wilson Cary, Caswell; Willis D. Pettipher (Pettiford), Craven; Dred Wimberly, Clinton B. W. Battle, Edgecombe; John A. White, John T. Reynolds, Halifax; William Henry Waddell, H. E. Scott, New Hanover; Hugh Cole, Pasquotank; Stewart Ellison, Wake; Isaac Alston, Hawkins W. Carter, Rev. L. T. Christmas, Warren.

1881—George H. White, Craven; Alexander Hicks, Washington.

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Political-1929

Office Holding

General (Historical)

TRAIL BLAZER

HON. J. WILLIS MENARD

Nominated for congress in 1869 from the Second Congressional district of the state of Louisiana, J. Willis Menard of New Orleans, La., was the first man of his Race to enter the hall of congress. He ran for an unexpired term and received 22 votes out of a convention of 30 delegates under the old convention form. He was declared duly elected and given credentials by Gov. H. C. Warmoth. His seat was contested by Caleb S. Hunt, a white man. Menard received pay for a year's service, but Hunt was finally seated. The white press at the time referred to the disqualifying of Menard as "outrageous."

Register of Congressmen

The list compiled below gives the names of our congressmen, the districts and congress they represented, as well as the length of their terms of service. Oscar DePriest is the first man of his Race above the Mason and Dixon line to be elected to congress.

Name	State		Length of Service
Richard H. Cain	South Carolina	43d, 45th Congress	4 yrs.
H. P. Cheatham	North Carolina	51st, 52d Congress	4 yrs.
Robert C. DeLarge	South Carolina	42d Congress	2 yrs.
Jeremiah Haralson	Alabama	44th Congress	2 yrs.
Robert B. Elliott	South Carolina	42d Congress	2 yrs.
John Hyman	North Carolina	44th Congress	2 yrs.
John M. Langston	Virginia	51st Congress	2 yrs.
Jefferson Long	Georgia	41st Congress	2 yrs.
John R. Lynch	Mississippi	43d, 44th, 47th Congress	6 yrs.
J. Willis Menard	Louisiana	40th Congress	1 yr.
Thomas H. Miller	South Carolina	51st, 52d Congress	4 yrs.
George W. Murray	South Carolina	53d and 54th Congress	4 yrs.
Charles E. Nash	Louisiana	44th Congress	2 yrs.
James E. O'Hara	North Carolina	48th and 49th Congress	4 yrs.
Joseph H. Rainey	South Carolina	41st to 45th Congress	10 yrs.
A. J. Ransier	South Carolina	43d Congress	2 yrs.
James T. Rapier	Alabama	43d Congress	2 yrs.
Robert Smalls	South Carolina	44th, 45th, 47th Congress	6 yrs.
Benjamin S. Turner	Alabama	42d Congress	2 yrs.
Josiah T. Walls	Florida	42d and 43d Congress	4 yrs.
George H. White	North Carolina	55th and 56th Congress	4 yrs.
Oscar DePriest	Illinois	71st Congress	2 yrs.

Why First Negro Elected to Congress Was Not Seated

Son of J. Willis Menard says Congress agreed that year 1868 was too soon after war for Negro to sit in Congress, although he got twice as many votes as his white opponent.

To the Editor:

In the columns of the AFRO-AMERICAN of April 20, 1929, Mr. Louis R. Lautier, of this city, writes a brief account of the election of J. Willis Menard to the 40th Congress from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana, November 3, 1868. Mr. Lautier's letter contains all the facts in the case of my father's election to the 40th Congress.

In addition to his letter I wish to add a transcript of the first certificate of election ever issued to a colored man to be presented to the Congress of the United States:

Certificate of Election

STATE OF LOUISIANA, EXECUTIVE DEPT.
New Orleans, La., Nov. 25, 1868.

To all to whom these presents may come:

Know ye, that in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled, 'An Act Relative to Elections in the State of Louisiana,' approved October 19, 1868, an election was held by the qualified electors of this state on the third day of November, A.D. 1868, for five members of Congress, to represent the first, second, third, fourth and fifth Congressional Districts of the State of Louisiana in the 41st Congress of the United States and for one member of Congress from the Second Congressional District to the 40th Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. James Mann.

And whereas the returns of said election made to the Secretary of State as required by law have been carefully examined, compared and attested by the proper officers whose duty it was to examine the same.

Two to One Vote

And whereas it has been ascertained from said returns that J. Willis Menard received 5,107 votes and Caleb S. Hunt 2,833 votes cast at said eleition.

Now therefore I, Henry C. Warmoth, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do hereby rertify that J. Willis Menard rereived a majority of the votes rast for Representative to the 40th Congress from the Second Congressional District of the State of Louisiana.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the State to be affixed this 25th day of November in the year of our Lord, 1868, and the independence of the United States, the ninety-third.

(Seal) GEO. E. BOVEE, Sec'y of State — H. C. WARMOTH, Governor of the State of Louisiana.

First to Speak in House

Mr. Menard's election was contested by Mr. Hunt (white), and both contestants were allowed the privilege of making speeches in their own behalf. Thus, Mr. Menard enjoyed the distinction of being the first colored man to make a speech on the floor of the House of Representatives.

The committee on elections decided that it was too early to admit a colored man as a member of the National Congress, and that it was impossible to seat the white contestant on account of his minority vote.

Garfield Offered Motion

Consequently Congressman James A. Garfield, of Ohio, offered a motion declaring the seat from the second Congressional District of Louisiana vacant, and that the salary ($5,000) be divided equally between Menard and Hunt. Garfield's motion was adopted by a large majority These facts were related to me by my father many years ago.

At Williams College

In 1905 my son (W. M. Menard) entered Williams College in Massachusetts and was introduced to President Harry Garfield, of said college. Mr. Garfield remarked to him that he had heard the name "Menard" some years ago. My son had no complaint to make of the treatment he received during the four years he attended Williams College. Probably it was an atonement for the unjust treatment given his grandfather in 1869.

WILLIS T. MENARD,
2623 11th-st., nw., Washington, D.C.

Summary of Negro Race In Congress

For the first time in the Twentieth Century a man of the negro race is in the House of Representatives. Oscar DePriest succeeded Martin B. Madden from the First District of Illinois, who recently died. He is the first colored man from a northern state.

The first negro to be admitted to a seat in the House of Representatives was Jefferson F. Long, who was seated from the Macon District of Georgia after that state, in 1870, was readmitted to representation. Put Long's term was a very brief one. He was seated on January 16, 1871, and served until the close of the session about seven weeks later. There were five colored men in the House in the forty-second Congress—Josiah T. Walls of Florida, and Joseph H. Rainey, Alonzo J. Ransier, Robert B. Elliott and Robert C. De Large, of South Carolina, all of whom, except the latter, were returned to the Forty-third and Forty-fourth Congresses. In the Forty third there were no fewer than ten men of the race occupying seats in the House, among whom was Capt. "Pob" Smalls, "hero of the steamer Planter," who served in the Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Congresses.

South Carolina has sent more than any other state to Congress, but Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Virginia and North Carolina have had negro representatives. The old North State was the last to send a colored man. He was George H. White of Tarboro, elected in 1896 and again two years later. His term expired in March 1901, and there has been no representative of the race in the House since that day.

Two men of African blood have occupied seats in the Senate, both from Mississippi. Hiram H. Revels, of Natchez, took his seat in February, 1870, and served until March 4, 1871. Four years later Blanche K. Bruce began a term of six years. He was the only colored man who ever served a full term in the Senate. Altogether twenty colored men from Southern states have occupied seats in the House of Representatives. Now one is in from the North.

(National W. C. T. U. Legislative Headquarters, Hotel Driscoll, Washington, D. C., June 25, 1929.

Jonas Finds Cleveland Also Feted Negro at White House

Lincolnton Congressman Tells Press Democrats Possess Bad Memories

(Greensboro News)

Washington, June 19.—The News' bureau here recently noted a report that the wives of a number of members of Congress would decline to accept White House invitations in the future, for fear of a repetition of the De Priest episode. In harmony with such reports Representative Green, of Florida, issued a formal statement today declaring he would not attend social functions at the White House during the Hoover administration. He described the reception of De Priest's wife at a tea given by Mrs. Hoover as "an outrage on the social conscience of Caucasian America."

Members are still being twitted about attending the benefit entertainment to be given at the auditorium here Friday night by the League for the Advancement of the Negro Race. Representative De Priest being head of this organization. The Chicago negro had notices sent to republican members asking that they purchase tickets for the entertainment.

It has been related how George Pritchard, of the tenth district, was ignored by De Priest in sending out the notices because the North Carolina republican member let the world know that he would not occupy an office adjoining that of the Chicago member.

Jonas Not Embarrassed

Today, Mr. Pritchrad's colleague, Mr. Jonas, of the ninth district, and national committeeman, said he had failed to receive a notice concerning the De Priest entertainment but he indicated today that the incident was causing him no concern or embarrassmen, one way or another. He said that if he had received an invitation or notice of the entertainment at the auditorium he would not have attended. He said in the first place, he did not attend night entertainments of this character, not having been to a moving picture show in a couple of years; but he did not think the question of attending the show at the auditorium Friday would attain the proportions of a national issue. He expressed the belief that if an entertainment of this character should be given in his home town of Lincolnton, a white audience would probably attend, as he recalled that the Shaw University choir had sung in one of the churches there and no one had inspired to start a race riot.

Mr. Jonas feels that the reception of the wife of the negro member at the White House is to be lamented just as he regretted any development which could by any chance cause ill feelings between the races. He had encountered members of Congress who apprehended that such incidents as the Mrs. De Priest reception, would cause serious friction between white people and negroes, especially in some of the larger cities. He sincerely hoped such would not be the case. He felt that the negro race had made rather remarkable progress from slavery to the present, the limited number of years during which they had an opportunity to progress and he believes that all good citizens will continue to wish them well, and that wholesome minded folks will continue to feel this way about it, however much they may regret the De Priest episode.

Mr. Jonas heard the belief expressed that the incident would cost him and other republicans, especially in the south, a great many votes. Mr. Jonas said he doubted this. The ninth district member does not believe there is a person of voting age in his section who believes that he is in favor of social equality, as some of the democratic politicians want the term to be understood; but he will be just as well pleased, if there is to be found a person of such low order of intelligence, that he will vote for some one else.

Refers to Fred Douglas

Mr. Jonas ironically noted today that he had observed, since the De Priest affair, that a number of critical democrats possessed strangely defective memories. They remembered all about the Booker Washington affair during the Roosevelt administration. but they were unable to recall the part played by Fred Douglas during the Cleveland administration. This negro orator remained in office here for some time after Mr. Cleveland entered the White House and he was well treated, socially, by the democratic president. By way of refreshing the memories of those who are so wrought up over the De Priest reception, Mr. Jonas did a little research work in the Library of Congress. There he found, among other historical documents of current interest, the book "Fred Douglass—The Colored Orator, by Frederick May Hollar—Funk and Wagnalls, 1895." This book contains a letter written by Fred Douglas which contains such statements as these:

> **"While in office President Cleveland treated me as he treated other office holders in the District. He was brave enough to invite Mrs. Douglas and myself to all his grand receptions, thus rebuking the timidity—I need not say cowardice or prejudice—of his successor.**
>
> **"I am a republican and if living shall do all I can to elect a republican in 1888, but I know manliness wherever I find it, and I have found it in President Cleveland and should despise myself if I should let any one think otherwise. Whatever else he may be he is not a snob; and he is not a coward."**

While members generally deplore the De Priest episode. and make little attempt to discover mitigating circumstances, one hears it said that it was a very great problem with which the White House was confronted. Mr. Hoover, it is noted by such persons, is not the president alone of the white people. In these quasi-official receptions, the whole human colored scheme is represented at times, when diplomatic representatives from all lands and climes are present. There are present brown and yellow people and yet Mr. Hoover is not the president of these people, as he is the president, in a sense, of the black people of his own country.

MORE ABOUT SENATOR REVELS.

We are indebted to Editor L. H. King of the Southwestern Christian Advocate, an official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, published at New Orleans, for some additional details concerning the church relations of Senator Hiram R. Revels and a correction of the statement that he was a preacher of the African Methodist Church, which was inadvertently made in The Age of last week. In a telegram dated November 30, addressed to the editor of The Age, Dr. King said:

Age 12-7-29

> Please make correction in reference to church relationship of Hiram R. Revels, as published in your "Service in Congress" editorial, of your issue of November 30. Senator Revels was not a preacher of the African Methodist Church; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at one time my own Presiding Elder; was a reserve delegate to the 1876 General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church and at the conference elected editor of the Southwestern Christian Advocate. See General Conference Journal, volume eight, pages six and three hundred four. New York, N.Y.

We take pleasure in publishing this correction and thank Editor King for the additional details he has given as to the church service of the first Senator of the race, which testify as to his high standing in the denomination with which he was affiliated. It also bears out our contention as to the intelligence and capacity of the pioneer members of the race, who were chosen as representatives to Congress during the Reconstruction era.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Georgia

G. O. P. Committee Named To Select Postmasters Here

Body Appointed by Postmaster-General To Pass on Georgia Office Applicants Today.

At the request of Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, a group of prominent republicans of Georgia will meet at 10 o'clock this morning in the offices of Lindsey Hopkins in the Haas-Howell building to pass on the applications of several hundred Georgians for various positions in the postal service.

In verifying a report of the meeting Mr. Hopkins, who will act as chairman, admitted that the group of state republicans, himself and seven others, had been requested by Postmaster-General Brown to assist him in making recommendations on the applicants and had consented to do so.

Others who will attend the meeting, it is learned, are I. R. Petty, of Savannah; H. O. Lovvorn, of Carrollton; E. A. Henry, of Augusta; John D. Taylor, of Summerville; G. C. Dekle, of Millen; W. A. Carlisle, of Gainesville, and H. C. Davis, of Macon.

The members of the group already have signified their acceptances of the request of Mr. Brown and have forwarded the acceptances to Washington, Mr. Hopkins said. The chairman of the group said that all of its members were merely acting for the good of the party and called attention to the fact that none of them is an officer holder or an office seeker.

Except to say that the group would give consideration to the successors of a long line of postmasters whose terms have expired or are about to expire, Mr. Hopkins declined to discuss what would be taken up at today's meeting.

"I cannot anticipate in any way just what action will be taken," Mr. Hopkins said in discussing the gathering.

MANN GEORGIA LEADERS ARE PLANNING PROTEST.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, April 29.—Coincident with the information that Postmaster General Walter F. Brown has named a new committee of his own to handle federal appointments in Georgia, it became known here tonight that three members of the original Georgia committee, appointed under direction of Colonel Horace A. Mann, pre-election republican campaign manager in the south, are expected in Washington tomorrow to demand a showdown in the fight that has developed over authority of the two committees.

Postmaster General Brown is reported to have asked Lindsey Hopkins, of Atlanta, to head a new committee for the state composed of eight members. The other seven members are W. A. Carlisle, of Gainesville; J. D. Taylor, of Summerville; G. E. Dekle, of Millen; E. A. Henry, of Augusta; H. C. Daxis, of Macon; I. H. Fetty, of Savannah, and H. O. Lovvorn, of Carrollton. The latter two, together with Mr. Hopkins, were named as members of the original Mann body, while the wife of Mr. Davis was announced as one of the initial group.

In notifying Mr. Hopkins of his selection as chairman of the new body, Postmaster General Brown is understood to have requested that he call a meeting of the full committee in Atlanta Tuesday for the purpose of recommending a number of Georgia postmastership appointments.

Georgians Arrive Today.

Meantime the three members of the original Mann committee who are scheduled to appear on the scene here tomorrow are H. G. Hastings, of Atlanta, chairman of the Hoover campaign in Georgia; R. J. Guinn, Atlanta banker, who was appointed as a Hoovercrat, and Charles Adamson, of Cedartown. Hastings and Guinn are two of the executive committee of three which heads the first committee, the third member being Mr. Hopkins. Accompanying the three just named will be Arthur Lucas, of Atlanta, it is said. He is reported to be en route to lend his support to the demands of the Mann group that their committee be given full recognition.

It is understood that the postmaster general sought to make Mr. Hastings a member of the new body, but he declined, preferring to stand or fall with the original group.

Upon arriving in Washington representatives of the Mann group are expected to carry the fight to the steps of the White House after initial conference with the southern campaign manager. To those who closely followed developments in the Georgia patronage controversy it is impossible to see where anyone other than President Hoover himself can settle the case.

Mann Stands Firm.

While Colonel Mann would not consent to be quoted tonight, friends and close associates stated in his behalf that he would brook no compromise in the matter. He will insist that the Georgia committee stand as originally named, or he will wash his hands of the entire southern republican effort, it is asserted.

The colonel, long at odds with members of the republican national committee over plans for reorganizing party affairs in the south, has been scheduled to take the matter up with President Hoover any day, or ever since it became known that his committee was being challenged by Postmaster-General Brown, Walter Newton, political secretary to the president, and James Francis Burke, general counsel for the republican national organization. These three officials have permitted word to go out that they constitute a committee designated by the president to adjust the differences arising among factional leaders in some of the southern states.

Whether Colonel Mann has been to the White House yet is not known but before the fight progresses much further the statement is made that he is sure to voice a vigorous protest to the president personally against interference with the original committees. Unless the president sees fit to uphold him, severe political repercussions are expected to follow of considerable interest in the south.

Hand of Rose Seen.

As matters began to reach a head here, it was reported that Collector of Internal Revenue J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, has assumed leadership of the republican faction in Georgia seeking to upset the Mann committee. Charges to this end are being made here by friends of the colonel who profess to see a close relation between Mr. Rose and Postmaster-General Brown, both of whom come from Ohio.

The suggestion is made that Collector Rose may have picked the new committee proposed by the postmaster-general. He is known not to be in full harmony with the Mann organization. While he happened to be in Washington at the time the first body was being finally worked out before presentation to high administration officials for approval, he was not consulted freely in the deliberations. At any rate, this is what friends of Colonel Mann are having to say.

The report that Postmaster-General Brown has asked Mr. Hopkins and the other seven members to serve as a patronage body is somewhat in conflict with statements recently credited to the Brown-Newton-Burke triumvirate. No later than last week it was said in their behalf that the task of selecting a Georgia committee would be left to local leaders. The three officials here, it was asserted, would decline to take the initiative, but would expect the various factional groups to get together with a committee that could be recognized as representative. At the same time a denial was made of the published report that the three administration officials were sponsoring a proposal for calling a state convention in Georgia. Postmaster-General Brown declared that he had never heard of the suggestion.

SOCIAL EQUALITY OF NEGRO DECRIED

Congressman Edwards Speaks at Battle Memorial Unveiling.

Sylvania, Ga., July 4.—(AP)—Congressman Charles G. Edwards, democrat, of the first Georgia district, in an address here today declared the negro should continue to have "justice, fair play and equality before the law," but "there should never be anything like social equality of the whites and blacks."

Congressman Edwards, while delivering an address at the unveiling of a memorial on the site of the Battle of Briar Creek referred to the entertaining of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, at the White House and declared, "The horrible mistake of encouraging and practicing social equality of blacks and whites who must live side by side in this country is more unfortunate than can be imagined and does a greater harm to the black man than he ever dreams of.

"This country must not only be protected against the hordes of undesirable immigrants who would not make good citizens, but it must go on its course as a white man's country, and the great dominant white race, proud of its unblemished blood for thousands of years, will not tolerate social equality, even in high places, without giving the rebuke.

"While I am for white supremacy, the negro citizens of this land should continue to have what we have been giving them, justice, fair play and equality before the law, with equal chances and opportunities in the world to make his own way, even lending to him at all times that sympathy and help that one man should give another, but there should never be anything like social equality of whites and blacks.

"It is a great problem, especially in the south, and God pity us if our social status is determined by those who act foolishly and for the sake of political expediency.

"Our constant prayer should be to preserve and advance our civilization and, above all, let the races continue to live side by side in harmony, which cannot be done if there is not a check to the spark being fanned in certain quarters by fool negroes and reckless whites."

BEN DAVIS SAYS NEGRO DELEGATES DEFEATED HIM

Inquirer

Were Instructed to Vote for Him, But Switched at Kansas City

10-4-29

Denying that he had resigned from the Republican national committeemanship for Georgia to prevent prosecution of himself similar to that of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, Benjamin Jefferson Davis, of Atlanta, attributes the Georgia vacancy on the national committee to the recreancy of six colored delegates from his State to the national convention in Kansas City in June, 1928.

The Republican national committee when it met here recently and selected Claudius H. Huston, of Tennessee to succeed Dr. Hubert Work as chairman took no action toward filling the Georgia vacancy.

Succeeds Johnson

Mr. Davis succeeded the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. He claimed that the Georgia delegation to the national convention of 1928 was instructed to vote for him for national committeeman. It was planned, however, to start a row in the Georgia delegation in order to get rid of Davis.

The resolutions committee reported a resolution that wherever there was a controversy regarding the selection of a national committeeman, the matter would be referred to the national committee for settlement. When a member of the Georgia delegation was about to nominate Davis, Roscoe Pickett, white, objected, and the Georgia vacancy was referred to the national committee.

"I Am Out"

At a meeting of the State Committee in Georgia after the national convention, Mr. Davis withdrew his claims to the place and nominated G. F. Flanders, white, as his successor.

"I am out," says Mr. Davis, "because six Negro delegates violated their instructions to vote for me at Kansas City and joined the Ku Klux Klan and lily whites in their conspiracy to defeat the expressed will of the people in state convention assembled." Mr. Davis never resigned from the National Committee, but failed of re-election because Negro delegates traded him off in the teeth of their instructions.

Gorgia membership on the Republican national committee is still vacant.

Georgia Patronage Ignores Her, Committeewoman Says

:: MAMIE HAS TITLE BUT NO AUTHORITY ::

Washington, September 7.—(AP)—Mamie Williams, negro republican national committeewoman for Georgia, today sought a hearing for a conference with the new chairman of the committee directly after his election on Monday, in order to lay before him a demand for participation in patronage reform in her state.

Making her request on the ground that, since there is no committeeman from Georgia, she is "the highest republican official in the state," the Williams woman said she had been promised that her recommendations regarding patronage distribution under President Hoover's committee would be considered, but that thus far they have been "utterly disregarded."

"I believe in purification of patronage practices in the state," she said, "but I desire to participate in the new program, as the ranking republican official. Georgia republicans have no representative in congress, and it would seem just that I should be consulted in the distribution of patronage."

"I have faith in President Hoover and in his purification program," she said, "and in conferences with party leaders I was assured that the committee handling reorganization of patronage was to act only in an advisory capacity. But so far my recommendations have not been accepted."

PROF. HUMBERT SAYS BEN DAVIS IS NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN

Editor Atlanta Independent:

The anomalous predicament of the G. O. P. in Georgia is one of the ridiculous scenes of modern times, and the primary cause is that money outweighs justile on the scales of the political demagogue as it did in Kansas City last June, 1928.

Every state in the Union selected its delegates to be represented in the National Republican Committee, and with instructions as to whom it desired for leadership.

No question was or has been raised as to the right of each state being represented when it complied with the rules laid down by the National Committee. The time and place was specified, how and who were eligible to vote for delegates to select a standard bearer for the party. Now, in compliance with the rules of the party, and accept-ance of the votes of these delegates from the various states in the Union, the question now arises why were Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina sidetracked where it comes to the internal affairs of these states in the selection of their leaders? In Georgia, nine-tenths of the counties, districts and even state convention indorsed Mr. B. J. Davis for National Committeeman for Georgia and the National Committee and no one else had a right to change the wishes of the constituents of the counties, dist

not justify disregard for instruction from the people, but obedience is better than sacrifice.

The Negro is improving intellectually, spiritually, morally and financially, but none of these qualities seem to fit him for a citizen's rights, though he has ever been loyal to a government that fails to give him a square deal.

The late day republican sees only white supremacy, the dollar and the office to the exclusion of black men. Responsible positions have been held by colored men to the satisfaction of all in bygone days, as post masters, collectors of internal revenue, recorder of deeds, registrar of the treasurer, marshalls, etc., but now it seems to be a crime for a Negro to aspire for a high position of trust. Faith in the republican party in Georgia will be revived if the National Committee puts B. J. Davis where he justly belongs, National Committeeman for Georgia.

Respectfully,

S. S. HUMBERT

BEN DAVIS SAYS HE DID NOT HAVE TO QUIT GA. POST

Editor and Politician Writes Explanatory Letter To The Journal and Guide

The Journal and Guide received this week the following letter from Benjamin J. Davis, of Atlanta, Ga., in which Mr. Davis reveals the history of his political battles in his native state:

We carried an article in your esteemed journal last week dated from Washington that did me an injustice in that it stated that Benjamin Jefferson Davis succeeded Henry Lincoln Johnson as National Committeeman for Georgia, and dominated the party until he was forced to abdicate to prevent a prosecution of himself similar to that of Perry W. Howrd in Mississippi.

This statement is entirely in variance with the facts. I did not resign to keep from being indicted. Not one person in Georgia testified that B. J. Davis extorted, exacted, solicited, or influenced them in any way to make a contribution to him or the party. Not one scintilla of evidence was produced to show that B. J. Davis had violated any federal statutes in the discharge of his duties as National Committeeman, or otherwise.

Got Clean Bill

"The Department of Justice sent its representatives to Georgia to investigate my doings. The Post Office Department did the same, and both departments gave me a clean bill of health.

"The Georgia senators, not being satisfied with departmental investigation, caused a resolution to be put through the Senate to investigate patronage distribution in Georgia. Our senators personally conducted the investigation and did not find one line of evidence to discredit me. The only thing they could report on me was, the organization of which I am Secretary had paid me $10,000.00 as secretary of the Republican State Central Committee, during the ten years I had been secretary. And, I say, if that is a crime, make the most of it.

Why He's Out

"I am out because six Negro delegates violated their instructions to vote for me at Kansas City, and joined the Ku Klux and lily whites in their conspiracy to defeat the expressed will of the people in state convention assemble. Mr. Davis never resigned from the National Committee, but failed of re-election because Negro delegates traded him off in the teeth of their instructions.

"Georgia had sixteen delgates at Kansas City—eleven colored and five whites. I am writing you this correction in order to keep the record straight. I do not want the public to think for a moment that I resigned. I was betrayed by Negro traitors for a few tainted dollars. There was no election at Kansas City and the place is still vacant. The Republican State Central Committee of Georgia has thrice nominated me since to fill the vacancy, but I declined each time and in consequence of which the Committee nominated a white man—Hon. G. E. Flanders, State Chairman."

THE AUGUSTA POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

We are only a citizen of the State of Georgia, and of the United States of America. We are not National Committeeman, nor a member of the Patronage Committee to whom has been delegated the power to dispense federal offices in the state. We do not claim the right or authority to dish out federal pie in Georgia. We do not criticise the administration for what we call a violation of the merit system in the displacing of Postmaster Wood at Augusta for political reasons. We have no criticism of Mr. Johnson, the eligible the Patronage Committee selected to displace Mr. Wood. We are not going to curse out anybody in this editorial. We are only speaking in the interest of the principles of civil service as a citizen interested in good government.

We are interested, with the President, in law enforcement, and we do not except the civil service law in our program of law enforcement. We believe in the merit system and do not subscribe to the policy of using federal patronage as a pawn to build up party fences or to pay off political debts.

Under the well established policy of the Post Office Department, Mr. Wood was entitled to reappointment on his record, without examination. But in spite of this fact, the examination was called purely for the purpose of paying a political debt for which we do not hold the present administration in any sense responsible. He took the examination and outpointed his competitor twenty points—making 91 per cent to his competitor's 71 per cent—which is another reason under the civil service rules why he should have been reappointed on his record. But, religious bigotry and partisan politics intervened, and the merit system lost out to partisan politics. The charge was openly made that Mr. Wood's wife was a Catholic, and that was why he did not take an active part in the last campaign for Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Wood must lose out, first, because his wife is a Catholic, and second, because he did not, in violation of every principle of civil service, engage in pernicious and offensive partisan politics against Governor Smith. So the appointment of Mr. Johnson is based solely on the grounds of religious prejudice and partisan politics.

We do not make the charge, but it is very openly charged in the state, that the Patronage Committee is using post office appointments to build up a white republican party in the state, and that party pledges of loyalty are being exacted from those who are appointed as a consideration for appointments. We do not make these charges but the complaint is current.

If this is true, it is contrary to the wishes of the Postmaster General, and it is against his instructions to the Committee. The purpose of the committee is purely advisory, and the Postmaster General does not expect it to play politics with federal offices as a pawn, in violation of our civil service laws.

The case of the Augusta post office ought to be investigated by the Civil Service Commission and the Senate Committee on Post offices and Post Roads before confirmation.

That the civil service law is flagrantly violated in the distribution of offices is generally accepted as true. The law has almost been reduced to a farce by the pie hunters of both parties, and the law ought to be enforced or repealed.

Mr. Wood loses because he did his duty and the merit system gets a black eye. Offensive partisanship and religious bigotry win, because those charged with responsibility have no respect for law and order.

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BEN DAVIS SUSPECTED FACTOR IN MANN SPLIT

Negro Leader Held Recent Conference With New Postmaster-General.

Constitution 3-17-29

Washington, March 16.—(Special.)—Inability of Colonel Horace Mann, republican party campaign leader in the south, to obtain at least one full cabinet post in recognition of the south under the new Hoover administration and to win definite approval of his plan for lily white leadership in the southern states is the cause of widespread political discussion in Washington, which was heightened with the disclosure that Ben Davis, negro republican leader of Georgia, had held a conference recently with Walter F. Brown, new postmaster-general.

Just what actual conversation took place at the conference was not revealed, but it was learned definitely that Davis discussed Colonel Mann's plan with the new postmaster-general; that Davis told the new official definitely that the negro republicans of the south would oppose the elimination of negroes from party councils, and warned the postmaster-general that the negroes would resent any such move at the polls.

It was learned on reliable authority that Davis was closeted with Postmaster-General Brown and that in this meeting Davis expressed dissatisfaction with "the grade" of white leadership which he said now dominated the republican party in the south. Davis said the party would not make much progress toward building a real opposition party in the south with that leadership.

Expressing appreciation of "the frankness" of Davis the postmaster-general declared, it was learned, that he favored personally white leadership for white republicans and negro leadership for negro republicans. Postmaster-General Brown said the party leaders had held two conferences on this subject and that he had sat with the leaders in these conferences and that nothing had been done as to a settlement of the question.

The postmaster-general is from Ohio and he congratulated Davis on campaign work Davis did in that state prior to the recent election.

Politicians here were expressing eagerness to know just how much significance there is to the conference of the cabinet official and Davis and what effect it had upon the "disgust" which Colonel Mann said he felt at the way the leaders have discriminated against the south in making major appointments and in their failure to give the party support to the Mann movement to form a strictly white party leadership in southern states. Colonel Mann is particularly eager to have this leadership established in North Carolina, Tennessee, Oklahoma and Virginia, but thus far has failed to win the approval of party leaders for his plan.

MANN COMMITTEE ASKS FOR RIGHT TO ACT FOR PARTY

Members of Rejected Body Appeal to Walter Newton, Hoover's Administrative Assistant.

GEORGIANS TO SEE POSTMASTER GENERAL

Hastings Heads Delegation Seeking to Control Patronage. Coffin to Confer With President.

Constitution 3-2-29

WASHINGTON, May 1.—(AP)—Protest against the unhorsing of the Georgia patronage committee, set up under the direction of Horace A. Mann, director of the Hoover presidential campaign in more than half a dozen southern states, was made today at the White House by three members of that committee and two democrats who were active in the fight for Hoover.

The delegation headed by H. G. Hastings of Atlanta who was chairman of what has been called "the Mann committee," talked for nearly half an hour with Walter Newton administrative assistant to the president, and tomorrow will lay the case before Postmaster General Brown, who has selected a committee with which he has proposed to deal in patronage affairs.

The Georgia delegation came here with the intention of seeing President Hoover personally and they may make their request after meeting tomorrow with the postmaster general, unless some sort of a compromise agreement is reached that will prove satisfactory to them.

Meanwhile, word came from Georgia that Howard E. Coffin, who is a supporter of Mann, a Washington attorney, in the southern patronage committee controversy, is enroute to the national capital from his home at Sapelo Island, Ga., with a view of seeing the chief executive tomorrow in support of the Mann plan.

Mr. Hastings and other members of the Georgia delegation declined to say anything about their conference with Mr. Newton, explaining that the negotiations were practically in their inception and that they could not talk about them at this time.

A committee, which it is stated in official quarters was selected by Mrs. Brown to handle patronage recommendations for Georgia now is functioning under the chairmanship of Lindsey Hopkins, a wealthy Atlantan, who also is a member of the executive committee of the Mann organization in Georgia.

Mr. Hastings declined to comment on reports current in Washington political circles that the postmaster general had asked him to become a member of the new committee and that he had refused to serve. Several members of the original committee are in the organization set up by the postmaster general.

The Georgia delegation was reported to have stated to Mr. Newton very frankly that if the republican party was to solidify the gains made in the south last November the party organization would have to be reorganized on a "lily white" leadership basis and that the men who had devoted their efforts to bringing about the gains made must be in control.

Hastings was chairman of the state-wide Hoover republican committee. Other members of the original committee here are Chas Adamson of Cedartown, and R. G. Guinn of Atlanta, while the two democrats are Arthur Lucas of Atlanta and Harry Wright, of Rome Wright was chairman of the democratic Hoover-Curtis organization while Guinn and Lucas are also democrats.

HASTINGS IS LEADER

ATLANTA, May 1.—(AP)—The question of who will administer Republican patronage in Georgia entered a new phase today when it developed that five members of a committee created for that purpose by Horace A. Mann, but found unacceptable by administration leaders, were in Washington to lay the matter before the president.

Mann was in charge of President Hoover's campaign in the South. It was said that no request so far had been made for a conference with Mr. Hoover but that the delegation would be received tomorrow by Postmaster General Brown.

The president was represented as having left the whole southern patronage situation to the Postmaster-General. Walter Newton, administrative assistant to the president and James F. Burks, representing the Republican national committee.

Those carrying to Washington the protest against the non-recognition of the Mann organization in Georgia were H. G. Hastings, Atlanta, Republican manager of the Hoover campaign in that state; Barry Wright, Rome, who headed the anti-Smith Democratic forces, Charles Adamson, of Cedartown and R. G Guinn and Arthur Lucas, Atlanta.

While they were in the capital city, a committee of well known Georgians claiming to have been convened by direction of the postmaster-general, met here yesterday for the announced purpose of canvassing the applications of candidates for postal jobs and making recommendations to the post-office department.

After perfecting organization under the chairmanship of Lindsey Hopkins, Atlanta business man, and arranging for regular meetings in the future, this committee ended its first session last night without announcing anything as to what, if any, selections were made. Other members of the committee are: H. C. Lovvorn, Carrollton; H. O. Davis Macon; I. H. Fetty, Savannah; E. A Henry, Augusta; John D. Taylor Summergill, G. C. Dekle, Millen and W. A. Carlisle, Gainesville.

DIVIDED CONTROL OF STATE G. O. P. PATRONAGE SEEN

Mann Group May Be Allowed To Nominate All Employes Except Those in Postal Service.

Constitution

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, May 4.—While no official word has come from the White House to indicate what course will be taken to adjust the conflict between the two rival republican patronage committees in Georgia, information developed in unofficial quarters here today leads to the belief that President Hoover, as a temporary arrangement, may quietly order a well defined division in the authority of the two committees.

5-5-29

The committee appointed by Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown, it is suggested, will be upheld in so far as all offices coming under the jurisdiction of the postoffice department are concerned, representing, in normal years, approximately 90 per cent of all federal patronage in the state. These include postmasters of the various presidential grades, together with such other postal workers as are not subject fully to civil service requirements.

On the other hand, the committee selected under the direction of Colonel Horace A. Mann, manager of the southern campaign, would be given a full voice in recommending appointments for general federal offices in Georgia outside of the postal service. Included in this class of federal employes are United States district judges, district attorneys, marshals, collector of customs, collector of internal revenue, and such others as may come within the category.

May Direct Appointments.

In addition the Mann committee, it is proposed, would be given the right to direct appointments to various federal offices in the state in connection with the next decennial census, which will come under the jurisdiction of the department of commerce. Ordinarily this would not be counted as important since the census is taken only every ten years, but it just happens that the next national enumeration comes in 1930, with plans calling for most of the machinery to be set up in advance.

Georgia will be allotted from 12 to 14 district supervisors, each receiving compensation of $1,500 to $2,500, while every supervisor will have under him some 100 enumerators, paid from $5 to $8 per day.

Under the suggested arrangement, the Mann committee, headed by H. G. Hastings, of Atlanta, manager of the regular republican campaign in Georgia, would be called upon to make recommendations for all of these posts.

Thus the two committees would be fairly well balanced in authority, measured in terms of patronage assigned them.

Postmaster-General Brown, in setting up his committee, of which Lindsey Hopkins, of Atlanta, is chairman, did not seek to clothe it with authority to dictate all patronage offices in the state. The body was organized to deal with postoffice appointments exclusively, but in announcing that he would not recognize the authority of the Mann committee, he un-

loubtedly had in mind making his committee the sole patronage arbiter n Georgia.

An Indirect Blow.

If the president should order the other government departments to accept recommendations of the Mann committee, it therefore would be an indirect blow to the aims of the postmaster-general and leaders of his faction in the state, and for this reason might make the arrangement more satisfactory to the opposing group.

At the same time, it should be added, members of the Mann group have not indicated just how far they are prepared to go in the way of a compromise. It is not known definitely whether they are agreeable to any compromise at all. The delegation which spent four days in Washington this week, including Mr. Hastings, Barry Wright, of Rome, manager of the Hoovercratic campaign; Major R. J. Guinn, of Atlanta; Charles Adamson, of Cedartown, and Arthur Lucas, independent democratic leader of Atlanta, came here for the purpose of demanding a showdown in the fight. It was the general understanding at the time that they would insist on full recognition of Mr. Hastings and his associates or nothing.

Colonel Mann, who with Howard E. Coffin, of Sapelo Island, was in frequent conference with the group up to the time they left yesterday, is known to be opposed to any compromise. He is prepared to stand or fall on the original set up. Nevertheless, he is willing for the Georgia committeemen to exercise their own pleasure in the matter and strike an agreement, if necessary. He is leaving that up to them.

During his 40-minute conference with Messrs. Hastings, Guinn and Wright yesterday, President Hoover is understood to have had the whole Georgia patronage row placed in his hands for solution, but whether he gave them some definite commitment as to his future actions is not known. The attitude of the group after leaving the White House indicated that they were satisfied things would be worked out agreeably in the end. Evidently laboring under a strict injunction of silence, they refused to discuss details of the conference, confining themselves to the statement that a very pleasant interview was spent with the chief executive.

The air of silent optimism surrounding their actions caused a two-fold inference to be drawn. First, the president had listened to their protests with a sympathetic understanding, promising to look into the situation personally and see if some satisfactory adjustment could not be made. And, second, that he had enjoined them against open discussion of the case, perhaps emphasizing the delicacy of his position in being asked to decide on a question arising between his postmaster general and his southern manager, both of whom are regarded as close to the White House.

If Mr. Hoover had turned them down flat, as did Postmaster General Brown on the day previous, his callers would have been expected to leave the White House with bitterness in their heart. There were unmistakable traces of this after the Brown conference. The contrast was striking between the two visits. Whereas they were radiating pessimism upon leaving Mr. Brown, a spirit of pronounced optimism prevailed after conversing with the president.

It would not be like Mr. Hoover to announce suddenly that one or the other of the committees would receive recognition of the administration; yet he almost did a thing of this kind when he issued the recent statement approving plans for reorganizing republican party activities in the south in keeping with the program of Colonel Mann, who had been turned down by the national committee on the same proposition. But his course is more likely to be one of quiet handling. Word could be passed along to the various government departments, outside of the post office department, to recognize all appointments recommended by the Mann committee. Through proper channels, Mr. Hastings could be informed to function to this extent. Assuming that such an arrangement would prove satisfactory to the warring elements, the compromise would thus be accomplished without fuss or feathers.

Has His Own Way.

Later on if the president, after having an opportunity to go into the conflict further, becomes convinced that one or the other of the two groups should be given full control, he could accomplish this in his own way. For the moment, it is assumed that he will try to avoid doing anything which carries the suggestion of upholding either Mr. Bowen or the colonel.

In its last analysis, the Georgia fight lies between the postmaster general and Colonel Mann on the one hand, and Mr. Hastings and his associates against Collector of Internal Revenue J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, and Ben Davis, Atlanta negro republican leader, on the other. It is not so much of a conflict between the personnel of the two committees, since four of the original Mann body area members of the new Brown committee. The Mann leaders in the state simply resent the action of the postmaster general in denying them the right to name a committee as they see fit.

Lines have been drawn between the Hastings-Wright and Rose-Davis factions as a result of the charge made quietly here that Davis first protested against the Mann set-up while Mr. Rose supported him and later actually named the Brown committee.

COLONEL MANN FIGHTS POSTMASTER GENERAL BROWN OVER FEDERAL PIE

Neither Colonel Mann, nor Postmaster General Brown seems to realize the fundamental that the state is sovereign, and that no man can represent the people without their consent. The people of a state are supreme in a republic like ours, and any attempt to regulate or control the affairs of a sovereign people without their consent is an violation of their constitutional rights that they will resent effectually at their first opportunity.

Our government is Republican in form, and its people are represented by their chosen representatives, and none other. These fundamental principles of democracy underlie and apply to political parties everywhere government rests upon political parties, and the fight between Colonel Mann and General Brown over federal patronage is abortive of the ends of just government.

We admit that General Brown ought to be interested in the distribution of patronage to the extent that honesty should prevail and efficient and satisfactory service be rendered the people. But beyond this purview the Postmaster General should not go, and cannot go without invading the constitutional rights of a sovereign state. Whatever he wishes to do, he should do it through the regular party machinery, and not seek to invade the state and set up an oligarchy of his own out of a set of stock gamblers, lily whites, ku kluxers and race haters.

There is no rule of the game that will justify Colonel Mann in appointing himself chief patronage dictator for the South. Who believes a man who would assume such authority over a people without their consent would not create situation far more scandalous than anything the Brookhart committee found in Georgia, Mississippi or South Carolina.

Why should the Hoover administration begin with patronage rows more scandalous than anything that ever happened in the South? Is the distribution of federal offices the paramount function of the administration at Washington? What right has a man in Tennessee, and one from Ohio to keep up a continuous fight over patronage in Georgia? What right has any man to disfranchise the sovereign people of a state? It is just as fair for the Democrats to disfranchise the Negro as it is for the Hoover administration to deprive the regular organization in the state of its right to distribute the offices in the state.

How does Mr. Brown or Colonel Mann know the men they have selected are any better morally, or otherwise, than those they have deposed? They must go on hearsay, and largely the word of carpetbaggers who came South hunting offices, and who rode the Negro to get into office and then outlawed him.

Of course, Colonel Mann possibly has nothing to do but scheme to keep his lead pipe dream afloat, but it appears that General Brown could find something else to do, except loan his great abilities to the persecution of a race that he has used and the disorganization of the party in the South.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Kansas.

Kansans Hold Positions In City And County With Distinction

Kansas City Call

Few, if any communities west of Chicago have as varied and as an important personnel of colored county employes as Wyandotte county. More outstanding is this group of officials because there is no "jim-crow" or special work attached to their duties, so far as race is concerned. They are county employes and pursue their duties regardless of race.

In the Wyandotte county courthouse we find a deputy county attorney, a deputy sheriff, special probation officers, deputy marshall, six clerks in county departments and an official night jailed at the county jail.

Kansas City

Attorney D. E. Henderson is the representative in the county prosecutor's office. He is deputy county prosecutor and has served two terms, already in this capacity. Mr. Henderson has practiced law here twenty-four years and is a graduate of Kansas university.

Walker McManaway has served 12 years as a clerk in the probate court. He is well known about the courthouse and recognized as a very efficient worker.

Homer Shannon, called Homer, by all his friends is now on his second term as a deputy in the Sheriff's office. Shannon is a trusted employe and has had the privilege of capturing some desperate criminals during his time. He is usually with the raiding squad.

In the clerk of the city court's office, Roosevelt Butler has become a fixture. Mr. Butler is serving his second term in that office as a clerk. He is well known socially. George Brown is a deputy in the city marshall's office and has been there for five years. He is active in the First Baptist church.

Upstairs at the courthouse in the district clerk's office is F. D. Booker who has charge of the file room. He is the "see all and know all" of the department because not a suit is filed, divorce decree issued and criminal case recorded that he does not handle and take care of until the case comes to court.

Howard Brown is a clerk in the register of deed's office, Thelma Groves, in the county treasurer's office and Mrs. Edna Houston in the county clerk's office. Geo. A. Minor is a deputy probation officer, and was formerly truant officer for the school board. Mr. Minor is an officer in First Baptist church. Henry Slake who works out of the sheriff's office is night jailer at the Seventh street and State avenue establishment.

At the city hall, H. L. Whitfield is a license inspector, which position he has held two years. Mr. Whitfield is president of the Men's Co-operative chorus, the Pleasant Green Baptist choir and leaders of the Radio Four quartet. Miss Rosa Alexander, city nurse since last January was formerly at Douglass hospital. In the welfare department, Mrs K. R. James looks after delinquent children, girls and others who stray from the straight path.

Political-1929
Office Holding

Illinois.

A NEGRO PAPER DISCUSSES DE PRIEST

In a thoughtful, non-controversial editorial, the Norfolk Journal and Guide, a negro newspaper, declares its conviction that "Congressman DePriest could suspend his speaking engagements with profit to himself and his race." The Journal and Guide gives DePriest credit for a very sensible utterance in the beginning, on "race equality," but since then it finds that he has allowed himself to be drawn into debate and that his recent utterances have brought satisfaction only to those who argued at the time of his election that he was not Congressional timber.

The views of negro leaders of a type different from Representative DePriest are, unfortunately, not often given wide circulation among the Whites. The following passage from the editorial referred to should, therefore, be of general interest:

No one denies the Congressman's right to talk. But the circumstance of his opening anew a bitter and continuous discussion of the race question in Southern newspapers is unfortunate. We live in a very large country, the geographical divisions of which are made up of people of many minds. Each division has its peculiar notions about things and its peculiar aversion to outside interference with what it considers its own problems. The South has a very pronounced obsession of this sort where the race problem is concerned, and those who look at realities as they are and who know the South as it is know that ultimate adjustment of the South's racial duality will be made from within. That has been proceeding, peaceably, if indeed slowly. Its procession has been retarded if not definitely halted by the aggressive and at times pugnacious remarks of the Congrssman. His course can not be justified upon the ground that if he is talking, his critics are talking more. It profits us nothing to afford his critics something to talk about.

DePriest Not a Diplomat

Some criticism is being directed at Congressman DePriest because of the attitude that he is taking on matters concerning himself and his people. His critics declare that he would accomplish far more if he would adopt more "diplomatic" methods. They declare that he is an agitator and is fanning the fires of race prejudice within the confines of both races. They aver that he is destroying and tearing down the goodwill that has been built up through inter-racial conferences, by our music creations, by scientific and cultural advances. They condemn Mr. DePriest for his positive action and bold utterances.

Let us see what Mr. DePriest has done since he has taken his seat in congress. He has appointed colored boys to West Point and Annapolis, he has sent copies of the constitution all over the nation urging a study of it. He has taken advantage of the courtesies extended to his fellow congressmen, he has taken the platform in prominent places all over the country and on each and every occasion he has taken an open stand for the rights and privileges of his people. He has answered the inflamed southerners who have so severely reviled and jeered him, he has styled them a bunch of cowards. He has aided the N. A. A. C. P. in Washington to raise its quota by promoting a musical benefit and has made himself the cynosure of all eyes and the subject of much publicity in all of the newspapers of the country. Such is a brief resume of Congressman DePriest's activities.

To our thinking his conduct has been highly commendable and inspirational. We know that he has fired his people everywhere, we know that the masses are drinking in his utterance as if they had long been thirsty. We know that he has filled the hearts of all with hope and courage. He has proven that barriers can be burned away and that his people can come into their just deserts if their leaders have fortitude and power. He has demonstrated to the south that the colored people are not to be cowered and crushed forever and that there is a certain type of leadership among us that is undaunted and unafraid of unhallowed traditions and inhuman proscriptions. It is beyond our conception to appreciate just what he could have accomplished by so-called "diplomatic" methods.

Diplomacy is indeed a virtue and by all means the better part of valor but there are certain fundamental questions that can be approached by only one method and that is the method of manhood. There are some elements in human life that cannot be deemed the subject of smooth talk and trickery. There are certain things that all men should fight for and we believe that DePriest has approximated these things very astutely and has handled them as only a red-blooded man could.

Just what is meant by this "diplomacy"? The colored diplomats that this race of ours has boasted of have been no diplomats at all. They have been compromisers. They have bartered away the most sacred of human rights and civil liberties. No true diplomat would do such things. The compromisers have soft pedalled every vigorous contention for true citizenship that has been made by our people. They advocated the half-loaf doctrine asserting that "a half loaf was better than no loaf at all". They expounded the virtues of passive submission and heralded to their people that the "time was not ripe" for their rights. If DePriest had been such a diplomat Parham would not have been in West Point today.

We are fully aware of our inequality in numbers, we are quite cognizant of the fact that we are not prepared to defend ourselves in guerilla warfare; but we feel that our leaders should use such force and power as they are clothed with in securing our guarantees under the Law of the Land. The compromisers have failed utterly while DePriest has succeeded. His actions have stamped him as a man of unusual courage without fear, functioning along the line that will surely bring immediate results.

STAR

Anniston - Ala

JUL 6 1929

De Priest's Speech And Probable Effects

The Decatur Daily expresses in no uncertain terms its opinion of the recent tirade of Oscar de Priest, Negro congressman. Under the heading, "Their fruits identify them; a bray means an ass," The Daily says:

"Congressman Oscar de Priest, once a resident of North Alabama, before he began leading a one-man crusade for restification of what he alleges are gross injustices to the negro race, is making a perfect and complete ass of himself.

"Given space on the first pages of the newspaper because the wife of the President of the United States displayed such little social judgment as to invite his wife to tea, the negro congressman from

Chicago has permitted his fleeting fame to go to his head. That, at least, is the kindest excuse one can make for his recent tom-foolery.

"For a day or so after the incident, de Priest was quoted as declaring he had little or no comment to make, that too much already had been said on the subject. For several days, apparently, at least, he displayed some degree of sensibleness. Invitation to deliver a couple of addresses in the South did not seem to disturb his mental equilibrium as much as the opportunity offered by the city of Cleveland to stage a brainstorm during which time he managed to sow seeds the reaping of which will not be finished for years to come.

"Booker T. Washington and other leaders of the negro race, who have led their period of advancement and then gone on, surely must have turned over in their graves as they realized into what incompetent, not to say downright dangerous, hands their legacy of leadership had been left at their death.

"Oscar de Priest, unbalanced by a sudden realization of some power and much notoriety, has sought to undo in a few short weeks what more tactful, more courageous, more sagacious leaders of his race had accomplished in years of toil. That side of the picture is pitiable.

"The hospitality of the South, into which de Priest came immediately after adjournment of congress, has been made poor use of, for upon his return to his beloved North, this negro congressman takes occasion to term 'Cowardly' the action of the legislatures of Southern states which criticized the republican administration for making possible the Chicago solon's dark-town strut across the first pages of American newspapers.

"Not content with that rejoinder, he thanks the land which gave him birth in the following biting language: 'I want to thank the Democrats of the South for one thing—they were so barbaric they drove my parens to the North. If it hadn't been for that I wouldn't be in congress today.'

"That kind of language, Oscar de Priest, identifies you as wha you are. Perhaps you do not realize it, but that is the kind of language which brings upon the members of your race much of the trouble of which you complain so bitterly. That is the kind of language which works a tremendous hardship on the hundreds, the thousands of deserving negroes of the South (and the North too for that matter). That is the kind of language which undoes so much of the worthwhile work which has been accomplised, particularly in the South, during the last decade in promoting a relationship between the races.

"You invoke prejudice into your remarks. You do the very thing which Southern leaders, black and white, have been endeavoring to rid this section of.

"Economically, you endanger the benefits your race enjoys in Dixie. You menace the co-operative spirit which has caused so many white persons in Dixie to give of their time and talent toward providing the members of your race with better churches, better agricultural possibilities, more schools and wider opportunities to serve themselves.

"Politically, you solidify the sentiment of voters. You aid immeasurably the party which you profess to hate. You bring shame to those who felt they were doing their duty when they followed the leadership of your political chieftain. You make certain the victory of the democratic party hereafter in Southern states.

"Oscar de Priest you bray like an ass and show yourself a credit neither to your race nor your country."

AMERICA WATCHING OSCAR DE FRIEST.

A Second Booker Washington?

Oscar de Priest, the first negro elected to the United States Congress for thirty years, is being closely watched by the white politicians of Washington as a possible leader for America's 11,000,000 negroes, who since the days of Booker Washington have been practically inarticulate.

When Mrs. Hoover, the President's wife, asked De Priest's wife to a tea-party some time ago, it created a storm which has not yet died down, and which incidentally has drawn much greater attention to De Priest.

De Priest (says an "Evening Standard" correspondent) is able, energetic, and possessed of a racial consciousness which makes him burn to do something for his people. There have been many ambitious negroes who have aspired to the leadership of their race, but all somehow fell short of the mark until he came.

Officially De Priest is a Republican, but he is a negro first. He advises his people to organise to obtain their political and civil rights, meticulously refraining from using the word social. Speaking at a negro political rally, he said: "There are nearly 150 Congressional districts in the United States in which negroes hold the balance of power between the two parties. Unless you organise yourselves you will continue to be downtrodden."

De Priest also announced his intention to continue recommending negro candidates to cadet colleges, until there are black officers in the Army and Navy.

The white politicians are watching De Priest with no little trepidation. Probably De Priest's estimate of 150 districts where negroes hold the balance of power is rather liberal, but New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland, Boston, Cincinatti, and the other cities have large negro populations which are increasing yearly by migration from the South. It may be extravagant to expect De Priest ever to become the spokesman for his race that Washington was, but the white politicians believe he is heading for a position of leadership such as no negro since Washington has held

CHICAGOANS NAMED FOR STATE BOARDS

W. A. Davis Appointed For Industrial Arbitrator of Illinois

BOTH ARE ABLE LEADERS

Atty. Wm. H. Harrison Picked for Pardon and Parole Board

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 19.—(By ANP)—W. A. Davis of Chicago prominent fraternal leader, Thursday was appointed a member of the State Board of Industrial Arbitrators by Gov. Louis Emmerson at a salary of $5,000 a year. The following day Attorney William H. Harrison, of Chicago, widely known politician and orator was named a member of the new Illinois State Board of Pardons and Paroles.

Both Able Leaders

At the same time the Arbitrators were chosen, four of the five new members of the commission itself were named, but the name of John French, colored commissioner appointed by Gov. Len Small, was not among them. There remained one more vacancy to be filled. Whether that is to go to a Negro no one seems able to tell.

Atty. Harrison has long been active in Windy City politics and in the last primaries was an opponent to Atty. Oscar DePriest for United States Representative. At one time he was one of the city's judges.

Joined Thompson Forces

Davis has for many years been associated with the Deneen Republicans in Chicago, but this Spring, after the aldermanic elections, bolted the organization led by Edward H. Wright and linked up with that of the late Dan Jackson which is a part of the Thompson faction.

DePriest To See It Sen. Heflin Really Will Throw Him Ou

SEATTLE, WASH., Sept. 22.—(AP)—Ways and means of playing politics and getting "your share of the patronage" was the theme of a talk given here last night by Oscar DePriest, negro congressman of Chicago, before the Colored Republican Club.

"Don't take pay as a campaign worker," he said, "if you are paid election day, you can't go to a party council later and claim it still owes you something."

Citing his own experience as an example, he declared:

"I worked two years and spent $15,000 of my money doing preliminary work for Bill Thompson, now our mayor. When I started, he asked me how much I needed, and I told him nothing—that when the pie was cut, I would point out my piece. I did."

Paying his respects to Senator Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, the negro congressman remarked:

"I saw in the paper the other day that Tom Heflin, the senator from Alabama, said if I showed up in the Senate rest rooms he would throw me out. Well, just for that I'm going over there and see if he's big enough. I am not looking for trouble, but I'm not going a block out of my way to avoid it."

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

DePRIEST TAKES HIS SEAT

It was a wonderful sight to us to see Oscar DePriest raise his right hand and be sworn in as a member of the Congress of the United States, the highest lawmaking body in the land.

We describe it as a "wonderful" sight. Did not the occasion attract the attention of the civilized world? Did it not cause the thinking people everywhere to sit up, as it were, and take notice that the unusual took place at Washington Monday when a Negro took his seat in the hall of the United States Congress as an official of that body after an absence of over a quarter of a century? Surely many sat and wondered, and wondered again. Some even went so far as to say, "I wonder if he will make good." What do you mean by "making good?" Mr. DePriest is a member of Congress just as the other members, and he is not a novice at playing the game in public affairs. In the latter, perhaps, he is more experienced and more skilled than most of his colleagues. Yes, they wondered, also, would he be seated, so they say.

We repeat that the unusual happened Monday at Washington. It is a commonplace thing or a fixed ceremony that every four years we celebrate the inauguration of a new president of the United States. As big as this occasion is, it is little to us who suffer as the colored people do in this country by reason of race prejudice. We had about reached the point where we thought that the constitution of the United States meant little or nothing to us, but with a member of our race in the Congress, a new ray of hope comes to us.

As we saw Mr. DePriest enter upon the duties of his new office, we thought of the other four hundred and one members of that body who simultaneously took the oath and entered upon the same duties as did he. And we thought of the veterans who have given years of service, as members of Congress, and what that service has meant to the nation. Then we thought and said from our heart, surely it means more, not only to the colored people, but to the nation for a Negro to be in Congress at this time than any other man of any other race. All other races seem to be represented including Hawaiians, Philippinos, Indians, and Porto Ricans.

Just the presence of Mr. DePriest will enable the people of the world to see the Negro in the United States in a different light. The President and members of congress, the judges on the Supreme bench and the Cabinet officials will respect the fifteen million Negroes of the United States the more, and incidentally, perhaps, in an unconscious way, the white man will respect the darker races of the world the more.

Of course, Oscar DePriest is not expected to turn the world over in a day. During his first term of two short years, much of his time, and rightfully so, will be given to becoming acquainted, fact finding, and procedure. And having acquired these, we have no misgivings about Oscar DePriest as a member of the Seventy-First Congress of the United States.

Illinois.

RACE EXULTS AS FIRST CONGRESSMAN IN 28 YEARS TAKES OATH

4/20/29

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

(Special to The Pittsburgh Courier)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 18.—A prophesy of 28 years ago was fulfilled Monday when Oscar DePriest, Republican, was sworn in as a member of the 71st Congress from the first congressional district of Illinois.

He took the oath of office with 407 other members-elect who were present at the opening of the extra session of Congress Monday. The oath was administered by Speaker Nicholas Longworth following his election over the Democratic candidate, Representative John Garner of Texas.

No objection was offered to the administering of the oath to Mr. DePriest. The dropping of a charge of conspiracy against him in connection with vice and gambling concessions on the South Side of Chicago for want of evidence last Saturday removed the basis for any objection that might have been raised against his being given the oath.

Gallery Crowded

A crowded gallery looked on as Mr. DePriest took the oath of office. Society people and diplomats were present. Among the prominent colored people were Dr. Emmett J. Scott, W. T. Andrews, of Baltimore; William L. Houston, Charles H. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Mehlinger, Mortimer M. Harris, Thomas H. R. Clarke, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Mrs. Norman W. Harris and Mrs. William J. Howard.

Mr. DePriest is the twenty-first colored man to serve in the lower house. It has been twenty-eight years since a colored man was a member. The last was George Henry White of North Carolina, who was a member of the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth Congresses.

It was Mr. White who prophesied the return of the Negro to Congress. Democrats had got possession of the state and local government in North Carolina and he had been defeated for re-election. In his farewell speech in the House on January 29, 1901, he made his prophecy.

White's Prophecy True

"This, Mr. Chairman," he said, "is perhaps the Negroes' temporary farewell to the American Congress; but let me say, Phoenix-like, he will rise up some day and come again."

Nineteen Negroes had served in the House before Mr. White. They were Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina, Jefferson F. Long of Georgia, Robert De Large of South Carolina, Benjamin S. Turner of Louisiana, Josiah T. Walls of Florida, Robert Brown Elliott of South Carolina, Richard H. Cain of South Carolina, Alonzo J. Ransier of South Carolina, James T. Rapier of Alabama, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, John Adams Hyman of North Carolina, Robert Smalls of South Carolina, James E. O'Hara of North Carolina, Charles E. Nash of Louisiana, Jere Haralson of Alabama, Henry Plummer Cheatham of North Carolina, John M. Langston of Virginia, Thomas E. Miller of South Carolina and George W. Murray of South Carolina.

Mr. DePriest succeeds the late Martin B. Madden. He was put on the ballot by the congressional district committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Madden. He was elected in the November elections.

The Pittsburgh Courier has all along predicted the seating of Congressman DePriest and Editor Robert L. Vann was among the first to wire his congratulations.

REPUBLICAN

Sycamore, Ill.

MAR 20 1929

TALK OF ILLINOIS NEGRO IN CONGRESS

Prospective Advent In House of Representatives of Oscar DePriest of Chicago, First Negro In Congress For 32 Years, Presents Interesting Problems.

The prospective advent of Representative Oscar De Priest as a member of Congress from the First Illinois district when the house of represenatives convenes in special session in April is being discussesd in the House corridors these days almost as much as the program of the Hoover administration or any of the other major matters confronting the national legislative body, says a dispatch from Washington.

De Priest will be the first Negro to serve in Congress in 32 years, and his arrival seems likely to present problems which will cause House leaders some embarassing moments.

If such problems do arise, the Illinois colleagues of De Priest are prepared to let others worry about them, for they refuse to be unduly excited over the matter.

To Avoid Pitfalls.

In view of the extensive political experience the new Chicago member has had, it is not likely that he will have much difficulty in adjusting himself to the situation which will encounter here. Such social barriers as southern Congressmen have threatened to raise against him probably will be superfluous, as De Priest has already indicated that he has no desire to go where he is not wanted.

The spirit of racial prejudice which is evident in some quarters as the time of De Priest's arrival nears will cause little trouble, according to his future colleagues. The regular routine of the House permits of no distinction on account of color, and De Priest's course outside is held to be of little concern to any but himself and his family.

Asks Committee Berth.

He has expressed a desire to be placed on the house committee on the District of Columbia, in order that he may be of some assistance to the large population of Washington.

Representative Thomas S. Williams of Harrisburg, the Illinois member of

he committee on commtitees, beneves hat he can obtain such an assignment or De Priest, and will see that he is airly dealt with.

CLEAN SLATE FOR DE PRIEST

Chicago Defender 4/20/29

FOR want of evidence the charges against Oscar DePriest, representative-elect of the first Illinois District, have been dropped. Thus the only possible objection to his being sworn in at Washington, D. C., has been removed. He will now be seated and take his place as the first Congressman of admittedly Negro descent to grace the House of Representatives in the national capital since the beginning of the present century. All thinking Negroes will rejoice that at last there is someone in the Federal legislative upon whom the group can depend to be its sincere spokesman.

Already the value of having a Negro in Congress is being shown. The color problem is being rudely injected into Washington affairs, political and social, much to the distaste of the Negrophobes. A Republican Representative from North Carolina has indignantly relinquished his office in the House of Representatives Office building because it was located next to that assigned to Mr. DePriest, while staid Washington matrons, deeply engrossed in problems of social precedence, are scratching their heads in distraction over how to keep Mrs. DePriest out of all social gatherings without openly giving insult. Not that these cultured white ladies are averse to insulting what they term a "Negress," but they would prefer to be petty and rude without appearing as such.

There is little indication that Representative-elect and Mrs. DePriest are losing any sleep over the perturbation of white Washington. Mr. DePriest is only concerned about his office and doesn't give a whoop whether the white Representative from North Carolina keeps his office next door or relinquishes it. Mrs. DePriest isn't worrying about whether white Washington society takes her up or leaves her alone. Probably she would prefer the latter. In Washington (as in Chicago), there is a cultured and polished group of Negroes not in any way inferior in education, culture, refinement and good taste to the best that Washington's official society can offer, and they will welcome the DePriests with open arms.

MAKING HISTORY

Something new took place at Jefferson City a few days ago. We saw three Negroes take seats as members of the Fifty-fifth session of the Missouri Legislature.

It was an epoch-making event. One, which called for serious thought. We thought about the fact that Missouri, which now confers this honor upon these men, was once a slave state. The parents or grandparents of these three Negroes were once slaves, who did not own their bodies. We also thought of the Dred Scott decision in which the highest court of the land, declared that Negroes had no rights which the laws of the land were bound to respect. And then, we thought again of the picture before us, three Negroes in Missouri, sitting in the highest law-making body of the state, and we say again, it was history, history which the writers of the future who tell of Negro achievements. must include.

Chicago Defender 4/20/29

MR. OSCAR DEPRIEST

National Baptist Union Review 5/6/29

Mr. DePriest, congressman from the first district of Illinois, is said to be a man of outstanding physical courage. I have not been impressed by what I have read of speeches made by Mr. DePriest, and the reports of his utterances to believe Mr. DePriest comes to his high office with special fitness for statesmanship or with mature experience in public, political life befitting a congressman. Neither did Mr. Hoover have direct, practical knowledge of the administration of the presidency. Both the president and Mr. DePriest are to attain efficiency through experience, and both men will grow into usefulness and into influence, for I believe each will devote himself assiduously to the work of his office, and will study hard to master details and of them both it will be said, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Two happenings in Chicago rejoice my heart exceedingly—the fact that Mr. DePriest presented himself and was accepted to membership in the church of his choice, thus evincing good, common sense and thus setting a worthy example in religion for the imitation of other outstanding men. I hope to learn that Mr. DePriest is a real christian and that christian principles are governing activities in his high office. All great men are christians, but all christians are not great men. Let us pray for Mr. DePriest. I am sorry he deferred his religious decision so long. The other happening was the dismissal of charges filed against Mr. DePriest, charging moral turpitude or moral unfitness, dismissed by the prosecution for lack of evidence, the papers say.

Judging racially, Mr. Oscar DePriest represents a larger group of American citizens than any other one man in the Congress, perhaps 12 million. Then, too, he represents one of the richest districts not only of his own city and state but of other states. That fact holds also a conjuring significance. Of course I regret the blunder Mr. DePriest made when he declared in a public address that he would vote "wet" because his constituents are wet. He need not have said that, to say it did him no honor, and there are thousands of men and women in Mr. DePriest's district who refuse to be classed with the criminal, anti-prohibition crowd.

The extra session of congress began April 15th. I hope to read in tomorrow's papers that Congressman DePriest, immediately, when bills were called, offered the following listed bills:

First—A bill for the abrogation and discontinuance of all rules and practices of racial segregation in the department of government in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, including public schools.

Second—A bill for the enactment of necessary laws, rules and regulations for the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution.

Third—A bill designed to end all race segregation on common carriers, in hotels and public business establishments, guaranteeing full civil rights to all American citizens regardless of race, color or nationality.

Fourth—A bill to discontinue and to end forever the present dishonest, unfair disproportionate representation in the House of Representatives from certain southern states.

Fifth—A bill to supplement or substitute the Dyer anti-lynching bill, simpler, more comprehensive and more practical in adjustment of penalties punishing men guilty of lynching.

Sixth—(To join issue with anti-race marriage bills now pending) A bill permitting and authorizing all responsible American citizens to marry upon mutual choice, regardless of race, color or nationality, to have homes, rear and educate their children, and prohibiting any exclusion from or discrimination in work or business necessary for the support of their families.

Hats are off to Mr. DePriest and colored hands from every part of the United States and waving him a salute offering moral and practical support in his efforts to break down the unjust race prejudice that insults us everywhere and to place upon the statute books of the country laws that will end forever unamerican practices.

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MAKING HISTORY

Something new took place at Jefferson City a few days ago. We saw three Negroes take seats as members of the Fifty-fifth session of the Missouri Legislature.

It was an epoch-making event. One, which called for serious thought. We thought about the fact that Missouri, which now confers this honor upon these men, was once a slave state. The parents or grandparents of these three Negroes were once slaves, who did not own their bodies. We also thought of the Dred Scott decision in which the highest court of the land, declared that Negroes had no rights which the laws of the land were bound to respect. And then, we thought again of the picture before us, three Negroes in Missouri, sitting in the highest law-making body of the state, and we say again, it was history, history which the writers of the future who tell of Negro achievements. must include.

Argus 4/26/29

MR. OSCAR DEPRIEST

National Baptist Union Review 5/4/29 Nashville

Mr. DePriest, congressman from the first district of Illinois, is said to be a man of outstanding physical courage. I have not been impressed by what I have read of speeches made by Mr. DePriest, and no circumstances to believe Mr. DePriest comes to his high office with special fitness for statesmanship or with mature experience in public, political life befitting a congressman. Neither and Mr. Hoover have direct, practical knowledge of the administration of the presidency. Both the president and Mr. DePriest are to attain efficiency through experience, and both men will grow into usefulness and into influence, for I believe each will devote himself assiduously to the work of his office, and will study hard to master details and of them both it will be said, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

Two happenings in Chicago rejoice my heart exceedingly—the fact that Mr. DePriest presented himself and was accepted to membership in the church of his choice, thus evincing good, common sense and thus setting a worthy example in religion for the imitation of other outstanding men. I hope to learn that Mr. DePriest is a real christian and that christian principles are governing activities in his high office. All great men are christians, but all christians are not great men. Let us pray for Mr. DePriest. I am sorry he deferred his religious decision so long. The other happening was the dismissal of charges filed against Mr. DePriest, charging moral turpitude or moral unfitness, dismissed by the prosecution for lack of evidence, the papers say.

Judging racially, Mr. Oscar DePriest represents a larger group of American citizens than any other one man in the Congress, perhaps 12 million. Then, too, he represents one of the richest districts not only of his own city and state but of other states. That fact holds also a conjuring significance. Of course I regret the blunder Mr. DePriest made when he declared in a public address that he would vote "wet" because his constituents are wet. He need not have said that, to say it did him no honor, and there are thousands of men and women in Mr. DePriest's district who refuse to be classed with the criminal, anti-prohibition crowd.

The extra session of congress began April 15th. I hope to read in tomorrow's papers that Congressman DePriest, immediately, when bills were called, offered the following listed bills:

First—A bill for the abrogation and discontinuance of all rules and practices of racial segregation in the department of government in Washington and elsewhere in the United States, including public schools.

Second—A bill for the enactment of necessary laws, rules and regulations for the immediate enforcement of the provisions of the 14th and 15th amendments of the Constitution.

Third—A bill designed to end all race segregation on common carriers, in hotels and public business establishments, guaranteeing full civil rights to all American citizens regardless of race, color or nationality.

Fourth—A bill to discontinue and to end forever the present dishonest, unfair disproportionate representation in the Housepart of Representatives from certain southern states.

Fifth—A bill to supplement or substitute the Dyer anti-lynching bill, simpler, more comprehensive and more practical and practical support in his efforts to break down the unjust race prejudice that insults us everywhere and to place upon in adjustment of penalties punishing men guilty of lynching.

Sixth—(To join issue with anti-race marriage bills now the statute books of the country laws that will end forever unpending) A bill permitting and authorizing all responsible American citizens to marry upon mutual choice, regardless of race, color or nationality, to have homes, rear and educate their children, and prohibiting any exclusion from or discrimination in work or business necessary for the support of their families.

Hats are off to Mr. DePriest and colored hands from every part of the United States and waving him a salute offering moral and practical support in his efforts to break down the unjust race prejudice that insults us everywhere and to place upon the statute books of the country laws that will end forever unamerican practices.

Political - 1929
Office Holding

Herald
Durham, N.C.
APR 10 1929

PRITCHARD STEPS TO THE FRONT

Representative George Pritchard, of the tenth North Carolina district, stepped into the limelight when he refused to accept room No. 132 in the house office building adjoining the room of Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago. Mr. Pritchard diplomatically refrained from giving as his reason for vacating that his office was next to that of the Negro congressman, merely announcing that he would not use it because it was "unsatisfactory." But it was hardly necessary for the tenth district congressman to come right out and give the reason for not desiring that particular office space. Nobody needed more than one guess at the motive behind it. The result was that all the newspapers in the North and East played up the story.

Now it is up to the Republican leaders in Congress to adjust the matter in some manner that will satisfy everybody concerned. The custodian of the house office building says there is no vacant office. But the opinion in Washington is that another office will be found for Mr. Pritchard. In the mean time, he has gained a lot of publicity, and will have a good running start over most of the other new members in the new Congress.

The latest report is that Representative La-Guardia, of New York, has offered to exchange offices with Representative Pritchard. That may help somewhat to solve the problem of providing the Tar Heel representative with an office, but it doesn't settle the question he has raised. Anyway, Representative Pritchard will not lose any prestige in his district or his state, and it may be the means to keeping him in office more than one term.

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Illinois.

KNOXVILLE RAN TRUE TO FORM.

Tennessee News

Mayor James A. Fowler, of our city, did as much in the way of establishing harmonious and pleasant relations between the races when he responded to the invitation to appear on the program to introduce Congressman Oscar DePriest last Monday night as all of the inter-racial committees throughout the entire southland. Not only did Mayor Fowler refuse to bow to petty prejudices, but the heads of our police department and sheriff's force saw to it that a corps of their efficient officers sufficient to control traffic and preserve order in cases of emergency, was on the job during the entire time the distinguished visitor was in our city.

Congressman DePriest was thoroughly impressed with the situation and so expressed himself. He will return to his home section and say much to refute the accusations of an unfair attitude on the part of white people toward the Negro in our southland.

The local Negro citizenship viewed the attitude of their white neighbors with much satisfaction. Such an attitude, as has always characterized the earnest and high calibred white people of East Tennessee, is responsible for the contentment that has prevailed among the Negro racial group and their refusal to listen to the siren song of those who would have them leave their native land and go to other sections in an effort to make a living and educate their children

The daily press is to be praised, also, because of their refusal to be a party to strife-making as was true of publications in other cities. The fair and impartial accounts of the plans for the speaking and the accurate report of the address reflected the high tone on which our dailies are operated and will do much to encourage good will.

The members of the committee sponsoring the speaking engagement of Congressman DePriest are citizens of responsibility having the interests of our city at heart. At no time were they of the slightest opinion that the appearance of the solon would serve to disturb the race relations here. As concerns the speaking, it was optional with members of both races as to whether they wanted to attend. It must be said to the credit of the Negro racial group, they reflected great credit upon themselves because of the enthusiastic reception accorded this noted race leader. The audience which filled Market Hall was composed of the dependable, thoughtful and intelligent element among the race in this section. They received inspiration and encouragement from the speaker who successfully ran the gauntlet of prejudice and every other opposition that could be directed at him because of his racial affiliation.

It was not a difficult matter to have the co-operation of Mayor Fowler and the other white friends in this matter that was of much importance to the Negro citizenship, and they will find that the Negro racial group will be ready and willing to serve and co-operate when it appears that his co-operation is needed.

Presence of DePriest, Only Race Gain in Special Session

* * * * * * *

From Legislative Viewpoint, Congress Was a Disappointment. Farm Relief Measure Not Expected to Benefit Race Group Much.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—This special session of Congress, which began its summer recess June 19, was of special interest because of the presence of Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois, it being the first session in 28 years in which a colored person has sat as a member o either house.

From the legislature viewpoint the session was disappointing. No remedial legislation relieving the Negro from disfranchisement in the South or penalizing Southern States for disfranchisement of their Negro population was written into any bill that was enacted into law.

Congress met in extraordinary session on April 15. The President in his message the next day outlined the purposes for which the session was called. They included only a bill for the relief of agriculture, a revision of the tariff, the passage of the census-reapportionment bill, and the repeal or fuhtrer etension of the time in which the national origins provision of the immigration law should go into effect.

The two months' special session enacted farm relief legislation, initiated tariff revision, refused to repeal the national origins quotas of the immigration law and passed the census-reapportionment bill. In addition the Senate confirmed nearly all the Hoover appointees to Federal offices. None of them was colored.

Farm Relief

The farm relief measure, enacted without the so-called debenture plan, is not expected to prove beneficial to Negro farmers. The act creates a Federal farm board. This board will lend funds to agricultural co-operative organizations and commodity stablization corporations out of a re-

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[illegible]ving fund of [illegible]0,000,000.

The stabilization corporations will buy and sell agricultural commodities to prevent price fluctuations and price depressions due to surplus.

No Co-operatives

There are no Negro agricultural co-operative organizations or stabilization corporations. It is possible however, that the 949,889 colored farmers in the United tSates will organize co-operatives and set up stabilization corporations in order to obtain full benefits of the farm relief legislation of this Congress.

Tinkham Amendment Fails

The census-reapportionment bill became a law without the Tinkham amendment which would have reduced representation of Southern States in proportion to their disfranchisement of Negro citizens. While the House was considering the census-reapportionment bill, Representative George H. Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, got his amendment tentatively accepted, but it was finally killed with the Hoch amendment which would have excluded aliens from the count upon whihc the reapportionment of the House of Representatives will be based.

The shift in Negro population from the rural South to the industrial centers of the East and Middle West since the last reapportionment of the House following the census of 1910 will result in a gain in representation for the urban centers to which they have moved and a loss to those states which suffered from the migration.

Loss Distributed

The states which will lose representation and the number of seats that will be lost are estimated by the Census Bureau as follows: Missouri, 3; Mississippi, Indiana, Iowa and Kentucky, 2 each; New York Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine and Massachusetts, 1 each.

The following gains are estimated: California, 6; Michigan, 4; Ohio, 3; New Jersey and Texas, 2 each; Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, 1 each.

Test to Come

The test of reapportionment, so far as its political effect on colored persons is concerned, will come in the manner in which the states redistrict to care for the increases or decreases in representation. If the large Negro districts in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are left intact, Mr. DePriest may be joined by others of his race as members of the House.

The Tariff Bill

The tariff bill passed by the House pleases no one. The bill increases duties on some 1,000 items and adds perhaps $600,000,000 annually to the cost of living. The Senate Finance Committee is holding hearings and will probably rewrite the bill and eliminate its worst features.

The Senate will return to Washington August 19, the House not before September 23, but even then under an agreement not to transact any business before October 14.

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

MAY 31 1929

DE PRIEST COMES TO BEALE AVENUE TO TALK

Censures Heflin for Religious Attacks.

Oscar DePriest, who worked his way up from State Street, Chicago, to become the first negro in Congress in 28 years, came to Beale Avenue, Memphis, last night to tell members of his race here how it was done, and to call upon them to use the ballot to work out their own salvation.

"I don't want social equality, I want equality before the law, and I am going to get it," he said. "When I went to Congress, Pritchard of North Carolina objected to my having an office next to his.

"All I had to say was that if he didn't want his office next to mine, he could move. That was his business, not mine. If he didn't want to wear boots he could go barefoot.

"I propose to exercise, while I am a congressman, every right a white congressman has.

"Something was said about my wife and the congressional ladies' society.

"I didn't hunt black society in Chicago, and I and my wife are not going to hunt white society in Washington.

"I am perfectly satisfied with the people God cast me amongst. I had 10 times rather amount to something among negroes than amount to nothing among whites.

"That's the trouble with my own people, they are putting too much into the social side of life and too little into their homes."

DePriest spoke at New Prospect Baptist Church, the Rev. Benjamin J. Perkins, pastor. The church was filled long before his arrival as it had been filled at the afternoon speaking. The choir sang several tuneful hymns and prayer was offered.

DePriest attacked Sen. Tom Heflin of Alabama for "abusing the Catholics."

"He'd better go home and get some votes or he's going to lose out," he said. "The people of Alabama are getting tired of his foolishness.

"He raised a lot of disturbance about someone throwing a beer bottle at him in Massachusetts. The offender ought to be put in jail six months, twice a year, for making such a bad throw."

He said he had copies of the Declaration of Independence and of the Constitution and that he would mail them to negroes desiring them. He told them to pay especial attention to the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth amendments. He said this government was the best on earth, but that there were still many wrongs to be righted. He paid tribute to Big Bill Thompson of Chicago, and classed him as one of his friends and supporters, and said he was a supporter of Thompson.

5,000 Crowd Washington Auditorium at DePriest Meet

'Save Black America's Body and White America's Soul," J. Weldon Johnson Tells Audience.

WASHINGTON, D.C.. (C.N.S.)—Nearly 5,000 citizens turned out at the Washington Auditorium to attend the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People's Musical and Benefit sponsored by Oscar DePriest as a part of the nationwide drive of the organization for $200,000 defense fund.

As a result of the mammoth entertainment, Washington went over the top, raising somewhat more than its $5,000 quota.

Publicity given by the white press here which regarded the musicale as a social equality test for Congressmen instead of an affair for anyone who by purchase of tickets would aid the N.A.A.C.P. fund, merely served as added advertisement of the party Nearly a dozen whites were in the audience.

The program began with the introduction of Neval H. Thomas, president of the Local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, by Mrs. Julia West Hamilton, assistant chairman of the Citizens' Committee.

13, 14 and 15 Come Before 18

In the course of his remarks, Mr. Thomas said: in referring to the amendments of the Constitution and law enforcement:

"It is my sincerest wish that American statesmen would have recourse to their arithmetics and learn once and for all time, that thirteen, fourteen and fifteen come before eighteen."

James Weldon Johnson, Secretary of the National organizatian acclaimed DePriest as the man of the hour, who worked for the advancement of the Negro and for the advancement of all Americans.

He closed by saying:

"It is the duty of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to save black America's body, and white America's soul. If we fail, democracy in America fails with us. America can never have more democracy than it is willing to give to its black citizens."

Social Equality

Representative DePriest thanked the audience for its co-operation and hoped that the entertainment would be the first of many which would furnish the association with defense funds. The next affair is planned for February.

He refused to have anything to say about so-called "social equality," claiming that "too much had been said about it already."

Mrs. Hamilton presented Mrs. DePriest and Mrs. Morris Lewis with boquets of flowers in behalf of the Citizens' committee.

Mrs. DePriest wore a lovely gown of capri blue chiffon caught at the neck with a diamond pin and a necklace of sapphires and diamonds. Mrs. Lewis, was also in blue chiffon.

DePriest Box

In the box occupied by Representative DePriest were Mrs. DePriest, Mrs. Morris Lewis, Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Mrs. Charles I. West, Mr. and Mrs. Charles I. West, Jr., Mrs. Wilbur Strickland, Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Mr. Neval H. Thomas, Mr and Mrs. Kelly Miller, Miss Ella E Perry, Morris Lewis and Mrs. Clarence I. Smith.

The program was turned over to Sherman H. Dudley, well known theatrical producer, who served as master of ceremonies.

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Illinois

WHAT SMITH WOULD HAVE DONE.

Dyersburg, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Your paper has a wide circulation in Dyersburg and vicinity and is read with as much interest as though it was published here.

I am not a resident of this beautiful and prosperous little city, but am sojourning here, as I often do. This is a splendid town and most excellent people.

I have read with much interest newspaper reports, statements by Senators McKellar, Blease, Robinson, Harrison, former Gov. M. R. Patterson, also newspaper editorials your own included regarding the "Hoover-De Priest tea party," which was held in the White House.

I was born and have been reared in the grand old state of Tennessee, and when I leave the walks of men I want my body to sleep beneath the soil of Tennessee. I love my state and the land of Dixie.

After having supported Al Smith for the presidency, I do not feel that we Democrats have any right to criticize the president and Mrs. Hoover for entertaining at tea the wife of the negro congressman, regardless of how improper it was, until we have repented in sackcloth and ashes and have washed our own garments.

As a legislator and as governor of New York and as a member of Tammany Hall, Al Smith preached and practiced negro equality. He assisted with all of his power in enacting a law for New York state forcing public gatherings, hotels and eating places to receive negroes on equal social terms with the whites, and bringing them to judgment before the law in the event they failed to do so. He helped with all of his power to make it a penalty to cast any reflection in a social way upon a negro because of his color. In his Tammany Hall address, and mind you, this address was made after he was nominated for the presidency, he said: "Tammany Hall makes no distinction as to race or color, but welcomes all men." In criticizing our present limited immigration laws he said: "Why, it is a discrimination of the races." After having supported such a man as Al Smith for the presidency I think that we had best not criticise the president and Mrs. Hoover, but let those who supported Mr. Hoover do the talking, for they alone are worthy at this time.

Had Al Smith been elected president and had he have entertained the wife of a negro congressman and other leading negroes at the White House, which he surely would have done, we Democrats of the south would have explained the matter in about the following words: "While we do not fully agree with the president, we must confess that circumstances were such that he could not well have avoided the entertainment. And we must admit that it was the large negro vote that enabled him to succeed at the polls. It was not a social affair anyway, it was only an official entertainment. If he and the Democratic party is to continue to hold the negro vote, which we have at last wrested from the Republican party, the negro race must be shown some favors. So there is no need to become alarmed." Had Smith have been elected president and have entertained the wife of the negro congressman at tea we would have made it a strict necessity, if not a virtue, but since the Hoovers have done it, we attempt to make it a crime. Is it not a fact that in the sight of intelligent people we make ourselves not only inconsistent, but liars and hypocrites.

We nominated a man who believed in social equality between the whites and the blacks for the presidency last year, and we did all in our power to get the negro vote for him, and succeeded. It was a shame that we did such a thing, but we did it just the same. Now let us cease to gag at a gnat, and in turn swallow a camel. Let us not continue to try to prejudice the people against the president, but rather encourage them to help him, for the grand old United States is our home. And last but by no means least, we all must die and appear at the judgment bar of God. And we should remember that a political lie is in fact a real lie, and one that must be answered for.

The reason why our party has remained a minority party through these many years is because we have appealed to the prejudice of the people, rather than to their real intellect. We have asked for support on the mistakes of the opposing party, rather than on the merits of our own party. Let us build a great Democratic party, build it on truth, not prejudice and then the people in general will rally to us.

JOE SMITHSON.

LIKES SNOBS.

Ripley, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal:

In all the deluge that has descended on the head of Prof. Robert E. Rogers, who startled a complacent world by his address on "Snobs" to the graduating class at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, may I attempt to say a few words in his defense? He has been made the subject of editorial comment, of contortionist cartoons and peppery satire and sarcasm.

In the first place, most of the wolf pack jumped on the word "snob" without waiting to see what Rogers was talking about; with this four-lettered word, hated among the hated, they have created a furor that has, for the moment, eclipsed world peace, the reparations problem, farm relief, congressional reapportionment, and what not. Not only did they exhibit their narrowness then, but they also refused to take the man's definition of what he was talking about. They made their own definitions, or they gathered theirs from the age-old authority, Webster's Dictionary. This last mentioned venerable institution was utilized by the editorial writer of your paper to the satisfaction of many a "dyed in the wool Democrat" who revels in the florid oratory that all are equal.

To be fair to Mr. Rogers, we should allow him to define his subject matter, in other words, let us give him opportunity to tell us what he is talking about. Such is not only courteous but rational. Mr. Rogers says the person he had in mind was "that kind of person who is liable to get called snobbish or high hat, because he holds himself up to a standard of manners, of speech and behavior, and cultivation, which is rapidly going out of fashion. And if that is to be a snob, then I am for it." Miss Ada Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, declared she thought that Mr. Rogers was using the word "snob" in a better sense. "It appears to me," she said, "that he wishes the young men of Technology to cultivate the virtues of snobbishness, and if that means self-respect, high standards, and dressing neatly, then I quite agree with him."

In toto, Mr. Rogers was pleading for a class consciousness, a feeling among those of the college family that they are part from, and are not a part of the great majority. He was not endeavoring to make them the creature of a manner, an artificial standard; but he was attempting this sense of class comradeship. He did not stop there, but with this group feeling, he wanted them to assume and take the leadership of affairs. He said that if the bootleggers, politicians, et cetera, could control affairs today, why should they not manage them in a manner befitting themselves? He was throwing a challenge, not only to that body of young men just in front of him in the auditorium, but also to all college men everywhere.

For this, Mr. Rogers is not to be censured. He is not to be criticized. His idea was good, it is a good ideal. The college man today is better fitted to assume leadership than any other type. He is self-reliant, not awkward; inspires a sense of self-respect, he is neat, he is not narrow, and he has an air about him that you can't find in high schools. Mr. Rogers' address was timely.

B. A. BIRD.

DePriest Invites Solons

:: OMITS CAROLINIAN WHO REFUSED CLOSE OFFICE ::

To Negro Benefit Musicale

Washington, June 16.—Fresh impetus has been given gossip here in regard to the White House tea last Wednesday, at which the wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, Oscar DePriest, was a guest. This comes through invitations sent by DePriest to all but two of the republican members of the house and senate to be present at a benefit musical and reception in the large Washington auditorium Friday night.

The two left out of the DePriest list are Representatives George M. Pritchard of North Carolina, and Albert H. Vestal, of Indiana. The first named refused to accept an office assigned to him because it was next to that of the negro congressman. Activity of Mrs. Vestal in relation to a proposed blackballing of the negress from membership in the Congressional Club, a semi-official organization here, is held responsible for the exclusion of Vestal from the list.

Ruth Hanna McCormick, daughter of the late Mark Hanna, a member of the lower house and a candidate for the senate seat at present held by Senator Dineen, of Illinois, has promised to be present if in Washington Friday and to greet the audience from a box. Alonzo Parham and Charles Wier, negroes named by DePriest for the United States military and naval academies, respectively, are also to be special guests.

The benefit is in behalf of a national drive for $200,000 to be devoted to the organized efforts of the negroes in the United States to establish citizenship rights of that race through legal steps. It is being especially sponsored here by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Negro Congressman Issues Statement On White House Tea

Washington, June 20.—(AP)—Representative Oscar DePriest, negro, of Illinois, issued a statement today declaring that no question of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at a White House tea recently.

"It's all a kind of nonsense for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, republican or democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress."

He added that southern democrats were trying to "help themselves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith."

"The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the republican party," he said.

THE NEGRO'S EMBARRASSMENT

If we know any one thing about the state of mind of the representative, thoughtful Negro, it is that he has a sort of contempt for such blatant social climbers as Representative Oscar DePriest and his wife. The thought of seeking invitations to the home of the white man and breaking bread with the white man is distasteful to this type of Negro, not that he will admit that the social barrier is just to him, but because his pride revolts at seeking "social recognition" and by doing so admitting that he has not been socially acceptable to whites and bringing down upon his head derisive and even bitter comments from whites. It has been the natural tendency of the Negro to draw more and more into himself, to become more and more group-minded and seek to develop in his own way, to be socially independent and exclusive and even to become economically independent of the whites. This tendency is wholesome and admirable and it must be irritating if not revolting to thoughtful and representative Negroes to witness the climbing antics of such persons as Oscar DePriest and his wife. They know that such issues as DePriest is pressing can only serve to accentuate racial feeling and make trouble for the weaker race which it could avoid if only its demagogues and firebrands could be silenced.

In connection with the DePriest musicale which is to be given Friday evening, Representative Shaffer, Republican, of Virginia, speaks very plainly and very sensibly. Replying to DePriest's invitation to him to attend the musicale, the Virginian says:

Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it.

Neither race can find any cause for quarrel in this utterance. What Shaffer says is the truth and it needed to be said by a man in his position and it needed to be said at this time when the Hoovers have gone out of their way to offend half the white people of this country and to embarrass sensible Negroes.

The DePriest musicale, following so closely upon the White House tea incident, will not serve to allay the apprehension of many white people as to the significance of it all. He is giving the musicale to raise money which he is to contribute to a $50,000 fund. This fund, he says, is to be used to conduct a campaign against disfranchisement laws. Thus DePriest puts himself forward as the leader of the more radical element of the Negro population. Encouraged by the social flattery of the Hoovers, and eager to make political hay while the sun shines—he has a large Negro constituency to satisfy—he dreams of reopening the suffrage question in the South. If he gets anywhere with this scheme he can only make the position of Southern Negroes harder, even as his vulgar social ambitions can only serve to irritate the races.

The more that is done by politicians to improve the lot of the Negro, the worse off the Negro is going to be, and sensible Negroes know this. Relations between the races in the South are usually pleasant and sympathetic until politicians and agitators thrust themselves into the picture and seek to exalt themselves by speeding up the process by which differences between the the races are to be wiped out. The race problem is solving itself by much slower processes than the time-serving politician can understand. It is by the art of living that the thing is working itself out. Year by year the white and black neighbors are learning more and more about the art of getting on well together.

The race problem will never be solved by any policy or practice which defies the Southern white man. He holds the key to racial happiness in this country and only fools will question the fact.

White House Entertainment Of Negroes Draws Harsh Attack by Florida House

Resolution Condemning Action Voted—Blease Withdraws Protest After Senate Tirade.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 17.—(AP)—Condemnation of certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies," was voiced in a resolution passed, 7 to 13, by the Florida house of representatives today.

The resolution was introduced by Representatives Way, of Pinellas, and Getzen, of Sumter, and in its original form condemned the recent action of Mrs. Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, with a number of white women, wives of other congressmen. This phraseology was later changed to condemn the policy rather than Mrs. Hoover.

Hoover Democrats.

A two-hour discussion of the proposal developed oratory which included frequent reference to "Hoover democrats" and "insults to the women of the south," as well as numerous statements that Florida had "been betrayed" after casting the majority of its votes for President Hoover in the last general election.

In one instance, Representative Louis Gravely, Hendry, took up the statement of another representative that it would not be diplomatic for the house to condemn White House customs at a time when Florida has sought federal aid along a number of lines.

"I say to hell with aid from the federal government if we must swallow this insult to everyone of our women to get it," he shouted.

Alteration of the resolution to eliminate direct reference to Mrs. Hoover was accomplished when many representatives declared that the policy of entertaining negroes at the White House should be condemned generally, and that they would not vote for the proposal so long as it carried direct reference to Mrs. Hoover. Reference to the DePriest affair was, however, left in the preamble to the resolution.

Convey Protest.

The resolution asserted that Florida had cast a majority of its presidential votes for Herbert Hoover in the belief that he would discourage social equality of the races. It further called upon Glenn B. Skipper, republican national committeeman from Florida, to "convey to the president of the United States the earnest protest of the house of representatives, and that he use his influence with the president to the end that incidents hereinbefore alluded to be discontinued."

One of the two republican members of the body of 95 representatives protested against the resolution. He was Representative Day, Manatee county. He declared that the resolution was in bad taste in that it would condemn a woman. He was one of the representatives who voted against the proposal. Florida's only woman representative, Mrs. Edna G. Fuller, Orange county, also objected to reference to the wife of the president, but voted for the resolution in its altered form.

An amendment to the resolution praised the Texas senate for its recent and similar action.

BLEASE RESOLUTION IS WITHDRAWN.

Washington, June 17.—(AP)—Senator Blease, democrat, South Carolina, introduced a resolution today calling attention to the recent entertaining at the White House of the wife of Representative DePriest, negro republican from Illinois, but some of its language, especially doggerel verse which it contained, aroused such opposition that Blease withdrew it.

Senators Edge, republican, New Jersey, and Bingham, republican, Connecticut, were especially vigorous in their stand against the measure.

The resolution asked that "the president and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House,' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Although the resolution was stricken from the record, it was ruled that it had been referred to the District of Columbia committee for consideration.

The verse in the Blease resolution was pitched around the theme of "niggers in the White House." It had a dozen verses, all beginning with this expression, and at the end it embodied the plea for the request to be made on the president and Mrs. Hoover.

Congressman DePriest Promises To Introduce New Election Law Bill

Illinois Congressman Promises Introduction of Measure That Would Put All Elections Under Supervision of Federal Officers.

Chicago, July 15.—(AP)—Introduction in congress of a federal election law bill is promised by Oscar DePriest, negro representative at Washington from Illinois.

In his first speech in Chicago on national racial questions since his elevation to congress DePriest told a negro audience last night his proposed bill would put national elections in the hands of government election boards. DePriest was introduced as the lone representative in Washington of the 12,000,000 negroes in the United States.

"I am fighting," said DePriest, "not for social equality but for equality under the law. The prosperous colored folks in the north must rescue the disfranchised black peons of the south before we can say the negro of America is free.

"I am going to continue my tour through the south, notwithstanding threats I have received. I'm going to try to teach the colored people of their rights under the consttiution."—Atlanta Constitution.

DePriest Says He'll Appoint 'Bigger And Blacker' Negro Next

NEW YORK, Aug. 21.—(AP)—Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, told 1,000 negroes at a political rally in Harlem tonight that if a young negro he appointed to West Point "gets cold feet and quits because of any racial discrimination" he will appoint a "bigger and blacker negro."

He said he had received disheartening letters from the cadet and had gone to the Military Academy Tuesday to see how he was being treated.

The negro congressman urged solidarity among the Harlem negroes to wrest leadership in the 19th assembly district from white incumbents.

"No man can lead you but one who has been 'Jim Crowed,'" he said. "Never ask any fellow to give you what belongs to you. Take it. You can only get leadership by electing a man who will fight your battle.

"The man who offers to buy your vote insults you. The only way to punish him is to take his money and beat him at the polls."

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Negro Congressman's Wife Attends Mrs. Hoover's Tea

Social Circles Upset As Black Mingles With Women At Affair At First Lady's Invitation.

By RUSSELL KENT
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Washington social circles buzzed excitedly Thursday when it became known that the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago, was among the guests entertained at tea Wednesday afternoon at the White House by Mrs. Hoover.

So far as can be recalled, this is the first time a person of the race has been entertained at the White House since Theodore Roosevelt had the late Booker T. Washington as his dinner guest. That event caused a storm throughout country alongside of which Depriest incident may take its place. Among other guests present was Mrs. Obama, a man of high intellectual attainments and character. When the impetuous "Teddy" recognized this man, the offense to the public taste was mitigated by the feeling that Roosevelt was attempting to recognize the pre-eminence of the negro teacher among his race.

De Priest an Agitator.

President Roosevelt also aroused the southern people by several appointments of negroes to offices where they dealt with white people.

The De Priest incident far transcends anything Colonel Roosevelt did because it is regarded as being entirely a social gesture and notice to Washington Society, which gets its cue from the White House in such matters, that the De Priest woman is not to be restricted to her own race in her social contacts here.

Washington has a large negro population, numbering more than 125,000, with at least two negro millionaires. There are numerous negroes of education, wealth and prominence here; they have schools and other institutions far in advance of their advantages in other cities.

The negroes themselves had not agitated social equality in Washington until Congressman De Priest initiated the movement as one of the leading spokesmen for the Society for the Advancement of the Negro Race. De Priest has done much to stir up his race since his advent here and there is no privilege accorded a congressman in and

of the first lady of the land at the tea are said to have been Mrs. James W. Good, wife of the secretary of war, who was Western campaign manager for the Republicans in the campaign last year. Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the attorney general; Miss Grace Burton, niece of the Senator Burton, of Ohio; Mrs. Clyde Kelly, wife of a congressman from Pennsylvania and Mrs. Arthur M. Free, wife of a congressman from California.

There was no comment at the White House Thursday evening after information became general that the wife of the negro congressman had been one of guests at the tea. DePriest said his wife had attended and had had a very pleasant time.

Although reports of the costume worn by the wife of the Illinois member of Congress differed slightly, they agreed that she was modishly gowned. Her afternoon dress, the best reports agreed, was of capri blue chiffon, with coat to match trimmed in moleskin and small gray hat was in harmony. She wore moonlight gray hose and snakeskin shoes, the straps and heels of which matched the moleskin coat collar.

The social incident was called to the attention of the Senate Thursday afternoon when Senator Caraway of Arkansas had the clerk read from the desk a newspaper article telling of the tea and the guests. There was no comment on the subject on the floor, however, although the corridors buzzed. Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina, in an interview said he had predicted something of this kind during a speech in behalf of the Democratic ticket during the presidential campaign last Fall and hence was not surprised. He referred to the order issued while President Hoover was secretary of commerce abolishing segregation of the races in the Census Bureau of the Department of Commerce. Osacr DePriest is the first negro to hold a seat in Congress since 1901. He was elected from the First Illinois District last Fall to fill the seat made vacant by the death of Martin J. Madden. DePriest was born in Florence, Ala., in 1871, but his family moved to Kansas when he was seven years old and he has not lived in the South since that time

Norfolk Va. Advocate June 29, 1929

mes and Virginia Labor Ad
SDAY, JUNE 27, 1929

Illinois Mulatto Tells Negroes Of Norfolk Their Votes Mean "The Balance Of Power"

The following was sent from Norfolk to the various newspapers on the occasion of the visit of Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman from Illinois:

Norfolk, Va., June.—(Special—Oscar De Priest, mulatto congressman from Illinois, whose negro wife was recently entertained at a White House tea by Mrs. Hoover, addressed the negroes here last Friday night in the city auditorium, urging them to demand their rights by an exercise of the ballot. An audience of 1,200 negroes applauded his utterances.

"You can't elect a black governor, nor a black lieutenant-governor," he said, "but you can swing the balance of power and get your rights. You have enough votes here to swing the balance of power. You may not elect the black man, but you can pick the best white man and elect him.

"If I lived down here, I'd make friends and help serve those whom I could best use—it's politics, why not? If he treats you right, treat him right. I don't care what party he belongs to. Down here if I couldn't elect a black man and couldn't elect a Republican, I'd elect the best Democrat. If you do that, I'll guarantee you'll not be as long without a bathing beach as you've been."

De Priest then cited the fact that of 60,000 negroes in Norfolk city only about 2,000 are qualified to vote. "You'll be respected if you put 20,000 votes in the ballot box," he said, and was greeted with tumultuous applause.

The negro congressman came to Norfolk at the invitation of a committee of colored pastors of which Rev. F. D. Vance, of Bethany Presbyterian Church, was chairman. Rev. B. B. Evans, pastor of the First United Presbyterian church, presided at the meeting. The speaker was presented by the Rev. G. W. Watkins, pastor of Bank Street Baptist Church.

DePriest is the first negro to hold a seat in the hall of representatives at Washington for more than a quarter of a century. Already he has appointed two negroes to West Point and two cadets to Annapolis, each of the four supplied with a negro alternate.

In the Washington papers DePriest expressed much satisfaction that his wife should have received social recognition at the White House, where she was the invited guest of Mrs. Hoover. He gave out to the reporters a minute description of the gown, hat, hose and slippers worn by her.

He also expressed regret that he was not in the House to vote for the Tinkham proposal to cut down Southern representation in congress until the South had given complete recognition to the blacks. He would have taken part in the fight if he had been there, he said.

"I'm for the Tinkham proposal, and it will come up again," he said. "Either they (the South) should let the colored people of the South vote, or have representation in congress based on the white population only.

"I may or may not introduce something along that line myself."

The address of DePriest at Norfolk was followed by the appointment at Washington of Thornton G. Nightengale, a negro preacher, to be postmaster at Blenheim, Albemarle County, Virginia, upon recommendation of Congressman J. A. Garber, of Harrisonburg, Republican.

DEPRIEST URGES NORTH TO HELP NEGROES IN SOUTH

Chicago, July 17.—(A.N.P.)—An urgent plea was made here Sunday afternoon by Congressman Oscar DePriest that northern citizens aid the Negroes in the South in their effort to secure the rights provided for them by the Constitution of the United States.

Speaking before a capacity audience in the Metropolitan Community Center Church at 41st Street and South Parkway, the Congressman pointed out how Negroes were disfranchised in the South and held in peonage. These conditions could only be remedied, according to the speaker, by the help of northerners who enjoyed the right of franchise, who would urge their representatives in the law-making bodies of the country to see that the Constitution and all of its amendments are enforced.

An Educational Program

Many Negroes in the South do not know the rights to which they are entitled, said Mr. DePriest, and to inform them of these rights, he is launching an educational program. One of the phases of this program includes the distribution of copies of the Constitution and Declaration of Independence.

"I am mailing 10,000 copies of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States to leaders of our people throughout the United States," said Mr. DePriest. "I am fighting not for social equality but for equality under the law. In this fight I am asking your support. The prosperous Negro citizens of the North must rescue the disfranchised black peons of the South before we can say that the Negro of America is free."

Turning his attention to the methods of disfranchising the Negro in the South, the congressman declared:

"I propose to introduce a federal election law that will create a greater storm than the White House tea party. The states south of the Mason-Dixon line bar Negroes from voting by requirements forcing them to pass an education test before local election boards. My bill would put national elections in the hands of government election boards.

DEPRIEST PLEASED TO KNOW THAT HIS FAMILY WAS WELL THOUGHT OF IN NATIVE STATE

CHICAGO, July 17.—(By A. N. P.)—Much concern has been shown in Florence, Ala., the birthplace of Congressman Oscar DePriest, since the congressman's statement relative to the three lynching victims which he saw in that vicinity when a boy.

This story was heralded far and wide and a systematic research was made in Florence, involving a checkup on the part of early settlers. This investigation revealed that the three men lynched were white men accused of assault, that the DePriest family was well off, and that the family was well thought of in Florence by both white and colored inhabitants.

When these disclosures were brought to the attention of Mr. DePriest, who is now in Chicago, by a representative of the Associated Negro Press, the congressman stated:

"All of this is very interesting to me. If those who have busied themselves to ascertain whether or not I was correct in my statement had in mind to discredit me in any way, they have missed their mark. I did not say that the men, whose bodies I saw suspended from trees, were Negroes. I said three men. Their findings bear out my statement that there was a lynching.

"At the time I was very young, and if my memory serve me correctly there were two white men and one Negro. My brothers, who were much older at the time, would remember this more accurately than I do. Anyway, there was a lynching and that morbid spectacle is indelibly imprinted upon my mind.

Conditions Forced Family To Leave

"In the same manner the effort to construe my statement in regard to my family leaving Alabama as due to that event is distorted. I have never said that the lynching caused my folks to leave or that they were intimidated in any way. My parents decided to leave Alabama because of the economic conditions existing in the state, the lack of property, opportunity to educate their children, and naturally a sense of insecurity which most Negroes in the South share.

"I am indeed gratified to know that my family was so well thought of by the citizens of Florence. They were always law-abiding and respected the traditions of the section and at the same time endeavored to live respectably and in such a manner as to warrant the respect of their fellow-townsmen."

Mr. DePriest has been busily engaged filling speaking engagements here and in this respect he is a much sought after individual.

DePriest Asks North To Help Race In South

Denial of Rights Under the Constitution Deplored by Congressman

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Speaking before a capacity audience in the Metropolitan Community Center Church at 41st Street and South Parkway, the Congressman pointed out how Negroes were disfranchised in the South and held in peonage. These conditions could only be remedied according to the speaker by the help of northerners who enjoyed the right of franchise who would urge their representatives in the law-making bodies of the country to see that the constitution and all of its amendments are enforced.

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Turning his attention to the methods of disfranchising the Negro in the South, the Congressman declared:

"I propose to introduce a federal election law that will create a greater storm than the White House tea party. The states south of the Mason-Dixon line bar Negroes from voting by requirements forcing them to pass an education test before local election boards of 'crackers' who cannot read and write themselves. My bill would put national elections in the hands of government election bills.

"With reference to social equality. I spoke in Nashville recently and someone said I should talk on social equality of the races. But the whites of the South are not an appropriate audience for that. The federal census shows an increase by thousands of mulattoes mostly in the South. They have Jim Crow theater laws and Jim Crow street car laws; but what they need most is Jim Crow bedroom laws."

To Disregard Threats

Since his first tour of the South, Mr. DePriest told his audience that he had received threatening letters, warning him to keep out of the South.

"I am going to continue my tours through the South", said Mr. DePriest, notwithstanding the threats I have received. I am going to try to teach the colored people their rights."

DEPRIEST TO OFFER ELECTION LAW BILL

Negro Congressman Would Put All Elections Under Federal Officers.

Chicago, July 18.—(AP)—Introduction in congress of a federal election law bill is promised by Oscar De Priest, negro representative at Washington from Illinois.

In his first speech in Chicago on national racial questions since his elevation to congress De Priest told a negro audience last night his proposed bill would put national elections in the hands of government election boards. De Priest was introduced as the lone representative in Washington of the 12,000,000 negroes in the United States.

"I am fighting," said De Priest, "not for social equality but for equality under the law. The prosperous colored folks in the north must rescue the disfranchised black peons of the south before we can say the negro of America is free.

"I am going to continue my tour through the south, notwithstanding threats I have received. I'm going to try to teach the colored people of their rights under the constitution."

Courier Pittsburgh Pa 8/10/29

SOUTHERN WHITE CHRISTIANITY

THE entire South is stirred up to fever heat over social equality between Negroes and Caucasians largely as a result of Mrs. Hoover's reception of Mrs. DePriest at a White House tea. As usual the white clergy are rushing to the ramparts to help the Ku Klux Klan and such gentry defend Dixie from the horrors of possible miscegenation of a variety different from that to which the South is, according to the census reports, familiar.

One gentleman of the cloth, Rev. John W. Ham (sic), pastor of the Baptist Tabernacle in Atlanta, Ga., who spoke as visiting preacher recently in a New York Baptist church, treated the subject of "The Negro in the White House" from an altogether new angle that will doubtless win him the plaudits of all the faithful white Christians in Atlanta. Said he:

> "As a Christian I am under obligation to help the weak races in matters of moral character. My further obligation is to give to the colored race that spiritual light and helpfulness that I may have received from Christ. In the South both races understand that social equality is not a test of Christian attitude. They further understand that it is neither desirable nor possible.
>
> "The logic of social equality is intermarriage of the races. This result would be in direct opposition to the plain teaching of the word of God. It would be unscriptural and hurtful. It would weaken rather than strengthen both races. Christianity nowhere imposes on the Christian social equality. It is not taught in the word of God."

Courier 8-10-29

In the old days the Christian clergy in this country and elsewhere attempted to prove by the scriptures that the Negro was not a human being because he was not made in the image of God! the assumption being that God was a glorified Nordic. Later, an effort was made to show scripturally that while the Negro might be human, he was at best an accursed being and thus not due consideration. Needless to say, these views fitted right in with the opinions of the slaveholders. Now, according to Rev. Ham, social equality, i.e., full citizenship rights, is unscriptural, which, of course, fits in very neatly with the current Negrophobism of most of white America.

The reasoning of these race-purity zealots is very curious. According to them social equality is unscriptural and yet they tell us that brotherhood and Samaritanism are integral parts of the Christian faith. Moreover, while they declare that intermarriage is unscriptural and hurtful, they say little about inter-mixing which goes on everywhere, North and South, and for which they themselves are responsible.

One thing is certain: If social equality is not the same thing as Christianity, then at last we have solved the knotty problem as to how the prejudiced whites can lynch, rob, insult and disfranchise Negroes every day and then go around calling themselves Christians. The truth is that the Negro problem, so-called, is the real test of both Christianity and democracy in these United States. Unless the Negro is granted social equality, i.e., the right to travel, live, work and associate where, when and with whom he pleases, then both Christianity and democracy are doomed.

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NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 2 1928

Negroes Urged to Study the Constitution

Representative in Congress Issues Statement to the Leaders of His Race

BY LESTER A. WALTON

REPRESENTATIVE DE PRIEST of the 1st Illinois Congressional District is conducting a campaign of education among members of his race in every section of the country on the Constitution of the United States and the Declaration of Independence.

The first Negro to sit in Congress in twenty-eight years and the first from the North advises his group to study the laws governing the Nation and in turn only support Congressional candidates who are willing to support every section of and amendment to the Constitution.

From Washington Representative De Priest has sent the following communication, with inclosures, to Negro leaders:

"I find a publication here known as Senate Document No. 112, which presents the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, with the amendments thereto. As there was no supply on hand I have ordered personally, at my own expense, 10,000 copies for dissemination among our people and am inclosing one of the documents. The Constitution is the fundamental law of the land and the one concrete expression on which all laws are predicated.

Asks Co-operation In the Campaign

"I am very anxious that those of my racial group should be better acquainted with the Constitution and thereby more clearly understand their rights. There are several States in the Union that base their suffrage upon ability to read and interpret the Constitution.

"Wishing to carry on a campaign of education on the Constitution, I am writing to ask your co-operation in getting this matter before churches, schools and societies of every description with which you are associated.

"If you can consistently do so, will you have the people read and discuss the Constitution and the amendments thereto, section by section, until they become thoroughly acquainted with it? As loyal American citizens we owe our allegiance to the laws of our country and should know the contents of this document in order that we may protect our rights accordingly.

"When one understands the Constitution he or she will be in a position to ask his or her Congressional candidate for support of every section of and every amendment to the Constitution. Those candidates who are not willing to do so should not be elected to office. Those who are willing to do so should earnestly be supported and elected."

To-day Mr. De Priest is the biggest drawing card in the country at Negro gatherings. His presence is eagerly sought by educational institutions, religious, civic and welfare organizations as principal speaker. He and Mrs. De Priest are feted wherever they go. Whether in the North or South, in urban or rural communities, large and enthusiastic crowds have wildly acclaimed the race's only national legislator.

During his six weeks at Washington Mr. De Priest has not sought to edge his way into the limelight. At this writing he has indulged in no oratorical flights on the floor of the Lower House. His most conspicuous act has been his nomination of three Negro candidates—two for admission as midshipmen at the Annapolis Naval Academy and one as cadet at the West Point Military Academy.

Charles Edward Weir, Dunbar High School graduate in 1928 and now a student at Chicago University, has passed his mental entrance examinations for Annapolis and has only to meet the physical requirements to enter the academy with the June class. Alonzo Souleigh Parham, nominated as principal for the cadetship at West Point, does not have to take the mental test, as the Military Academy accepts the school rating of the applicant. However, he will be compelled to undergo a severe physical examination in July. L. A. Whitfield, a graduate of the University of Chicago and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa, was found to be ineligible for entrance at Annapolis, being past the age limit.

Three Negroes have been graduated from West Point—Henry O. Flipper in 1877, John H. Alexander in 1887 and Charles Young in 1889. Others who have attended the United States Government military school are James W. Smith, South Carolina, 1870-74; Henry A. Napier, Tennessee, 1871-72; Thomas Van R. Gibbs, Florida, 1872-73; John W. Williams, Virginia, 1874-75; Johnson B. Whittaker, South Carolina, 1876-82; Charles A. Minnie, New York, 1877-78; William T. Andrews, South Carolina, 1885-86; William A. Hare, 1885-86; William W. Holloway, South Carolina, 1886.

No Negro Ever Finished at Annapolis

No Negro has ever finished Annapolis. But the following have attended: John Henry Conyers, South Carolina, 1872-73; Alonzo C. McClennan, South Carolina, 1873, and Henry E. Baker, Mississippi, 1874-75.

The majority of Negro students at the military and naval schools conducted by the United States Government have met with most disagreeable experiences. The hazing of Cadet Whittaker, who lost an ear, resulted in legal proceedings instituted against the hazers in the Federal Court at New York.

Whittaker had been named for West Point by Thomas E. Miller, a Negro Congressman from South Carolina, who now lives in Philadelphia. Whittaker was light of complexion and for a time his racial identity was unknown at the academy. When the information leaked out he was gagged, bound to his bed and beaten.

At the court trial all the defendants had an alibi, and Whittaker's attorneys sarcastically remarked that the Negro cadet must have bitten off his own ear.

Henry E. Baker, a midshipman at Annapolis, was of powerful physique. One day he resented the insults of one of his tormentors by giving him a severe beating. For manifesting his displeasure in so vigorous a fashion he was expelled.

During the Reconstruction period, when Negroes were at West Point and Annapolis, the student body was openly hostile toward them. They were excluded from all social activities and seldom spoken to. Whether a more democratic spirit prevails at the two institutions maintained with the people's money by the Federal Government remains to be seen.

Lieut. Henry O. Flipper, a brother of Bishop Flipper of the A. M. E. Church, Atlanta, was West Point's first Negro graduate. He was assigned to duty with the 10th United States Cavalry. Upon leaving the army he became engaged in engineering work in Mexico. He is living in South America in charge of mineral interests of former Senator Fall. John H. Alexander, the second graduate, died in 1899 while serving as military instructor at Wilberforce University, O.

The late Col. Charles Young was the most outstanding Negro graduate from West Point. The third and last of his race to complete his course at the Military Academy in 1889, he was retired with the rank of Colonel when the United States entered the World War. He was well liked and highly respected by his fellow officers.

Highest Ranking Negro Officer Is in Cavalry

During President Wilson's Administration, when the United States invaded Mexico, Young was a Major and distinguished himself with his colored troops. Previously he had served with great credit in the Indian fights on the

BEACON-JOURNAL
AKRON, O.

1929

ORGANIZATION OF NEGROES URGED BY CONGRESSMAN

Oscar DePriest, Colored Legislator, Speaks To Capacity Audience

BLOCK PLAN ADVOCATED

Urging colored people to take a more determined stand on political questions concerning themselves, Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only colored member of the present congress, addressed a meeting Sunday afternoon at Second Baptist church sponsored by the Akron branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The church was filled to capacity.

Dwelling at length on amendments to the national constitution relating to colored people, DePriest said: "I swear to God I will never vote in congress to appropriate money for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment unless money is voted to enforce every other amendment as well."

From Illinois District

The distinguished negro, who is the only member of his race to represent a northern congressional district and the first elected to congress for 28 years, represents the first Illinois district in the house of representatives.

Mayor G. Lloyd Weil welcomed DePriest to Akron in a brief speech, and said that the city is fortunate in having had an opportunity to hear the congressman. C. L. Knight, publisher of the Beacon Journal and former congressman from the 14th Ohio district, was to have introduced the speaker, but was unable to attend on account of illness. Attorney Artee Fleming made the introduction instead.

Weil Leaves Soon

Mayor Weil left the meeting soon after DePriest began his speech. The congressman, commenting on the need for equality of the black and white races, said there ought to be more than one negro policeman in a city the size of Akron.

"I wish your mayor had not left the room," said DePriest, "I wanted to ask him something. There ought to be more negro policemen, some negro firemen, clerks in the post office, school teachers. It is up to you people to drive political bargains. Support those men who are for you and try to defeat those who are against you."

"I'm a republican, but I was first born a black man. Fight for your race, regardless of party affiliations. You'll get no place without a thorough concrete organization. You have about 12,000 negroes in Akron, enough to hold the balance of power in elections.

Urges Block System

"Start the block system, that is, get the political affiliations of the people block by block. You can elect white men who are friendly to you, if you try. If II didn't like you, I wouldn't tell you about your faults. There are just as many scalawags among the white people, in proportion to population, as among the blacks. And considering the opportunities we have had, I believe we blacks are a little better than the whites," said DePriest.

"But, at heart, the white man is good. I couldn't be treated any better by my colleagues in congress if all of the members were black. But I can't view questions the way a white man does, such as the tariff and farm relief. I am for the man who is for the negro. I want to fight such things as Jim Crow cars and Jim Crow sections of theaters for the negro.

Names "Black Boys"

"I ate in the Congressional restaurant at Washington, the first negro to do so in 28 years. I have named black boys to go to West Point Military academy and the Naval academy at Annapolis. First of all, I intend to represent my own people.

"The constitution is the most important document in America. Rights of negroes are clearly shown in it. Taxation without representation caused trouble in Revolutionary days. Understand, I'm not suggesting another Boston tea party, but would like equal representation for my race. I don't want more rights for my race than the whites enjoy, and I don't want the whites to have more rights than we have.

Not For Prohibition

"I'm not a prohibitionist. If I voted dry, the people of my district would defeat me. I'm a good public servant. I am for modification of the prohibition law. There are more important questions today than the liquor question, such as seeing that people have the right to vote, as guaranteed to them by the constitution.

"Down south, people are praying for a chance to vote. Up north, you are too lazy to go to the polls. Will you get together and help yourselves? No class in this country has progressed so in the last 60 years as the black race.

Proud Of Women

"I'm proud of our negro women. They are the salvation of our race. The men are not so honest, so consistent. I never would have been elected if it hadn't been for the negro women. My mother and father were slaves in Alabama. They had no chance, no education. What success I have had I owe to my mother.

"I've been driving over your city.

Hundreds Applaud Speech Of DePriest At Market Hall

Hon. Oscar DePriest, first member of the Negro racial group to be elected to the United States Congress within the last thirty years, received the most elaborate, cordial and enthusiastic reception that has ever been extended any member of the race when he came here Monday afternoon to deliver an address at Market Hall.

From the time the genial solon stepped from the train until his departure for Cleveland and Chattanooga Tuesday morning, he was the cynosure of all local people as they took advantage of every opportunity to gaze upon him and, when privileged to do so, shake his hand.

A reception committee numbering several hundred and headed by A. A. Felding, Dr. H.M. Green, Dr. W. F. Flack and Attorney Webster L. Porter, was at the station to welcome the congressman but even before he could reach his seat in the automobile that was waiting to convey him to the Felding home there were those who milled around the distinguished visitor clamoring for an opportunity to shake his hand.

A long line of automobiles loaded with men, women and children, who directed applause at the visitor as he passed, followed the statesman from the station and for an hour or more the street around the Felding home at Vine and McKee was crowded with admirers of the first member of the racial group to occupy a seat in our nation's law-making body in so many years.

Elaborate Dinner Enjoyed

The beautiful home of Mr. and Mrs. Felding, where Congressman DePriest stopped during his stay in the city, was the mecca for several hundred other visitors who came from cities and towns many miles distant to meet the congressman.

At six o'clock Dr. J. W. Haywood, Dr. E. F. Lennon, Dr. H. M. Green, Prof. W. M. Brooks, Prof. J. G. Beck, Dr. W. F. Flack and Attorney Webster Porter responded to invitations to partake of a delightful dinner arranged in the spacious dining room of the Felding home in honor of Congressman DePriest.

Immediately after the dinner a procession headed by Cobb's brass band was formed and several hundred on foot as well as in many automobiles wended their way down Vine to Gay and to the Market House auditorium where the large and representative audience had assembled long before the time announced for the speaking to begin.

As the stately solon entered the hall it was a signal for an outburst of prolonged applause that continued until he took his seat on the rostrum.

Mayor Fowler Gracious In His Welcome Remarks.

Dr. W. F. Flack served as master of ceremonies and promptly at eight o'clock he requested the audience to sing "America." The invocation was offered by Rev. J. W. Haywood, pastor of the Mt. Zion Baptist Church.

Attorney Webster L. Porter was then requested to present Mayor Fowler and referred to him as "the finest mayor of the finest city of the finest state of the finest country in the world." Mayor Fowler showed that he had given thought and preparation to his introductory address as he outlined the progress of the local Negro citizenship during the last score of years and gave statistics telling of the number of professional men, business concerns operated by the race and their advancement in the field of education. The audience applauded generously.

He concluded his speech with fitting words of introduction of the congressman.

Eloquence And Logic Warmly Applauded.

The address of Congressman DePriest was marked with a conservatism that laid the future progress of the race squarely at its own doorstep. Economic, social, political and civil recognition are to be gained only through the intelligent and consistent use of the ballot, he said.

The congressman did not hesitate to discuss the question of social equality, so recently reared in the public life of the nation when Mrs. DePriest was a guest at a White House tea, along with the wives of other congressmen.

"All that I want is equality before the law," DePriest declared, and then, "Who on earth is asking for social equality? Who wants it?" he shouted. His words were drowned out in the applause that thundered from all parts of the auditorium. He swept on to touch the sore spot, the canker of racial consciousness, and declared that no race could climb higher than the morals of its women. "You must respect your own women before you can demand the respect of other men for her," he said. "A lot of this talk about social equality is hypocrisy. I have investivated the census reports as to the number of mulattoes in 1870, and the number found today, and learn that they have increased two hundred per cent. Where did they come from? Not from white women and Negro men. And then they fear social equality. I say it is hypocrisy." He concluded this thought by saying that the great rank and file of the people of America, both black and white, ore good peaple, but that there are some hypocrites among them, and advised his hearers to make their own race as nearly perfect as possible.

Mr. DePriest declared that he was not in congress to put over any special legislation for the racial group, stating that too much special legislation had already been passed, citing as an example the Jim Crow laws. He desires to know that the measures are for the good of humanity, and then they will receive his approval, he said.

Advising his audience that they must develop race loyalty and integrity before they could hope to win and maintain a desirable position in the world, Congressman DePriest said that they would never gain political and civil rights under the constitution until they organized politically.

Adimers Throng Platform

Although the audience was requested to remain in their seats until the congressman and his party had passed from the building, an immense throng crowded to the rostrum to shake hands with him and congratulate him on his successes. It was more than thirty minutes after the benediction, pronounced by Rev. J. C. Sherrill of the Vine Avenue M. E. Church, before the group could make its way to the outside of the building where cars were waiting to convey them away.

Honor Guest At Banquet

The large room at Hollywood Inn was the scene of a banquet given in honor of Congressman DePriest after his address by A. A. Felding and to which some forty or fifty elading citizens were invited. Dr. H. M. Green was toastmaster, introducing the several guests with many witty remarks. At the close of the banquet Mr. DePriest returned to the Felding home where he was guest.

Leaves City For Cleveland

Before the departure of Congresman DePriest and Rev. Williams for Cleveland, Tenn., Tuesday morning, Mr. Felding was host at breakfast to the visitor, Drs. Flack and GrGeen, Attorney Porter and Rev. Williams.

Akron is a beautiful city. But I am wondering if every man here has an equal chance. No class of people is going to give you anything. You must take it. I've found Chicago gives every man, black or white, an equal chance. I've found if you are to have any rights worth fighting for you must fight for them.

"We must learn to select our leaders beyond the bread and butter line A hungry man won't protect your interests. You must win representation with the ballot. The framers of the constitution never intended there would be religious bigotry, racial strife," said DePriest, touching on amendments dealing with the adolishment of slavery and giving the negro the right to vote.

DePriest said that William Hale hompson, mayor of Chicago, is the est friend the colored people have in his country, Thompson supported DePriest for congress. Speaking in his jerky, forceful style, DePriest recounted dramatically how his opponents sought to prevent him from being seated in congress. An indictment against him was nolled on account of insufficient evidence.

"They had two other negroes run against me, to split up the vote," he said. "It's the same game they've been playing since the Civil war. Chicago papers fought me. My opponents got a pious Sunday school man to oppose me. Congress is no Sunday school. A pious man won't get very far there. I guess I belong to the roughnecks. The so-called highbrows were opposed to me.

Finds Politics Interesting

"Politics is the most interesting game in the world, as played in America. I suppose I'll be in it till I die. To win elections one must stay close to the working man. One mustn't get too big and get away from the common people, or they will beat you.

Attorney Emmer Lancaster presided as master of ceremonies at the meeting. Music was furnished by the choir and Miss Edith A. Player, an Akron girl, graduate of Oberlin and Ohio Wesleyan conservatories of music, who played a piano selection, "Juba Dance," by Nathaniel Dett, a negro composer. Rev. B. F. Gordon, pastor of Wesley Temple A. M. E. Zion church, gave the invocation. Attorney George W. Thompson, executive secretary of the Association for Colored Community Work, made a membership appeal at the close of the meeting.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois

RACIAL ISSUE FAILS TO AROUSE ALABAMA

Belated Discovery of De Priest Visit to Tuskegee Occasions Rather Mild Interest.

Times

STATE ALL FOR BUSINESS

10-27-29

Promise of Industrial Leadership o More Importance Even Than Politics.

New York, N.Y.

By JOHN TEMPLE GRAVES 3D.

(Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.)

BIRMINGHAM, Oct. 23.—Discovery this week of the name of Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Illinois, on the visitors' registration book for last May at Tuskegee Institute has induced more or less speculation concerning the circumstances which attended this invasion of the deep South by the Illinois Representative and its modest lack of press-agentry. President Moton of Tuskegee has the respect of all elements in this section for the manner and character of his work at the famous negro institution of learning. Such local interest as was aroused was in what, if any, extent the antithesis in the manner and method of the member from Illinois was exposed or discussed at this visit.

Opinion of De Priest in this part of the country is far from hospitable and it is not likely that he could come here publicly without exposure to hostility. On the other hand, the desire that this section should not be placed in the position of denying any man a forum would probably induce determined efforts to prevent possible disorder.

A political angle to these efforts would, no doubt, be contributed by opponents of Senator Heflin, who would not relish the prospect of an incident which might enable the Senator to make further political capital among his particular clientele out of his already well-advertised antagonism to De Priest. Taking one consideration with another, it is probably best for all parties, saving only Senator Heflin's, that the mysterious visit was made without fanfare.

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Alabama Economics.

But Alabama's picture of itself these days is considerably more economic than political or racial. The recent city election in Birmingham which easily returned the three incumbent commissioners to office against a field of eight candidates, was eloquent of this in the small public interest shown even when the opposition raised the racial issue in a charge of administration favoritism to negroes over whites in certain public works. Incidentally, this election was illustrative, too, of the fact that voters in these parts have none of the temperamentality which demands a change merely for its own sake. As long as an officeholder does nothing wrong he can generally count on holding office indefinitely, it would seem.

The industrial premiership which Alabama feels sure is promised it discourages more and more its one-time divisions and discords. The promise is too persuasive and too pervasive also, since industrial leadership in this State is widely associating its success with labor as well as capital, black as well as white, farm as well as factory. Coordination and integration are familiar and popular words here now.

In spite of its large industrial development, this is still an agricultural State. About 80 per cent of its population is on farms or in towns of less than 2,500 residents. There is undoubtedly a large surplus of farm population, and farming has not been a prosperous business at all in recent years. In the period from 1925 to 1928, according to Department of Agriculture figures, the average annual farm income per capita in Alabama ranged between $232 and $267. The growth of industry, which has been stimulated by the availability of labor from this surplus farm population, promises in its turn a twofold relief for the farm situation—first, by drawing off the burdensome surplus, and second by creating new and adjacent markets for Alabama farm products.

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Cooperative Efforts Extended.

This is the situation which makes the word "integration" popular in Alabama today—the "integration" of industry with agriculture. On Oct. 18 Governor Graves presided at a conference which he subsequently described as one of the most important events in his administration. The occasion was the first joint meeting of the State Board of Agriculture with the State Industrial Development Board, twin bodies of the Department of Agriculture and Industry.

At this meeting a well-laid scheme for the fellowship of factory and field in Alabama was elaborated and detailed. With the cooperation of industrial leaders and farmer organizations, under chaperonage of the State, the channels of supply and demand are to be cleared and straightened for a more complete consumption of Alabama farm products in the growing Alabama industrial communities. In Gadsden alone, for example, the new Goodyear tire and reclamation plants are expected to employ eventually some 10,000 persons. That these and other increments to the number and purchasing power of the State's industrial communities shall be able and willing to take most of their foodstuffs from Alabama farms, with mutual benefit to all concerned, is a condition which the two boards hope to attain not only through buy-at-home propaganda but also through a greater diversification of farm crops and a constant improvement in local transportation facilities and market intelligence services.

The membership of the State Industrial Development Board is eloquent of the degree to which private industrial leadership in Alabama permits itself to be drafted these days for public economic service. It includes the president of the State's greatest iron and steel company, the president of one of the biggest chemical companies, the president of the dominant electric power company, a leading textile manufacturer and an important cement producer. Created in 1927 to discover and develop the industrial possibilities of the State, the board talks as often of balancing agriculture and industry in Alabama as of industrial integration from raw materials to a constantly increasing number of finished or related products.

NEW YORK EVE POST

OCT 30 1929

POLLARD RESENTS QUIZ ON DE PRIEST

Virginia Democratic Candidate for Governor Hits G. O. P. Rival's "Insolence"

DECRIES RACIAL ISSUE

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 30 (AP).—John Garland Pollard, Democratic nominee for Governor of Virginia, described as a "brazen piec of insolence," the inquiry by Henry W. Anderson, Republican leader, as to whether Pollard approved or authorized the "De Priest circular."

In replying to the communication from Mr. Andeson, Mr. Pollard denied any knowledge of the circular.

In his letter, the Democratic nominee wrote:

"The questions that you ask as to my approval of unfair methods are such that no gentleman can properly propound to another. I am always willing to answer questions concerning the real issues of this campaign, but when you ask me whether I approve falsehood I consider it a brazen piece of insolence of which I hope you would not be guilty in your calmer moments and for which I trust you will be sorry when the smoke of battle has cleared away."

Anderson charged that Democratic headquarters distributed the circular which declared Anderson and Dr. William Mosley Brown, Coalition candidate for Governor, as well as the Republican State platform, stood for repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting. Anderson denounced this as "absolutely false." In the circular were pictures of Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman, and his wife, together with excerpts from De Priest speeches, and an invitation to his wife to have tea at the White House.

Mr. Pollard asserted that he believed "no greater calamity could come to Virginia" than the revival of race prejudice in the State.

"I believe," he continued, "that expediency alone prevented the reinsertion in the last Republican State platform of a provision abolishing the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting. I believe that if the Republican Party by itself or in alliance with Dr. Brown should get control of the State's Government it would tear down the poll tax barriers which we have set up to protect us against the revival of race prejudice."

DePriest Begins Fight To Retain Seat In Congress

Recorder

CHICAGO, Ill., Nov. 22.—(CNS)—Congressman Oscar De Priest of the First District of Illinois won the first round in the pre-primary fight to succeed himself as Republican candidate for Congress from the Southside District, last week, when he was given the endorsement of the Third Ward Republican club.

Campaigning for himself at the meeting of the ward organization, De Priest took a dig at Roscoe Simmons, who announced himself a few weeks ago as candidate for the G. O. P., nomination.

Salisbury, N. C., Post

Saturday, November 2, 1929

VA. ANTI-SMITH LEADER ADMITS CIRCULAR IS HIS

Republicans Claimed Proof Democratic - Guilt.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2. (AP)—I. C. Troutman of Suffolk, former member of the Anti-Smith state committee who resigned at the Roanoke convention, in a statement issued here last night, asserted it was he who has been circulating the "De Priest pamphlet" which in the last few days has claimed considerable attention in the Virginia state campaign.

"I am the Democrat," Mr. Troutman said, "who has been circulating the socalled De Priest pamphlets over which the Republican machine boss, Henry W. Anderson, has been making such a stir. He has asked who is doing it and I am answering him with no apologies."

An exchange of letters between Republican and Democratic leaders was prompted by the circular, which contained pictures of Oscar De Priest, negro Republican congressman, and his wife, together with excerpts from De Priest speeches.

The circular set forth that Mr. Anderson, the state Republican platform and Dr. William Mosely Brown, Coalition candidate for governor, advocated repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

The circular also contained an account of the attendance of De Priest's wife at the white house. Anderson accused Democratic headquarters of issuing the pamphlet and later stated he had affidavits to prove his charge. The accusation was denied vigorously.

"I thought," Mr. Trotman said, "when I issued this pamphlet and I still think, that the people of Virginia should know what the negro congressman, Oscar De Priest, has said and done in Virginia and elsewhere since the opening of this campaign—a campaign in which the election laws that preserved Virginia's civilization from destruction are at stake. I think, too, the people of Virginia should know what De Priest looks like and what De Priest's wife looks like."

Trotman, after stating that many Virginia papers would not publish the news dispatches he said were used in the "De Priest circular" because of fear that interracial disturbances might result, said that since "the national Republican machine has banned this black congressman from the Virginia hustings, I think Virginians have the stomach to stand accurate reports of his actions and his speeches."

THE WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT

Views of Doctor W. W. Alexander

Asked about Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of Mrs. Oscar DePriest, Dr. Alexander said he thought the only harm that might result from the incident was the political use which will be made of it by white and colored politicians of both parties. It will be unfortunate, he said, if politicians in the South yield to the temptation of making the Hoover dinner party a political issue of the next generation to the neglect of grave political, economic and social questions which the country ought to be studying.

With reference to the White House incident Dr. Alexander said, four things ought to be considered: (1) That Mrs. Hoover as a Quaker holds as part of her religion the equality of human beings; (2) As the wife of the President her guest list is largely automatic, she doesn't choose whom she shall entertain, when the president of Liberia comes to America, it is her duty to entertain him; (3) She did not invite anybody to meet the wife of the Negro congressman who did not want to go; and (4) What she did has not changed any opinions in the South. It is significant only as politicians have tried to make it an issue when they should be discussing great matters of state. "No use to make a fuss about it," was his summing up of the matter.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER

NOV 1

DePRIEST AND RASKOB.

Democratic liberals have done all they could to keep the Negro out of the present political controversy. It has been necessary, on occasion, to mention the Negro in reminding Virginians of the record of the Republican party in Virginia, but there has been a deliberate and a conscientious effort by every responsible Democratic spokesman to save the state and the Negro from the revival of race issues. Everybody is better off if the political status of the Negro in the state remains unchanged.

For these reasons The News Leader regrets that some unknown person has secretly printed and distributed a pamphlet setting forth the silly antics of the bumptious black who represents a Chicago Republican district in the United States house of representatives. It is just as unreasonable as the act of certain anti-SMITH leaders of Northern Virginia in circulating the slimy anti-prohibition sheet, *The Challenge*, as if it represented the opinion of Virginia Democrats. It is unfair to yoke up the noisy Negro DEPRIEST with the campaign in Virginia. He has as little to do with it as RASKOB.

And that is the point of the whole unpleasant business. It is all right, according to Republican standards, for *The Challenge* to be circulated, but a howl is raised the instant some foolish Democrat distributes pictures of DEPRIEST. It is an infamy to bring into the Virginia contest the Republican choice of a Negro congressman, but it is quite in order for PROFESSOR BROWN to travel through Virginia denouncing the Democratic national chairman. Apparently the Republicans want the exclusive distinction of making extraneous appeals to passion and to prejudice. For its part, The News Leader is quite willing they shall have it.

Resigns Position As United States District Attorney

11-9-24

Chicago, Ill.—(ANP)—Nathan S. Taylor, who was appointed a year ago to the position in the office of the United States district attorney for the northern district of Illinois left vacant by the resignation of James G. Cotter, has sent in his letter of resignation to his chief, George E. Q. Johnson, it became known Monday.

Little is known of the cause, save that, according to Mr. Taylor's friends, the position as an assistant district attorney, did not offer him the reward he desired nor the field he wished to work in. Other employes of the office and his chief respected and admired him. He was appointed to the position through United State Senator Charles S. Deneen.

Although no confirmation could be obtained, a report was being circulated that Mr. Taylor was being considered for appointment to one of the insular possessions of the United States.

NEW YORK EVE POST

OCT 29 1928

DE PRIEST ISSUE IN VA. CAMPAIGN

Pamphlet Linking Congressman to Coalition Forces Is Vigorously Repudiated

SEE DEMOCRATIC "PLOT"

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 29 (AP).—A printed circular showing pictures of Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman, and his wife, with portions of De Priest speeches, was a highlight of interest today in the Virginia Gubernatorial campaign.

In a letter to Democratic headquarters, Henry W. Anderson, Republican leader, demanded to know if the circular was "authorized or approved." T. McCall Frazier, Democratic headquarters director, denied any official Democratic connection with the pamphlet.

Mr. Anderson said the circular was an "outrageous attempt to associate Dr. Brown [William Mosley Brown, coalition Gubernatorial candidate] and myself with De Priest." He accused Democratic headquarters of distributing the circular.

Mr. Frazier, who received and answered the letter in the absence of Dr. John Garland Pollard, Democratic nominee for Governor, wrote Mr. Anderson that in so far as he knew, Dr. Pollard did not know of the existence of the pamphlet and declared that no one connected with the Democratic headquarters had anything to do with it. Mr. Frazier wrote that Dr. Pollard was "no more responsible for its printing and distribution than is Dr. Brown or his headquarters responsible for the printing and distribution of the circular signed by Dabney Harrison, which is now being distributed by friends of the coalition candidates and in which Dr. Pollard is shamefully slandered."

Mr. De Priest and his wife are pictured in the circular standing together, the illustration appearing alongside the statement that Mr. Anderson, Mr. Brown and the Republican platform stand for repeal of the poll tax. The circular charged that the poll tax was put into the Constitution to eliminate the negro vote.

The circular bore on the front page this question: "Can white supremacy be preserved in Virginia if our election laws are liberalized to meet the views of Dr. Brown, the Republican candidate for Governor, and Colonel Anderson, his chief supporter?"

BUTTE, MONT.
POST

NOV 8 1928

The question is often asked: "What does Washington think about Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois?" DePriest is a duly elected Congressman from Chicago and he is the only Negro in the House of Representatives. No fault has been found in Washington about his official conduct as he seems to have about the average amount of sense for the job. His election was legal. But he is the only man in Washington official life, white or black, who has ever had the nerve to demand social privileges from officials in social events. White or black, a demand for free entry into the privacy of homes is unthinkable. DePriest gets away with it by arousing sympathy and claiming that the black race is being discriminated against. As a matter of fact if he was a white man and acted the way he does the thing that would be done about it would be to throw him out.

Political-1929
Office Holding
Illinois

DENVER, COLO.

Post

OCT 10 1929

DRY LAW HELD DEAD LETTER BY DE PRIEST

Negro Congressman Says Prohibition Has Enriched Criminals.

(By ALBERT E. HAYES.)

The eighteenth amendment to the constitution is much like the fourteenth amendment giving franchise to the Negroes. They are both dead letters so far as enforcement is concerned, in the opinion of Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only Negro representative in the house, who paid Denver a brief visit Wednesday.

"South of the Mason and Dixon line the Negro is not permitted to exercise his right of franchise guaranteed to him under the fourteenth amendment," said DePriest. "I represent a district with 200,000 voters and there are many southern congressmen whose election rested on less than 10,000 votes all told. That is not representation according to population as is laid down in the constitution.

"The fact is that both the fourteenth and eighteenth amendments are dead letters so far as practical enforcement is concerned."

CONGRESSMAN WITHOUT LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

DePriest has never introduced a bill in congress and said he had no special legislation in mind. He is a strong supporter of the tariff bill as passed in the house and in the main is a regular Republican and not aligned with independent blocs.

Crime in Chicago is no worse than in any other city, he said, but it appears worse because 3 million people are crowded into small space, or three times the number of people living in Colorado.

"In proportion to population, our city has less crime than Colorado, and less than New York and Los Angeles," he declared. "I regard prohibition as the cause of much of the crime in the United States, and it certainly has had terrible effect, because thru it the underworld has become well financed. The time was when the criminal element had no money, but now it is the lawbreakers who have the ready cash in volume."

The congressman was elected in a four-cornered race with one white man and three Negroes on the ballot. Sixty-five per cent of his district which includes the loop area of Chicago and the famous First ward where Bathhouse John Coughlin rules as alderman, is composed of Negroes, but De Priest declared that he had received about 25 per cent of the white vote. He is a real estate dealer of long standing in the city and a man of considerable wealth.

GOSSIP IS BLAMED FOR SOCIAL ROW.

De Priest declined to discuss the social row caused by the invitation given him and Mrs. De Priest by Mrs. Hoover, and passed it off as a matter of hysterical publicity and gossip. He has been well received in congress, he said, and nowhere encountered a tinge of race antagonism.

"Mingling of the two races is a matter of personal and individual conscience," he said. "I never wanted a white wife and do not believe in the intermarriage of the races. It cannot be regulated by law. We have many colored people with so large a mixture of white blood as to be hardly distinguishable. I believe the colored race should develop on its own lines and learn to stand on its own feet."

The congressman has been to California and is now returning to Washington, where the house is expected to get down to real work soon. He was accompanied by Mrs. De Priest, his sister, Mrs. Mollie Hussie, of Chicago, and his secretary, Henry Proctor. They visited two Denver cousins, Claude and Essex De Priest, the former a city fireman and the latter living at 2135 Marion street.

Enforce Amendments says Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, only Negro in the house of representatives, referring specially to the fourteenth and eighteenth amendments to the constitution. In the picture from left to right are Joseph D. D. Rivers, veteran editor Colorado Statesman; Mrs. Oscar DePriest and Congressman DePriest.

TIMES

Cape Cloth, Me.

JUL 11 1928

DePRIEST ON THE RAMPAGE

In the course of his address delivered in Cleveland th evening of July 1st, Oscar DePriest, the negro Congress man from a Chicago district, confirmed with greater o less emphasis the impressions received of that functionar ly this newspaper hard on the heels of his official appea ance in Washington, which may here be added is that lik a few other specimens of his race, his financial succes political contacts, and sectional environment have spoile into a fire brand of such inflamatory intensity as to ha zard the peaceful relations which exist, especially in th South, between the white and colored races.

In an exceedingly well written book published by Dr. I R. Moten, head of the Tuskegee Institute, the author is a considerable pains to relate in unprecedented detail wha as he opines "the negro thinks", and while we are ful pursuaded that his opening chapter does the negro a di tinct injustice, in that the Doctor pictures him as a so of age long deceiver of his white neighbor, the book as whole bristles almost throughout with substantial ar undeniable truth, as any sympathetic or unbiased obser er must in good conscience admit. As a race the whi man has by no means attained perfection, yet on the othe hand neither has the negro, the trouble with both bein that each is too liberally disposed to judge the other by it ugliest and most unrepresentative specimens. The bet ter element of both races experience no difficulty in get ting along amicably with each other, and wherever inter racial unpleasantries develop they may almost invariabl be traced to such deficiencies in one or both as ignorance in more or less equal proportions. Good negroes (anc there are plenty of them) command the good will and re spect of their white neighbors, and by the same token good white people, and kindly disposed, enjoy the confidence and esteem of the negro; in their nether consciousness they like each other and are instant in mutual helpfulness wherever opportunity presents itself. Countless instances may be cited to illustrate these facts, and Dr. Moten to the contrary notwithstanding, the truly representative elemens of both races not only know each other far better than he seeks in the first chapter of his book to portray, but both elements know him quite as well at least as he himself suspects.

There is no blinking the fact that between the white and colored races there are numerous perplexing problems, and when or by what processes they will be solved challenges the thought of America's best minds, but the damental truth upon which those best minds are agreed is, that they are beyond the reach of such agitators as Congressman DePriest, who is ignorantly obsessed with the false theory that inter-racial happiness and justice can be attained by such roaring bluster as he has wrought into his several recent speeches. DePriest, in other words, is neither at heart nor in his public behavior a friend of the negro; on the contrary the motive obvious in all his recent public utterances has been to avail himself of his official status for purposes of self exploitation, and incidentally, of course, to engender between the races, especially within his own, such prjudices as are sure to widen and aggravate the very breaches which good men on both sides have for three score years and well nigh ten sought continuously and zealously to obliterate.

It is lamentably true not only in the South but wherever segregation is practiced, the negro does not always, especially in matters of transportation, receive his money's worth. He pays the same for example for a transportation ticket as does his fellow white traveler and is entitled to the same quality of accommodation; that he does not receive it is noticable on any train whether operated under Southern or Northern management. Usually he is herded in inferior and inadequate car space, and is the recipient of scant courtesy on the part of most conductors, ticket agents, and other minor functionaries with whom travel brings him in contact. These and other forms of effrontery and humiliation which he suffers do not, however, reflect the sentiment of the best thinking element of the white race; on more than one occasion have we heard such discriminations severely commented upon by white critics, not of the North but of the very heart of the South, and the time, in our opinion, is not far distant when enlightened public opinion will so condemn these unkindly manifestations that those responsible for them will be compelled either to revise their policies or yield place to those having a larger and more kindly outlook on life generally. But there is nothing that can more certainly retard this than the vaporings of such incendiary characters as DePriest, and the less negroes listen to him, or his type, the more rapidly racial problems of all kinds will disappear.

Despite Dr. Moton's convictions on the subject, THIS NEWSPAPER FOR ONE INSISTS THAT IT DOES "KNOW THE NEGRO", his needs, his aspirations, and his rights. We have always supported his claims to justice, but can make no use of such busy bodies and hinderances as the self inflated upstart from Chicago.

JOURNAL
LEWISTOWN, ME.

JUL 30 1928

THE COLORED CONGRESSMAN TALKS WELL BUT NOT WISELY

Chicago's colored Congressman Oscar De Priest, has been making speeches about the country and they have been well received. But it is questioned whether that kind of talk will make friends for the Negro. According to the Boston Transcript:

Oscar De Priest, the colored congressman from Chicago, has made rather a more favorable impression in some of his public speeches than had been expected of him. He had been given the opportunity to assert a leadership which comes to few men of his race, and the country has been watching him with some curiosity as to how he would avail himself of it. It would appear from his latest utterance that he purposes to act only along political lines, and these not calculated to improve relations between the whites and his own people. Speaking in a Baptist church in Chicago Congressman De Priest declares that 100 or more congressional districts contain voters enough to enable them to send negroes to Congress, and he advises them to form their own political party and fill these seats.

"Upon eithical merits of this program opinions may not differ greatly. A more imperative question is, however, whether such a policy would work out for the benefit of the colored race. If De Priest is referring to districts in the South, he knows, of course, that any attempt to follow his suggestion there would result instantly in a race war, regardless of any issue or justice or injustice, of right or wrong. If he thinks those districts are in the North, he overestimates, although it is known that in many districts the balance of power may lie with the colored vote. It would hardly seem the part of wisdom for a colored leader to invite a combat with other peoples, even though it be only political. It is a dangerous thing to stir up class consciousness, which is full of dynamite. We can appreciate the point of view of the colored people, with respect to their political status, without believing that they can advance it by going into mass politics, by playing with political fire.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Rocky Mount, N. C., Telegram
Saturday, November 2, 1929

ACCEPTS RESPONSIBILITY FOR VIRGINIA DEPRIEST CIRCULAR

Former Member of Anti-Smith State Committee Says He Distributed Circulars

VIRGINIANS SHOULD KNOW

Richmond, Va., Nov. 2 (AP)—I. C. Trotman, of Suffolk, former member of the Anti-Smith state committee who resigned at the Roanoke convention, in a statement issued here last night, asserted it was he who has been circulating the "DePriest pamphlet" which in the last few days has claimed a considerable attention in the Virginia state campaign.

"I am a Democrat," Mr. Trotman said, "who has been circulating the so-called DePriest pamphlets over which the Republican machine boss, Mr. Henry W. Anderson has been making such a stir. He has asked who is doing it and I am answering him with no apologies."

An exchange of letters between Republican and Democratic leaders was prompted by the circular, which contained pictures of Oscar DePriet, Negro congressman, and his wife, together with excerpts from DePriest speeches.

The circular set forth that Mr. Anderson, the state Republican platform and Dr. William Mosely Brown, coalition candidate for governor, advocated repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

People Should Know

The circular also contained an account off the attendance of DePrist's wife at the White House. Anderson accused Democratic headquarters of issuing the pamphlet and later stated he had affidavits to prove his charge. The accusation was denied vigorously.

"I thought," Mr. Trotman said, "when I issued this pamphlet and I still think that the people of Virginia should know what the Negro congressman, Oscar DePriest, has said and done in Virginia and elsewhere since the opening of this campaign—campaign in which the election law that preserved Virginia's civilization from destruction are at stake. I think, too, that people of Virginia should know what DePriest looks like and what DePriest's wife looks like.

Trotman after stating that many Virginia papers would not publish the news dispatches he said were used in the "DePriest circular" because of fear that interracial disturbances might result, said that since "the national Republican machine has banned this black congressman from the Virginia Hustings, I think Virginians have the stomach to stand accurate reports of his actions and his speeches."

HERALD

Manchester, Conn

BAD MANNERS

It is some days since Representative Allgood of Alabama resigned from a committee of the House of Representatives because the single Negro member of the House, Oscar DePriest of Chicago, had been assigned to the same committee, yet we have seen nowhere any comment on his action insofar as it relates to the members of the committee other than himself and the Negro representative.

It seems to us that the performance of the Alabaman was peculiarly offensive and deserving of challenge on the part of his fellow committeemen.

Grant that the ethics of Alabama, which seem to demand that a white man must protect his social standing by refusing to submit to even casual contacts with the colored race save in the position of a superior, are the affair of Alabamans, there is still required of even an Alabaman, in political contacts at the national capital, a tacit acknowledgement of the equality of at least the white men with whom he associates. And the act of this Allgood person carried with it the altogether mistaken assumption that he is better than the other white members of the Enrolled Bills Committee.

The Alabaman, in refusing to serve with a Negro, distinctly implied that no self-respecting white man could serve on that commit-

Illinois.

DePriest Declares America Can Have No Democracy With Vote Unequalized

Congressman Tells Community Church Forum Haiti Has Right to Govern Self—Former Diplomat Minister Hits Iron Fist

"We cannot have a true democracy in America until the American vote is equalized," declared Oscar DePriest, Illinois Congressman, in an address Sunday evening at the forum of the Community Church, Thirty-fourth street and Park avenue.

The Chicago legislator spoke on "The Negro's Opportunities and Handicaps in America" to the inter-racial audience of 1,500. He reviewed the progress of the Negro in education and recounted the loyalty by black citizens in all the armed conflicts of the nation.

Mr. DePriest took occasion to commend the stand of President Hoover, who asked Congress last week for a commission of civilians to investigate conditions in Haiti.

That West Indian republic has the right to self-determination and should be taught the science of self-government so the U. S. can withdraw its forces in 1936, when the treaty of occupation expires, Congressman DePriest asserted. The speaker declared that he would favor one or two Negroes on the commission in order to make sure a sympathetic study is made. He further declared that the investigating body should be fearless enough to say who is right and who is wrong in the present situation in which martial law prevails.

In describing the handicaps of the Negro to the audience, Mr. DePriest declared that a vote for a member of Congress in South Carolina is worth ten times as much as one in New York. He was insistent in his demand that disfranchised and abused citizens learn their rights under the Constitution and demand them.

Referring to Congressman Allgood Democrat, of Alabama, who resigned from the enrolled bills committee Friday, because he objected to DePriest's presence on the body, the speaker waxed ironical.

"The gentleman who was afraid he would contaminate me should carry his prejudices to their logical conclusion and resign from Congress," he said.

In the discussion on Haiti and Negro advancement, which followed the address, Horace G. Knowles, white, former minister to Santo Domingo, and a student of West Indian affairs, rapped the iron fist methods of the marines in dealing with the Haitian peasants. The occupation is deliberately keeping the people from participation in the management of their country, he said.

The audience adopted a resolution similar to one sent by the Permanent Committee on International Co-operation of the Society of United American Countries to President Hoover at the time of the Haitian outbreak.

John Haynes Holmes, white, pastor of the church, who presided at the forum meeting, said in introducing Mr. DePriest:

"I like to think of him as the forerunner of many of his race who will sit in Congress and the Senate... Congress needs a whole lot of education and I believe Mr. DePriest is the man to do the educating."

Newspaper New York

11/18/29

tee. There were, however, several white men serving on the committee. The unescapable implication is that Allgood is of a superior clay to such white men. Either that, or that he is pretty much of a cad as well as a snob.

We waste no tears over Mr. DePriest and the insult to his race, for two reasons; first, because he seems to be quite able to take care of himself in such situations and secondly because, judging from some speeches he has made in the past, he is quite as mistakenly and intimely race conscious as the Alabama member. But we are frankly surprised that none of the white members of the Enrolled Bills Committee has, publicly at least, told Mr. Allgood where he gets off.

High Point, N. C. Enterprise
Saturday, December 14, 1929

CLARK AND HIS PLACE ON A COMMITTEE.

An Alabama congressman has resigned from a congressional committee because the negro, Oscar ~~DePriest~~, was appointed to the same committee. A North Carolinian, Congressman Clark, of the sixth district, rumored to be intending to follow the Alabaman's lead, denies it. He will remain on the committee "even though the republicans should fill their end of it with monkeys."

Mr. Clark is frank about his preference for white fellow members but he says 'Many distinguished men of the south have heretofore had to serve in legislatures and on committees thereof in order to preserve and safeguard things that we hold dear. I shall follow their example."

The congressman might have added that many distinguished men of the south now are serving on committees with negroes, not because they are forced to do so as once they were forced to serve in law-making bodies with them or abdicate, but because white men and negroes are associating themselves here and there throughout the south on committees that are interested in the civic health of Dixie.

The negroes in this country number ten millions or more. Most of them are concentrated in the south. Their well-being is essential to the well-being of the southern states, and of the nation as a whole. The paternalism of slavery under which the negro was protected to an extent not solely because he was human and not solely because he was property but for both reasons, was not without its value to the colored people newly extracted from Africa. Under modern conditions, the problems of the colored people require the sympathetic cooperation of white people of the better sort. An intelligent minority of whites, at least realize the importance of establishing and maintaining the right sort of contact through which those problems may be treated. Wherefore conferences of colored men and white men regularly are part of southern experience.

N. K. McGill Named to High State Post

(Photo on Picture Page)

A signal honor was paid Nathan K. McGill, attorney and secretary of the Robert S. Abbott Publishing company, recently when he was appointed assistant attorney general of Illinois. He is the only member of our Race holding such an office. Defender

In appointing Attorney McGill to his new post, Attorney General Oscar E. Carlson said: "Recognizing your ability as a lawyer and the high character of your standing, I should like very much, if it were possible, to have you take this place in my office." Chicago, Ill

Friends Congratulate Him

The new assistant attorney general has been busy this week accepting congratulations from his many friends. 12/14/29

Attorney McGill's recent appointment was not the first signal honor paid him. His first public office was that of assistant states attorney by Judge Robert E. Crowe, then state's attorney of Cook county. He was appointed to this post April 21, 1925. Attorney McGill resigned this office in 1926.

He was later appointed one of the attorneys for the Cook county forest preserve. This appointment was secured through the friendship of former State's Attorney Robert E. Crowe.

Graduate of Boston U.

The new assistant attorney general is well known in Chicago, Florida and throughout the east. He is a graduate of Boston university, Boston, Mass., and has made a splendid record as a lawyer.

Although he declined in each instance, Attorney McGill was urged by friends to enter the race as alderman of the Fourth ward. Leading newspapers indorsed him as a municipal court judge and this year he was mentioned favorably for the circuit court bench.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST

DEC 19 1929

DE PRIEST IN DEBUT APPEALS FOR RACE

Legislator's House Address Is First Formal Speech by Negro Since 1901.

PRAISES ACTION IN HAITI

In the first formal speech that a Negro had delivered in the halls of Congress in 28 years, Representative Oscar DePriest (Republican), of Illinois, yesterday made an impassioned plea for better treatment of the "black people of America," as well as those of Haiti.

Representative DePriest, tall and white-haired, arose to speake in favor of the resolution creating a commission of seven to study conditions in turbulent Haiti. Shortly afterward the resolution was adopted and sent to the Senate.

Word that DePriest was on his feet spread through the Capitol, and the chamber and the galleries filled rapidly. When he had concluded his remarks the Republicans burst into applause, but the Democrats remained unmoved.

DePriest took several jabs at Southern Democrats for the treatment accorded Negroes below the Mason-Dixon line, and then he congratulated them for taking such an interest in the black people of Haiti.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

"I wish to God," he said, "that they were equally solicitous for the welfare of the black people of America."

In the members' gallery while he spoke were De Priest's wife, Mrs. Garnet Wilkinson, wife of the assistant superintendent in charge of Washington's colored schools, and Morris Lewis, De Priest's secretary.

De Priest, the first Negro to occupy a seat in Congress since the time of Representative White (Republican), of North Carolina, who left the House in 1901, chose to make his speech from the well in front of Speaker Longworth's dais. He spoke extemporaneously and in a voice, which, though plain to some, made others strain to hear.

At the outset, De Priest said he was pleased by the suggestion of Representative Fish (Republican), of New York, that one or two members of the commission to be sent to Haiti be selected from the Negro race. At the same time, he said, he was not surprised that certain members objected to this plan.

"The Haitian people," he said, "consist of about two and a half million people and about 125,000 or 130,000 belong to the educated class, and what the people of America wish is that the opinion of the great mass of the common people be ascertained so that the President can more correctly carry out the program of America in wishing to help these people become capable of self government.

Cites U. S. Negro Rights.

"I appreciate also the great work that has been accomplished since we have occupied the country since the year 1915, along general improvements in every respect, and I am very glad to see the gentlemen on the minority side of this House so very solicitous about the conditions of the black people of Haiti.

"I wish to God they were equally solicitous about the black people of America. We in America would like in some of the States of this country to have the right of self-determination also.

"The people of Haiti should have the right of self-determination under the broad principles laid down by our Constitution and under the theory adopted during or about the time of the settlement of the World War when every group of people in the world, it was stated, should have the right of self-determination.

"Should Apply to All."

"This should apply to Haiti and also to every other class of people that God's sun shines on, and I am glad to see the gentlemen on the minority side of the House converted to the right way of thinking for once in their lives, because I appreciate the condition of the black Americans where they are denied the right of self-determination in almost every State south of the Mason and Dixon line, and I congratulate the gentlemen for starting in right in Haiti and conceding the common people the right of self-determination, and hope it will spread to every State in America and that we will all enjoy the same rights and privileges.

DePriest declraed that Herbert Hoover was one of the best qualified Presidents this country has ever had, and his words brought applause from the Republican side of the chamber.

He expressed the hope that President Hoover would select an outstanding Negro to serve on the Haitian commission.

"I know of nothing," he continued, "that will instill more confidence in these black people down there than for them to know that they have one at least who can sympathize with them through bonds and ties of blood and kin."

Porter Resolution Adopted.

The Porter resolution authorizing creation of the commission was adopted without a record vote after a lively debate. The opposition was led by Representative Huddleston (Democrat), of Alabama, who charged that Haiti was being exploited by American interests.

When Representative Snell (Republican), New York, declared that, inasmuch as President Hoover had asked for the commission, Congress ought to give it to him. Minority Leader Garner sarcastically replied that if Congress is going to create all the commissions the President wants, it might as well appoint them all and then go home.

When Representative Fish suggested that a Negro or two be appointed to the commission, Representative Moore (Democrat), of Virginia, accused him of injecting the race issue into the debate.

The Senate is not expected to take up the resolution until after the Christmas recess.

Word was received in Washington yesterday that the 500 Marines who started to Haiti but who were halted at Guantanamo Bay by special orders when disturbances there ceased, will return to the United States at once, reaching their home stations by next Monday. They will return on the aircraft carrier Wright.

CONG. DEPRIEST DENIED PLACE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COMMITTEE

Albany, Ga. Herald
Wednesday, December 18, 1929

Negro Congressman Makes His First Speech in House

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 (AP).—Oscar DePriest, the Negro Republican Representative from Illinois, made his first regular speech in the House today, in support of President Hoover's request for a commission to study the situation in Haiti.

He gained the floor after several Southern Democrats had expressed opposition to American policies in the island republic and after Representative Moore, of Virginia, had accused Representative Fish, Republican, of New York, of having injected the race question into the issue. Fish had suggested that some member of the commission be a Negro.

Congress, DePriest said, should aid the Chief Executive in obtaining the information he wanted. He congratulated the President on his step to solve the problem, and said Hoover was the best qualified President the nation had ever had.

The Illinois Negro's speech was applauded in the Republican section, but there was none from the Democratic side.

Representative Garner, the Democratic leader, contended that if all the commissions the President desired were to be created "we might as well appoint them and go home."

(By J. A. G. LuValle)

The House of Representatives completed its committee assignments this week and buried Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, in his assignment to three committees, one is the Enrolled Bills Committee, another is the Committee on Indian Affairs, and the Committee on Invalid Pensions. 12/13/29

Mr. DePriest desired to be placed on the Civil Service Committee and a number of Civic Associations asked that he be placed on the District Committee of the House. Washington

The Committee on Indian Affairs is the most important of the three committees, it may prove very important assignment for the militant Congressman from Illinois, if he would interest himself in the appointment of guardians over Negro natives of the old Indian Territory, now Eastern Oklahoma. White men are appointed guardians over all the Negro minors who have oil land and other property. They not only get a percentage on all money passing thru their hands, but woefully mismange and rob these innocent minors of both land and money and other property. The appointment of Mr DePriest to this committee may prove a "bee in the bonnet" for a number of white guardians of Negro minors in Oklahoma.

Political - 1929

Office Holding -

Illinois.

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
9/30/29

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DE PRIEST

As predicted by the Pittsburgh Courier months ago, Oscar De Priest was seated on the floor of the United States Congress Monday without a dissenting voice, his record clean of all charges brought by enemies since his election in Chicago. Photo shows the new congressman at his desk in the House Building immediately after he had been sworn in as representative from the First Congressional District, State of Illinois

Allgood Refuses To Serve With Oscar DePriest

Alabaman Resigns From Committee To Which Negro Is Named

Clark May Follow

North Carolina Member Expected To Quit

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—(AP)—Because of the assignment of Representative Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican from Illinois, to the enrolled bills committee Representative Allgood, (D), Alabama resigned today from the committee.

The House accepted the resignation when it was presented by Speaker Longworth.

Montgomery

Explaining his action, Allgood said: "The enrolled bills committee is an honorary committee. I cannot serve my district on it and now that the Republican from Chicago has been added to it I do not desire the honor."

Clar

DePriest, who also is a native of Alabama, had left for Chicago before Allgood's announcement. He was placed on the committee by the Republican committee on committees and the assignment was approved by the House yesterday.

Advertiser

Allgood, who has served on the committee several years, said that as soon as he learned of DePriest's assignment he "concluded that I did not desire the honor any longer."

12/14/29

DePriest also has been assigned to the Indian affairs and invalid pensions committee.

Retirement from this committee leaves the Gadsden man a member of the committee on war claims of which he is the ranking Democrat and of the committee on irrigation and reclamation. Representative J. B. Clark, of North Carolina, also is a member of a committee to which DePriest is assigned and it was said tonight he likewise will resign from that committee.

OSCAR DE PRIEST MAKES HIS MAIDEN SPEECH IN HOUSE

Constitution

12/19/29

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—(United News.)—The house gave attention to the address of a negro today for the first time in 28 years when Representative Oscar DePriest, republican, Illinois, made his debut as the congressional spokesman of the black race.

Coosa Co.

In a five-minute prepared address, the first he has made since coming to congress last spring, DePriest urged adoption of a resolution authorizing President Hoover to appoint a commission to investigate conditions and determine future American policy in the negro republic of Haiti. The measure was later passed without a record vote.

Members streamed out of the cloak rooms as DePriest started his speech and before he had concluded attendance on the floor was larger than it has been at almost any time since the regular session started. DePriest's wife looked on from the front row of the members' gallery. Some of the negro's remarks were applauded on the republican side of the chamber but the democrats remained silent. Both sides were attentive.

"There have been so many contradictory statements on both sides of the house, it does appear to me that we should all vote to appoint this commission," DePriest began, speaking in a low but easily audible tone. "Most members of the house are not familiar with conditions in Haiti, like myself, and we all want enlightenment from a commission that will make an impartial investigation."

Raleigh, N. C. News and Observer
Friday, December 13, 1929

CLARK AND DEPRIEST ON SAME COMMITTEE

News and Observer Bureau.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Congressman J. Bayard Clark, of the Sixth North Carolina District is the only Southern member of the House to draw assignment to a committee on which Oscar DePriest, Chicago Negro Congressman, was assigned by the Republicans.

Congressman Clark is the only Democrat placed on the committee on enrolled bills on which there are four Republicans. He has been at his home in Fayetteville and in his district for several days, being one of the guests of honor at the Wilmington bridge celebration and does not yet known of his assignment to a committee of which DePriest is a member.

The Chicago Negro was also placed on the committee of invalid pensions and on Indian affairs, but Northern and border Democrats were assigned to these committees.

NEW YORK HERALD

DEC 15 1929

De Priest Answers Algood

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (AP).—"Who cares?" This was the reply of Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illinois, today when he was informed that Representative Algood, of Alabama, had resigned from the honorary enrolled bills committee because a place was given to De Priest.

Fayetteville, N. C. Observer
Saturday, December 14, 1929

DEPRIEST DOESN'T WORRY J. B. CLARK

J. Bayard Clark, congressman from the sixth North Carolina district, will not resign his assignment on the committee of enrolled bills because of the fact that Oscar De Priest, Chicago negro congressman, is on that committee, he declared last night. Representative Miles C. Allgood, of Alabama, resigned an assignment yesterday because of De Priest and it was rumored that Mr. Clark would likewise.

Mr. Clark made the following statement in regards to the matter last night.

"I am the only democrat on the committee on enrolled bills. I dislike to serve there with a negro but shall not abdicate my official duties simply because the republicans have put a negro on the committee. Many distinguished men of the South have heretofore had to serve in legislatures and on committees thereof with negroes in order to preserve and safeguard things that we hold dear. I will serve on this committee as directed by the democratic caucus and will be found there doing my best for the party and our people even though the republicans should fill their end of it with monkeys."

CHICAGO, ILL
HERALD-EXAMINER

DEC 15 1929

DE PRIEST CALLS ALLGOOD BIGOT

Resignation of Representative Allgood of Alabama from the House committee on enrolling bills because Representative Oscar De Priest, Illinois' colored representative, had been assigned to it, drew a rebuke here yesterday from Congressman De Priest.

"The congressional committee has been improved considerably by my colleague's action," he told the Re-

publican county central committee. "My only regret is that he did not see fit to withdraw from Congress and thereby reduce the amount of bigoted prejudice manifested by a small handful of representatives." Representative DePriest returned from Washington to attend the reorganization meeting of the Republican county central committee. He went back to Washington late the afternoon.

HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C.

DEC 14 1929

De Priest Put On Committee; Allgood Quits

Alabama Representative Frankly Gives That as Reason

By Universal Service

Assignment of Oscar De Priest, negro Representative from Illinois, to the House Committee on Enrolled Bills led yesterday to the resignation from that committee of Representative Miles C. Allgood (D.), of Alabama.

REP. ALLGOOD

Allgood's resignation, filed with Speaker Longworth, was presented to the House by the Speaker and promptly accepted.

It was reported that Representative J Bayard Clark (D.), of North Carolina, who last week was assigned to this committee will follow Allgood's example and tender his resignation. Clark is not now in Washington.

Selection of a successor to Allgood, and to Clark if he also rejects the assignment, will rest with the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who act as the Democratic Committee on Committees.

Allgood, in explaining his resignation, openly stated that it was prompted solely by the fact that De Priest had been placed on the committee.

HERALD
WASHINGTON, D. C

DEC 15 1929

HOUSE MEMBER TO RETAIN POST WITH DE PRIEST

Clark, of North Carolina, To Hold Board Despite Presence of Chicago Colleague

Representative J. Bayard Clark of North Carolina will not resign from the House Committee on Enrolled Bills because of the assignment to the committee of Oscar De Priest, negro representative from Illinois.

Representative Miles C. Allgood of Alabama on Friday announced he would not serve on the committee, explaining that his resignation was prompted solely by the fact that DePriest is a member.

In a telegram from his home yesterday, Representative Clark said that he would abide by the decision of the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who act as the Democratic committee on committees, adding that he "will not resign nor neglect my duties because of the presence of DePriest."

De Priest Urges Allgood To Resign From Congress

CHICAGO, Dec. 14 (I.N.S.).—

"If Representative Allgood of Alabama resigned from the Enrolled Bills Committee because I was appointed to it, why doesn't he resign from the House of Representatives?

"His resignation would improve the tone of Congress, as his attitude has been very ungentlemanly."

This was the comment here today of Representative Oscar De Priest in regard to Representative Allgood's resignation from a committee to which the Chicagoan had been appointed. De Priest arrived in Chicago today to aid in a Republican meeting. He returned to Washington late this

ENTERPRISE

High Point, N. C.

14

CLARK AND HIS PLACE ON A COMMITTEE.

An Alabama congressman has resigned from a congressional committee because the negro, Oscar DePriest, was appointed to the same committee. A North Carolinian, Congressman Clark, of the sixth district, rumored to be intending to follow the Alabaman's lead, denies it. He will remain on the committee "even though the republicans should fill their end of it with monkeys."

Mr. Clark is frank about his preference for white fellow members but he says: "Many distinguished men of the south have heretofore had to serve in legislatures and on committees thereof in order to preserve and safeguard things that we hold dear. I shall follow their example."

The congressman might have added that many distinguished men of the south now are serving on committees with negroes, not because they are forced to do so as once they were forced to serve in law-making bodies with them or abdicate, but because white men and negroes are associating themselves here and there throughout the south on committees that are interested in the civic health of Dixie.

The negroes in this country number ten millions or more. Most of them are concentrated in the south. Their well being is essential to the well-being of the southern states, and of the nation as a whole. The paternalism of slavery under which the negro was protected to an extent not solely because he was human and not solely because he was property but for both reasons, was not without its value to the colored people newly extracted from Africa. Under modern conditions, the problems of the colored people require the sympathetic cooperation of white people of the better sort. An intelligent minority of whites, at least realize the importance of establishing and maintaining the right sort of contacts through which those problems may be treated. Wherefore conferences of colored men and white men regularly are part of southern experience.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
TIMES-UNION

DEC 21 1929

Raises Race Issue

When Representative De Priest of Chicago spoke in defense of the Haiti commission resolution on Wednesday, it was his first speech in the House and the first to be made there by a Negro in 28 years. He spoke not only in defense of the resolution, but also in defense of his race.

This is the first time Congressman De Priest has been in the public prints on the race question since last July. At that time the House and Senate were aroused by Mrs. Hoover's perfunctory invitation to Congressman De Priest's wife to attend a White House tea. The Southern states and press of that section were lambasting the Hoovers. The Negro Representative said: "These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudice and help themselves politically."

On Wednesday, Representative Huddleston of Alabama, speaking on the Haiti resolution, said in part: " . . . The whites and Negroes of the South understand each other, they trust each other, they love each other, demagogues to the contrary notwithstanding." Representative De Priest's reply was characteristic: ". . . I am glad to see the gentleman on the minority side of the House converted to the right way of thinking for once in his life, because I appreciate the condition of the black Americans where they are denied the right of self-determination in almost every state south of the Mason and Dixon line."

In defending his race, however, Congressman De Priest evidently aimed principally at discrediting the Alabaman's claim of a high regard for the Negro. Congressman De Priest is in a position few of his race have enjoyed. It offers advantages for furthering the interests of his people which no other position can offer. But Congressman De Priest seems to work harder at putting himself "across" in Washington than in helping his race. And that apparently ingrained bitter streak which crops up from time to time detracts much from the progress he has made.

Political - 1929 Illinois.

Office Holding

CRITICISING A CONGRESSMAN.

Representative Oscar DePriest of the First Illinois district has become the target for considerable criticism, both in the white dailies and the Negro weeklies, because of his recent speeches. The new Congressman has made many speeches since he came to Washington, most of them being delivered before racial organizations in various of the big cities, including New York, Philadelphia, Cleveland, St. Louis, and many other places where the people were naturally anxious to see and hear the first colored Congressman elected from a Northern state. In satisfying this legitimate curiosity, Mr. DePriest has had to do much traveling and considerable talking.

It has often been assumed that the average Congressman has the gift of talking much and saying but little. This has not been the case with the gentleman from Illinois, although it has occasioned not a little astonishment among those who have followed his speeches from one section to another, how a man who talked so much could keep from making bad breaks. But, according to his critics, those breaks have been made. The occasion complained of specifically, was at a meeting in a Baptist church in Chicago, when it was charged in the headlines of the New York Times that Mr. DePriest "Calls on Negroes to Form Own Party." A Chicago daily put it this way: "DePriest Seeks Negro Party to Advance Race."

Even the New York World, with its habitual fairness on the race question, could not help wondering editorially, whether Mr. DePriest "was well advised the other day when he called on members of his race to form a political party of their own and attempt to capture one hundred Congressional seats in districts where they are in the majority." The editor of the World further thought that Mr. DePriest "is sacrificing all his advantages when he makes such an inflammatory appeal at this time. Its inevitable result will be to alarm the enemies of the Negro, set them talking about Reconstruction days and such things, give them the ammunition that they have recently lacked."

A close reading of the various accounts of what Mr. DePriest said in this speech, fails to give any quotation, to show that he actually counselled the formation of a Negro party, although that is the conclusion arrived at by the reporters who wrote up the meeting. What Mr. DePriest seemingly was driving at was to stir his listeners from a state of political inactivity by organizing themselves, so that they make their votes count by electing Congressmen and other officials. As he was quoted in the Chicago paper, he said:

> "I've come here for the purpose of finding fault with you. You are backward. You are unaccomplished politically; and you haven't organized yourselves. In this Twenty-first senatorial district you ought to begin your getting together by appointing a committee of three to start the ball rolling. Then find one person in each block of the district who can get ten more in that block to help them. Organize this group and you'll find each member can find one or more in the same block who will help."
>
> "Your politicians here may not like that," the congressman continued, "but what do you care?"

We are inclined to think that the meaning of Mr. DePriest's exhortation for organization has been misinterpreted. He is too much of a machine politician to indorse any such impracticable scheme as a Negro party, run along lines that might have been borrowed from Marcus Garvey. Unless a sudden change has come over the astute Chicago district leader, who has been one of the solid props of the Thompson machine, he does not contemplate anything more serious than to organize the fellow members of his race, so that they may make their votes count for the support of Republican candidates.

As a Chicago critic of the new Congressman said, "it would be a very disastrous thing for our people to attemp to jimcrow themselves into a Negro party." That may be true, but the part of wisdom would be for our voters to organize along such lines as would enable them to ally themselves with the party or candidate that would best serve their interests.

NEWS-SENTINEL
FT. WAYNE, IND.

AUG 3 1929

Negro Congressman Sa Social Equality Is Myth

Oscar De Priest, Representative of First Illinois District, Declares Negroes are Primarily Interested in Constitutional Rights—Says All Amendments Should Be Enforced or Repealed.

"Negroes don't give a continental about social equality; what they want is constitutional equality; what good does it do me to eat with a Caucasian, unless he pays the bill?"

This was the statement of Congressman Oscar De Priest, colored, representative of First Illinois district, whose wife's acceptance of an invitation to a white house tea recently was the cause of much comment in the press of the nation. The statement was made in an interview here Friday.

"Social life is a matter that is up to the individual. It's a personal matter, and social equality, even among the whites, is a myth in America anyway," the congressman declared.

"I'm making a tour of the midwest in the interest of law enforcement. I'm very much interested in having the people understand and enforce the Constitution. I had 20,000 copies of it printed at my own expense which I am distributing among negro leaders. When the negroes thoroughly understand the Constitution they will be able to defend their own rights under it. Fifty per cent of the whites in America don't understand the Constitution either. They've never read it intelligently," he said.

Referring to the southern states Congressman DePriest declared they should either be forced to give the negro his constitutional right to vote or their proportional representation in congress should be cut.

"Do you know what the Fourteenth amendment provides? Let me review it for you. The first section makes the negro a citizen and gives him the right to vote and the second section provides that any state which deprives a portion of its citizens of their right to vote shall have its representation in congress proportionately reduced.

"We never can have a true democracy as long as one man's vote in a southern state is worth five times as much as one man's vote in a northern state," De Priest declared, "the difference is too great."

All these amendments should be strictly enforced and if any parts of them are obnoxious they should be amended and repealed. But the only way to repeal a law is to thoroughly enforce it first," he declared.

When asked whether he would make the same statement about prohibition, the congressman said, "The same thing is true of the prohibition law. It will never be repealed until it is thoroughly enforced. But I'm in favor of repealing it.

"I'll never vote one dollar to enforce the Eighteenth amendment until money is voted to enforce all the other amendments. It's more important to give a man his right to vote than to try to keep him from drinking," he declared.

NEGROES AT THE WHITE HOUSE

The entertainment of the wife of Congressman De Priest by Mrs. Hoover has raised a tremendous furor, and has been treated by the democratic politicians as a straw at which a drowning man may clutch.

As a matter of fact, entertaining negroes at the White House is nothing new. Of course we do not refer to public receptions, where any American citizen has the right to shake hands with the Chief Executive and assist in the process of putting his hand out of joint—a silly custom—but to special invitations extended to special negroes on special occasions.

The Associated Press has recently published an officeial list, issued from the White House. This list appeared in the Lynchburg News.

It naturally divides itself into two distinct groups; first, negroes holding an official position and being entertained for that reason; second, negroes who were merely private ci tizens, but were entertained because they were prominent citizens.

The first class contain the names and offcial positions of the following negroes:

1886— President Cleveland entertained the minister to Haiti, (name not stated but a diplomat).

1903—John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds District of Columbia, and wife, were entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt. This may be called an official entertainment though the recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia is a mere local official.

1904—Judson W. Lyons (registrar of the treasury) and wife, were entertained by President Roosevelt. The registrar of the treasury is a high government oficial, ranking next to the assistant secretary.

1878—Frederick Douglas, marshall of the District of Columbia, was entertained at the White House by President Hayes; another local District of Columbia oficial.

1885—Frederi ck Douglas dined with President Cleveland. We think Douglas was at that time recorder of deeds in the District of Columbia, but cannot be certain.

1870—Senator B. K. Bruce, of Mississippi, was entertained by President Grant.

President Coolidge entertained the president of Haiti when he was here in attendance at the eucharistic conference, and President Coolidge also entertained President Borneo of Haiti at a diplomatic reception.

1929—Mrs. Hoover, the presidents's wife, entertained the wife of Congressman De Priest at a White House tea.

Here are nine instances of entertaining officials ai with the exception of Dancy, Lyons and Douglas, the entertainment was almost obligatory, on account of the oficial position of the negro entertained.

Dancy, Lyons and Douglas held official positions, but might have been omitted.

Entertainment Having No Official Position

1864—Pre sident Lincoln entertained Frederick Douglas who then had no oficial position, and at Lincoln's second inaugural reception in 1865 the president was especially marked in his attention to Douglas.

Howard University is a negro university in Washington and in 1878 President Patton of the University, rather a noted negrophile in his day and a cousin of President Hayes, entertained the latter, when he met John M. Langston, who was afterwards appointed misister to Haiti.

Als o in 1878 Frederick Douglas was entertained by President Hayes at the White House. Douglas was rather an outstanding and quite a sensible negro, though he did marry a white woman.

In 1871, President Grant entertained P. B. S. Pinchback.

Pinchback was the worst type of reconstruction negro, and had been turned out of office shortly before, when the whites obtained control of the State of Louisiana, of which Pinchback had been reconstruction governor.

Pinchback was afterwards famous or infamous in the Hayes-Tilden "countout" game in 1876.

We shall mention him later in this article.

1912—Colonel Roosevelt entertained at his Oyster Bay home as an over night guest, Willim H. Hayes, former assistant attorney general. Colonel Roosevelt was not then president. The Colonel was somewhat noted for his bias infavor ofthenegror ace.

1903—President Roosevelt entertained Dr. Booker T Washingt on at the White House. This made a tremendous sensation at the time.

It therefore seems that four negroes not holding oficial position, have been entertained at the White House since the Civil War, and that one (Frederick Douglas) was treated with especial consideration when he attended the inaugural reception of President Lincoln; in addition, President Hayes called on his cousin, the president of a negro university, and madetheacp uaintance of Langston, a negro, whom he afterwards appointed minister to Haiti, a position naturally belonging to an able negro.

It also appears that Colonel Roosevelt, then a private citizen, entertained a negro at his private residence.

Some Generalizations

It would appear that about two-thirds of this entertaining took place in the case of officials like the president of Haiti, a friendly sister republic, or a United States Senator. It also appears that President Cleveland, democrat of democrats, an enemy of Tammany, twice entertained a negro at the White House.

It would also appear that with two exceptions, the negroes entertained were modest, self-respecting and honorable men: a credit to their race and to their country

DEPRIEST WANTS WIFE RECOGNIZED

Salina, Kan., Oct. 11.—Congressman Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Illinois, in an address here tonight reiterated his stand on the right of Mrs. Depriest to move in Washington society the same as any other congressman. DePriest resided here more than forty years ago. A large crowd, more than half of whom were white, turned out to hear him.

"I propose to exercise every right enjoyed by every other congressman," he said. "I will go any place I see fit to go, and where any other congressman goes from the barber shop on up, there will I go, too."

Speaking of proposer new lines in his district at home, the negro representative said: "If I am not sent back to congress some other black man will be and they might as well get used to it. We won't bite and the color won't rub off"

Congressman DePriest denounced separate educational facilities for white and black persons, declaring it created an inferiority complex among his people.

Establishment of a minimum pension of $100 monthly for all veterans of the Civil and Mexican wars was advocated by the representative.

Barbershops And Washrooms

I may go to Congress for only one term, but in that term I'll be a congressman. The other congressmen go to the congressional barbershop and I'll go there, too. They go to the congressional washroom, and so do I."

The foregoing is an excerpt from a speech delivered Sunday by Oscar de Priest, representative from Chicago, before a colored audience in his own city. The burden of his utterance was that negroes should organize a political party of their own. Then, acting as the balance of power in many places, they could elect to Congress men who would be responsive to their will. Then, they would be in a position to be represented by congressmen of their own color. And then these representatives could use the same barbershops and washrooms formerly reserved for their white confreres.

This is, of course, a reductio ad absurdum, but it is illustrative of the folly shown by so many minority groups, eager to have their place in the sun, and yet exaggerating petty and inconsequential things in their headlong haste to get rid of the signs of inferiority. If De Priest were anything save a blatherskite, he would not try to give additional momentum to the all-too-common tendency of a people placed as his is to mistake the shadow for the substance.

The Age-Herald hopes that De Priest will get all the pleasure he can out of patronizing House barbers and lavatories. But how that helps his race "to assert their rights" is not clear to this paper. It may, however, be the solution of the negro problem. What three amendments to the federal constitution have not accomplished, De Priest's use of the basement privileges of the capitol may bring about after all. What Booker Washington's doctrine of economic and industrial self-help and self-dependence could not effect, De Priest's formula may body forth. Stranger things have happened, one of them being that a man of De Priest's caliber should by the accident of Mayor "Bill" Thompson's favor come to regard himself as the spokesman of negro aspirations.

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Reactions From Hoover's Breaking Down Of Color Line To Be Many

By RUSSELL KENT
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Indications are that repercussions of the breaking down of the color line at the White House through inclusion of the wife of De Priest, negro congressman from Chicago, on the list of guests at a small tea given by Mrs. Hoover, last Wednesday will be many and rapid.

Thus far, however, it is said, the wife of the Illinois member has not applied for enrollment in the exclusive Congressional Club, whose handsome club house is open to the wives and other ladies of the households of members of Congress and federal officials in Washington. What will happen if this application is received is troubling some of the members. A move was made in this club last January to amend the by-laws to permit membership voting on applications for admission and it was charged at that time that the amendment was offered in anticipation of the coming to Washington of the De Priests. This charge was sufficient to cause withdrawal of the amendment because it might cause political trouble for the husbands of some of the ladies involved. Under present rules applications for membership are acted upon only by the board of directors.

DePriest, it was learned Saturday, no longer has a white secretary at his office in the House office building. When he came here in early March, he installed Norris Lewis, a negro, as his secretary. Within a few weeks, however Timothy Delehanty, a white man who had a minor political job in Chicago as part of the Thompson Republican machine of that metropolis, arrived in Washington to work in DePriest's office. It developed upon inquiry Saturday, however, that Delehanty has been gone for two weeks and that the office is in charge of Lewis and another negro.

Up to this time there has been no issue raised regarding De Priest's membership in the House with 434 white representatives. He has been treated casually by all members and his presence has been accepted as a cold matter of fact. True, several Southern members moved their offices from first floor corridor of the House office building where De Priest is located but this transfer was made before his arrival.

Also on one occasion three weeks ago, a number of members left the House restaurant in the capitol building when DePriest entered and occupied a table with several negro friends as guests. On only one occasion has DePriest entered into a debate where the question of race was involved and that came early this week when he challenged Representative Crampton, Republican, Michigan, who was in charge of a bill authorizing an appropriation for a school in an Indiana section because the bill read that the school should be open to Indian and white children. DePriest inquired why negro children were not mentioned. Crampton replied with considerable show of feeling that there are no negroes in that section of the country and pointed out that he Crampton had been a leader as member of the appropriations committee in securing funds for Howard University, a negro school in the national capital.

De Priest was not present two weeks ago when the House had up the Tinkham amendment to the apportionment bill designed to reduce Southern representation in Congress and in the electoral college for restrictions upon voting by negroes. He explained, it is said, that he had been called to Chicago on business and that if he had been here he would have supported the Tinkham amendment. Negro weekly newspapers which were received in Washington Saturday severely criticised De Priest for not being on the job in Washington when the Tinkham amendment was up. One of these newspapers, published in Baltimore, also gives great display to the visit paid by De Priest's wife to the White House, printing with the story a large picture to indicate where the tea was held.

CONDEMN MRS. HOOVER

AUSTIN, TEX., June 15.—(AP)—The Texas Senate was on record today as condemning by resolution Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the president, for entertaining Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of a negro member of Congress from Illinois at a White House tea last Wednesday.

Miss Margie E. Neal, Democrat, only woman member of the upper house of the Texas legislature, introduced the resolution which was adopted with only two dissenting votes.

The Neal resolution was accepted instead of one offered by Senator T. J. Holbrook which was aimed at both Mrs. Hoover and the Texas Democrats who supported Mr. Hoover at the election last Fall. The resolution adopted did not condemn the Hoover supporters but pointed out that in the campaign they were warned of the danger of racial equality recognition at national capital through the election of the Republican candidate."

Texas went into the Republican column last year for the first time since the Civil War.

The resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover said "social recognition of a member of the negro race accorded by women whose official and social positions are unsurpassed is fraught with the greatest consequences conceivable to amicable relations of the two races."

People of the South, especially Texas, never have condoned such action, the resolution said, and such recognition of De Priest's wife was described as "calculated to greatly disturb relations, widen the breach between negroes and the white race and cause untold bloodshed."

"Bowing our heads in shame and regret," the resolution continued, "we express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, condemnation and regret at the conduct of the White House mistress and her associates."

NEGRESS' INVITATION FLAYED BY TEXANS

Senate Condemns Action of Mrs. Hoover in Entertaining Woman.

Austin, Texas, June 14.—(AP)—Entertainment by Mrs. Herbert Hoover at tea of the wife of Oscar De Priest, the Illinois congressman, drew criticism today in the Texas senate from Senator T. J. Holbrook of Galveston. He offered a resolution congratulating so-called Hoover democrats of the state on "this most brilliant social function of the season."

The tea, Senator Holbrook declared, "marks an epoch in the march of republican prosperity matched only by the president's farm relief proposal."

The resolution met opposition from Senator Thomas P. Love, of Dallas, leader of Hoover democrat forces, who asked that it be referred to the committee on federal relations, of which he is chairman. Defeated, Love took the floor to oppose Holbrook's move with the declaration that it sneered at attempts of the president to put through the farm relief legislation. The resolution was passed, 26 to 2.

Miss Margie Neal, of Carthage, only woman member of the senate, said she condemned the entertainment at which De Priest's wife was present but favored delay until another resolution, more serious in its language, could be drafted.

ATLANTA INDEPENDENT DESCRIBES TEA.

The Atlanta Independent, local paper edited by Ben Davis, former republican national committeeman for Georgia, prints the following account of the attendance at the White House tea by the wife of DePriest:

"Mrs. Oscar DePriest was a guest at the White House on the afternoon of June 12, when Mrs. Hoover entertained at one of a series of teas in honor of the wives and relatives of the congressional group.

"Mrs. DePriest wore a charming afternoon ensemble of the loveliest pale blue georgette. The simplicity of the costume was relieved only by a beautiful rhinestone buckle on the left side of the finely pleated skirt. A coat, the shortest of jackets, completed the costume.

"She wore a large hat of rose-gray hair braid, trimmed with a cluster of handcut dove-ray velvet leaves and a velvet rose placed modishly on the underbrim, framed her face becomingly. She carried a lovely bag which matched her hat, rose-gray watersnake slippers and a large pointed fox scarf.

"Mrs. DePriest was graciously received, both by Mrs. Hoover and the ladies of the cabinet, who, as usual, assisted in entertaining.

"The invitation to tea was delivered to Mrs. DePriest by messenger last Wednesday. It was engraved on a heavy vellum card, carrying the White House insignia, and read:

"Mrs. Hoover
requests the pleasure of the company
of
Mrs. DePriest
on Wednesday afternoon,
June 12,
at 4 o'clock."

VIRGINIA HOOVERITE RETURNS TO DEMOCRATS.

Harrisonburg, Va., June 14.—(AP)—George N. Conrad, former state senator, and chairman of the committee of ten that called the anti-Smith conference at Lynchburg on February 5, announced tonight that he had withdrawn from the committee and would not attend the convention to be held at Roanoke, June 18. Mr. Conrad said he would support G. Walter Mapp, one of the three candidates for the democratic nomination for governor, if Mr. Mapp should be victorious in the August primary.

Mr Conrad said that while he agreed with much that Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, said in his letter advising anti-Smith democrats to stay out of the democratic primary, he did not deem it wise for the anti-Smith forces to nominate a third ticket for state offices. He said that he did not desire to be committed in any way by attending the Roanoke convention to support the anti-Smith nominees.

In the 1928 campaign conducted by the anti-Smith democrats against the national democratic ticket Mr. Conrad was a leading figure in the Shenandoah valley section. He continued active in the organization this spring, serving on the committee of ten that called the conference at Lynchburg which in turn issued the call for a state anti-Smith convention.

Mrs. West Says League Regrets The White House Inciden

"The League regrets beyond measure that such an incident has occurred, as we feel that it will bring trouble to the South and make harder the problem between the races."

This statement was made yesterday by Mrs. Mabel Jones West, of Birmingham, president of the Alabama Woman's League for White Supremacy, following a meeting of state officers of the League with officers of the Montgomery Division of the organization, at which the recent action of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President, in having to tea at the White House the wife of Oscar DePriest, Illinois negro congressman, was discussed.

Meeting at which the discussion took place convened at 9 o'clock in the morning and continued for some time. Other matters were taken up during the session, but the White House tea incident was the principal subject considered.

Tom Heflin Is Upset Because 'First Lady' Entertained Negres

By RUSSELL KENT.
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, June 14.—Stirred to its social and political foundations by the disclosure that a negress was received at the White House by Mrs. Hoover at an invitation tea where only a small group was asked to attend, Washington continued to discuss the incident Friday to the practical exclusion of other subjects.

The general opinion is that this social recognition accorded the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago, will do much to further cement the return of the South to the Democratic party from which several states strayed last Fall, a return which was heralded last week when the House republicans voted into the census bill the Tinkham amendment to reduce representation in the House and in the electoral college of states which kept down the negro vote, the latter kicking out this amendment when G. O. P. leaders realized the political blunder.

But on the other hand, it is conceded by political observers that the DePriest incident will bring into the Republican party and certainly bring to the support of President Hoover should he seek future political honors, the solid negro vote of the Northern states, most of which is Republican anyhow but some sections of which had been exhibiting signs of restlessness recently.

DePriest was quoted as voicing pleasure at the lack of discrimination against his wife at the White House.

"I was delighted beyond measure at the fine social contacts my wife was able to make at the White House and the fact that there was no tendency to discriminate against her at the tea."

The negro congressman was quoted as saying "she greatly enjoyed the function and was greatly delighted."

Senator Heflin, who spoke in the Senate last year against Governor Alfred E. Smith and stumped Alabama against Smith electors and in favor of Hoover electors and charged among other objections to Governor Smith that he feared the New Yorker would favor racial equality because he understood whites and blacks mingle in New York City dance

halls, Friday in an interview deplored the turn of events at the White House.

"I deplore the incident very much," said Senator Heflin. "It was a serious mistake. Roosevelt made the same mistake in a different way and I understand that afterward he said that if he had it to go over again he would not have invited Booker T. Washington."

Senator Sheppard, of Texas, in an interview said: "I deplore the incident beyond measure. It is a recognition of social equality between the white and black race and is fraught with danger to our white civilization."

Attention was called Friday to the fact that both white and negro servants are employed at the White House, so it is not known definitely whether whites served the guests, including the wife of DePriest, at Mrs Hoover's tea Wednesday afternoon.

CAPITAL STIRRED BY NEGRO IN WHITE HOUSE

Mrs. Hoover Entertains Wife of Oscar De Priest.

SLAP AT LADIES' CLUB

Congress Takes Cognizance of Occurrence When Sen. Caraway Has Notice Inserted in Congressional Record.

Communication

BY JOHN D. ERWIN

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The announcement appearing in a Washington newspaper that the social career in the national capital of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Chicago, had been formally launched from the White House yesterday when she was the guest of Mrs. Herbert Hoover at tea was received with surprise and amazement here today.

Senator Caraway of Arkansas, brought it officially to the notice of his colleagues by inserting the social item in the Congressional Record without a comment.

Southern members of Congress and even some from other sections of the country were incredulous when they heard of the incident because they di dnot believe the White House, at this critical phase of the president's political career, would sanction anything which would so stir up the country.

They recalled instantly the incident when President Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington at breakfast but the distinction between the two incidents is apparent. Booker Washington was the most noted negro of his time, president of Tuskegee institute in Alabama. He has made speeches outside of congressional circles urging the negroes to insist on social equality.

The White House incident not only serves notice that the president's family insist on the De Priest woman's being received on terms of social equality in Washington generally, but it is regarded as a slap at the Congressional Ladies' Club, composed of wives of senators and representatives, which took steps last pring to amend its by-laws to have applicants for membership approved by a special committee. This was in anticipation of De Priest's arrival.

The feeling about the De Priest affair is the more acute because the Chicago negro is reputed to have acquired his wealth and his dominance over certain lower elements of his district by being a vice overlord. He is reputed to be the controlling spirit in a vice ring and is said to own several houses which are used for gambling and prostitution in Chicago. He was under indictment just before he was sworn in. With this social background, there are numerous northern members of Congress who have not felt that they should establish social contacts with the negro congressman.

The comparison between De Priest and a negro like Booker Washington is so obvious that congressional circles were shocked far more than was the case in the Roosevelt incident.

There are numerous wives of white congressmen who have not been and probably will never be entertained at the White House; certainly not in the intimate way that the De Priest woman was, when a small social group was invited composed of Mrs. James W. Good, wife of the secretary of war; Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the attorney general; Mrs. A. M. Free, wife of the California congressman; Mrs. Clyde Kelly, wife of the Pennsylvania congressman, and Mrs. Grace Burton, niece of the Ohio senator.

Had Moonlight Hosiery.

For the ladies who like the details of dress for these occasions, the De Priest woman's outfit is described as follows by a Washington society writer: Blue Capri chiffon, trimmed with moleskin; moonlight hosiery and blue slippers.

The De Priest incident caused all the more surprise in political circles because it is such a departure from the attitude of the Hoover entourage during the campaign last fall.

Col. Horace Mann of Tennessee lined up many southern states the plea that it was a new deal politically; that the Republican party henceforth would be a "lily white" and would appeal to the higher elements of Republicans and Democrats in the south and elsewhere.

The rumor after election that the negro was to be given a back seat in party councils caused rumblings in pivotal states of the north and middle west. Republican leaders have been worried over the talk of negro disaffection.

The De Priest invitation is regarded here as having political significance, following the practical "kicking out" of Colonel Mann following his success in getting Hoover electoral votes in the south. The laugh seems to be on "Hoovercrats" of the southern states, who are now claiming they have been "double-crossed."

Pat Harrison Shocked.

Southern senators were not slow to express themselves today. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi manifested great surprise when informed of the incident.

"It is as deplorable as it is astounding," he said. "If there is one thing that the people of the south look upon with grave concern and anxiety it is any tendency toward social equality."

Senator McKellar said: "If I am any judge, even the so-called Hoover Democrats in Tennessee will not approve the President and Mrs. Hoover's latest steps in favor of social equality of the races. There will be no more southern states going for Hoover next time. The negro in America is making great progress. This progress ought not to be interfered with by the injection of a question that must hurt him. The incident will be deplored by all right thinking members of both races."

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas expressed himself in a similar vein:

"I deplore this incident beyond all measure," he said. "It is recognition of social equality between the white and black races—a step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization."

Politicians are now recalling Mr. Hoover's questioning of a prospective cabinet member from the south during his stay at Miami prior to inauguration. He was understood to have asked Stuart Cramer of North Carolina whether he thought the south would go Republican again with the religious issue removed. Mr. Cramer is said to have expressed doubt whether any Republican could win the south under normal conditions. The south got no cabinet place. Mr. Hoover is a forward-looking statesman. He has apparently made up his mind as to the situation that will exist in [illegible] this year with 88 dipping vats [illegible] cated throughout the county. Mo[illegible] than 3,200 herds of cattle, compr[illegible]

Capital Stirred as Negress

DE PRIEST'S WIFE VISITS WHITE HOUSE

Is Guest of Mrs. Hoover

Washington, June 13.—(Special.)—The presence of the wife of Oscar De Priest, colored congressman from Illinois, at a semi-formal tea given by Mrs. Herbert Hoover at the White House on Wednesday has caused a furore in Washington social circles and has brought expressions of perturbation from many members of congress, north as well as south.

Communication

The tea was one of a series being given by Mrs. Hoover to some of the 600 women of the congressional set. The wives of three other representatives were present, as well as the wives of two cabinet members, Mrs. Good and Mrs. William C. Mitchell, as well as ten other women.

Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, his afternoon read the announcement into the senate records, without comment. Southern members of congress have been angered by the incident, while, with few exceptions, the northern members likewise deplore the occurrence.

Politically the incident is seen as of vital effect on the future of the republican party in the south, most observers believing it will undo any good which efforts of the G. O. P. to build up a "lily white" machine in the south may have achieved. It is also construed as likely to again alienate the large groups of white support which voted for President Hoover in the election, giving him, for the first time in his party's history, the electoral votes of four southern states. There is no precedent in Washington history for the incident, although many recall the luncheon at the White House when Booker T. Washington was a guest of President Roosevelt. That occasion, however, was not a social affair, but a business conference at which Mrs. Roosevelt was not present.

"The incident is as deplorable as it is astounding," Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, said today. "If there is any one thing the people of the south do not approve, it is any tendency toward negro social equality."

Senator Morris Shepperd, of Texas, said, "I deplore this incident beyond all measure. It is a recognition of social equality of the white and black races. A step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization."

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CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL PRAISES MRS. HOOVER

CHICAGO, July 3.—(A. N. P.)—While the Mississippi Legislature was passing resolutions disapproving Mrs. Hoover's entertaining Mrs. Oscar DePriest at the White House, along with the wives of other congressmen, and two white men were fighting about the same incident in Georgia, the city council of Chicago unanimously adopted resolutions commending Mrs. Hoover for "her striking example of true Americanism."

The resolution, which was introduced by Alderman John Toman, Democrat of the Twenty-third ward, stated:

"True Americanism makes no distinction among citizens because of their race, religion or color."

"Although this courageous conduct on the part of the wife of the President has produced a storm of criticism from the intolerant and bigoted, we hereby express our admiration and satisfaction at her stand and detestation of the motives of her critics."

THE NEGRO'S POLITICAL FUTURE.

With a negro in Congress for the first time in many years, the political status of the race is coming in for a great deal of discussion. This Representative, Mr. DE PRIEST of Chicago, has been speaking in Harlem, where there are about 300,000 persons of his color. His advice is that negroes should vote solidly for a negro district leader against a white one in that Assembly district. Writing in The American Mercury for September, JAMES WELDON JOHNSON, long known as a wise counselor of his people, sees a future for the negroes only if they take every opportunity to divide politically. Solid voting by negroes in primaries and conventions, in his opinion, merely defers the complete winning of civil rights.

The difference between the two negro spokesmen is not absolute, for Mr. JOHNSON was dealing with a general situation, Mr. DE PRIEST with a specific one. The latter would probably not challenge the course urged by the other as applied to political conditions in the South. His speech in Harlem does not indicate that he would advocate negro solidarity in voting at all times. A negro "bloc" would be dangerous to public order and would bring harmful reactions upon the negroes themselves. Mr. JOHNSON, tracing the long fight of the Southern negro for the right to participate in Southern primaries and elections, believes that the struggle will eventually be won. Rejection by the Supreme Court of the Texas effort to exclude by State law negroes, as negroes, from Democratic primaries strikes him as the beginning of the end of the Southern effort to keep negroes out of those Democratic primaries which are equivalent to election. He counsels his people to note their steady advance toward voting rights and urges them to be patient with what must necessarily be a tedious process. But when their entry in Democratic primaries can no longer be checked, Mr. JOHNSON urges them to participate, saying that it is of far more concern to them who shall be their Governor, county judge or Sheriff than whether they can vote for a Republican whom the East and North have selected as President of the United States.

The Mercury writer estimates that one-tenth of our population is negro, with at least 6,000,000 votes. At present, such of them as are permitted go largely for the Republican party. There is an earnest school of American thought, sympathetic with the negro and friendly to his aspirations, which believes that when he splits his vote in the South he will cease to receive there even the small consideration he now enjoys. With neither party dependent upon him in any way, the inclination of the white man to disregard the negro will be without the slightest check, in the opinion of these reasoners. To some extent Mr. DE PRIEST seems to agree with this viewpoint. Certainly the growth of lily-white leadership in the Republican party would seem to strengthen the contention. It is a discussion which is certain to grow in intensity within the next few years. No statesman or social thinker is wise enough to mark out what is to prove the wiser course. Meanwhile, there is a great responsibility on Mr. DE PRIEST, Mr. JOHNSON and all other leaders of the race to guide their millions cautiously and slowly. High explosive lies on the route of the negro to the civil rights to which, if this democracy means what it pretends, he is entitled.

INSISTS ON CONGRESSMAN FROM HARLEM

Illinois Member Asks Voters to Wake Up

By HARRISON GREEN

New York, Aug. 30.—The fight to wrest the political leadership in the 19th assembly district from whites, controlled by Assemblyman Abraham Grenthal, was greatly aided and stimulated Wednesday evening when Congressman Oscar DePriest, fiery political leader of Chicago, Ill., addressed a large audience of 2,500 citizens at the Abyssinian Baptist church in one of the greatest precampaign battles ever seen in Harlem.

The bitter fight for power between our leaders and the white politicians was begun shortly after Congressman DePriest appeared here last spring and stated that he would assist any effort by the citizens of Harlem to send one of their Race to congress.

Although the meeting was gotten up in a short time, the announcement of Congressman DePriest's appearance was sufficient to bring out an audience that packed every space in the auditorium. It was a great tribute to the Illinois congressman and showed the esteem in which he is held by citizens in Harlem.

Alderman Opens Meeting

The meeting was called by Alderman Fred R. Moore, who is leading the fight against white leadership. Alderman Moore seeks the nomination for re-election in the primaries on Sept. 17. The battle rages around Mr. Moore and Francis E. Rivers for the assembly.

Congressman DePriest, who came here from the United States Military academy at West Point, where he had gone to visit Cadet Alonzo Parham, his appointee from Illinois, received a great ovation when he arose to speak.

Speaking on leadership, the congressman said: "Never ask any fellow to give you what belongs to you. You will never be able to get what you want politically unless you elect leaders who will fight for your interest."

The congressman declared: "White people, as a rule, elect Negroes that they can control. Negroes will never get a square deal unless you elect your own leaders. You must develop a leadership that will stand the test." He asserted that there was no white man who could represent the interest of the Negro like a man of the Race. "If the Negroes in Harlem are holding the balance of power they should demand more political representation. There are more Negroes in Harlem than in Chicago, but they are too far apart politically here," the speaker stated.

"If your district leader is a white man pitch him out. In your vote you have a jimmy with which to better conditions. Use it. Don't complain about racial discrimination. Change it by practical politics. Remember that no one can really lead you but one who has been Jim Crowed as you have."

Candidate Speaks

Addreses were made by Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fillmore, who is seeking to replace Assemblyman Grenthal; Hubert Delany, an attorney, who is a candidate for congress in the 21st congressional district; Francis E. Rivers, candidate for the assembly, and David Costuma, former white leader of the 19th asembly district, who claims that Grenthal is usurping his powers.

Lieutenant Colonel Fillmore of the 365th New York infantry, candidate for the berth of district leader, stated: "Ninety per cent of the population of the district is made up of Negroes. We feel that the time has come when we must have our leader, one of our own race, and that the emoluments of office belong to us. This is a fight to determine whether the 10 per cent white population shall control the district in which more than 300,000 Negroes live."

POLITICAL HIGH EXPLOSIVE.

The New York Times printed a lengthy editorial one day last week, in which it indulged in some interesting speculations as to "The Negro's Political Future." The most important feature of this discussion was the conclusion reached by the Times writer, that "High explosive lies on the route of the Negro to the civil rights to which, if this democracy means what it pretends, he is entitled." This is considerable of an admission to proceed from a newspaper controlled by Adolph S. Ochs, a former Tennessean, and whose paper has invariably espoused the cause of ante-bellum Bourbonism.

The basis of the editorial in question was the advice given by Representative De Priest to the Negro voters of Harlem, to vote solidly for a district leader of their own race, as contrasted with an article written by James Weldon Johnson, in the American Mercury for September, in which political division of the race was advocated. It was admitted that the difference between the two counselors was not absolute, as Mr. Johnson was dealing with a general situation while Mr. De Priest had a specific case in view. The Times writer believed that the Congressman would probably not challenge the course advised by Mr. Johnson, as applied to political conditions in the South. A Negro "bloc" was pronounced dangerous to public order, as it "would bring harmful reactions upon the Negroes themselves."

The Times writer seems to have interpreted the spirit of Mr. De Priest's advice more intelligently than most of the writers for the daily papers, in that he expressed the belief that his speech in Harlem does not indicate that he would advocate Negro solidarity in voting at all times. That is the way that we have understood Mr. De Priest's advice on the subject of political organization. He has enjoined the voters of his race to organize so that they may work effectively within party lines, to secure the nomination of Congressmen and other candidates for po-

litical offices, where their numbers justify the demand for elective representation.

This is the character of the contest that is now going on in Harlem. In two of the districts the Negro voters believe that their voting strength entitles them to the nominations for Congress, the Assembly and the Board of Aldermen, as well as the executive member of the County Committee, or district leader. As they are entitled, "if this democracy means what it pretends," as the Times writer predicated, they are testing their right to these positions by fighting strictly within party lines to assert their right to representation through men of their own choice. A similar group would have the right to make the same kind of effort to obtain representation in the Democratic party, if that was the party of their choice. There is no Negro bloc involved in a contest of this sort, but merely an effort to secure representation along party lines. Our system of politics is not favorable to the development of blocs or parties based on racial lines. Racial groups may seek representation through candidates of their own, but the candidates, if elected, must truly represent their full group of constituents, without bias of race or color.

We do not think that any danger from a Negro party may be apprehended as the tendency of the race in politics leans more strongly at the present time toward division than to a concentration of its voting strength. As to the other danger described by the Times writer, that with the split of the Negro vote in the South, "he will cease to receive there even the small consideration he now enjoys," we must again disagree. If the division of the white Democrats proceeds along present lines, it will tend to create a demand for the help of Negro votes among both groups, with the result of improving the status of that class of voters.

There may be high explosive on the route to civil or political rights, but that is one of the hazards of the situation, which may be averted by careful steering.

GAZETTE
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
AUG 29 1929

THE NEGRO'S FUTURE

(New York Times)

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Richmond, Va. News-Leader
Friday, November 1, 1929

DePRIEST AND RASKOB.

Democratic liberals have done all they could to keep the Negro out of the present political controversy. It has been necessary, on occasion, to mention the Negro in reminding Virginians of the record of the Republican party in Virginia, but there has been a deliberate and a conscientious effort by every responsible Democratic spokesman to save the state and the Negro from the revival of race issues. Everybody is better off if the political status of the Negro in the state remains unchanged.

For these reasons The News Leader regrets that some unknown person has secretly printed and distributed a pamphlet setting forth the silly antics of the bumptious black who represents a Chicago Republican district in the United States house of representatives. It is just as unreasonable as the act of certain anti-SMITH leaders of Northern Virginia in circulating the slimy anti-prohibition sheet, *The Challenge*, as if it represented the opinion of Virginia Democrats. It is unfair to yoke up the noisy Negro DEPRIEST with the campaign in Virginia. He has as little to do with it as RASKOB.

And that is the point of the whole unpleasant business. It is all right, according to Republican standards, for *The Challenge* to be circulated, but a howl is raised the instant some foolish Democrat distributes pictures of DEPRIEST. It is an infamy to bring into the Virginia contest the Republican choice of a Negro congressman, but it is quite in order for PROFESSOR BROWN to travel through Virginia denouncing the Democratic national chairman. Apparently the Republicans want the exclusive distinction of making extraneous appeals to passion and to prejudice. For its part, The News Leader is quite willing they shall have it.

RICHMOND, VA.
NEWS-LEADER
NOV 2 1929

COMES WITH CLEAN HANDS.

The DEPRIEST pamphlet, it now appears, owes its origin to a pre-convention quarrel in the anti-SMITH camp.

I. C. TROTMAN, member of the anti-SMITH executive committee that called the Roanoke convention, was anxious that the platform contain a repudiation of MR. HOOVER'S act in entertaining the Negro congressman. Other members of the committee refused to allow MR. TROTMAN'S resolution to be considered. He thereupon quit the convention and now is financing the publication of the pamphlet, with which, as he admits, the Democratic party has had nothing whatsoever to do.

It is too much to hope that even in the face of this statement the "Hoover Citizens' Club of Richmond" will apologize to the Democratic party for the false accusations made by that branch of the Republican party in an advertisement printed yesterday in the *Richmond Times-Dispatch*. As MR. POLLARD pointed out last night in an address in Lynchburg, the Republicans simply drop their charges when their falsity is proved. With the single exception of a disclaimer by HENRY W. ANDERSON for an incomplete quotation of JOHN GARLAND POLLARD, there has not been a single apology from any quarter, as far as this newspaper can recall, for any of the slander Republican spokesmen have heaped upon the Democrats. This has disgusted right-minded, old-line Republicans fully as much as it has incensed Democrats.

Even if no apology be forthcoming for the unfounded charge that the Democratic party has made an appeal to race-feeling, The News Leader is frankly glad that the former anti-SMITH committeeman has announced that he put forth the DEPRIEST pamphlet. For The News Leader has been jealous of the good name of the Democratic party in this campaign, and anxious that those with whom the liberal voters of this state are allied in this canvass should not stoop to foul play. Whatever else happened, The News Leader did not want slander answered with slander, or prejudice provoked against prejudice. That wish has been fulfilled. With responsibility for the DEPRIEST pamphlet placed where it belongs, the Democratic party comes to the election with clean hands and a clean record.

Political-1929

Office Holding

Illinois.

7/27/29 Pittsburgh Pa. Pittsburgh Courier

PROPHECY FULFILLED!

The Press On DePriest

WHAT OTHER EDITORS ARE SAYING

After 28 Years

From the Chicago Defender

"We go; but, sirs, we shall return."

Congressman George White was talking to his colleagues in the house of representatives 28 years ago. He was making his final speech before retiring from America's great institution of democracy. He was making his adieus and the adieus for his race. He was telling the American people that taxation without representation cannot forever remain the order of the day even in a country where justice is merely a word to conjure with.

Monday, 28 years after the doors of congress closed upon the last member of Mr. White's Race, Oscar DePriest bade them open for this Race again, and they did. Mr. DePriest came from Illinois where voters of his Race are in the great majority. He was the first of his Race to be elected from a Northern state.

Today there is a new order of things in congress. There has been a new deal and the American people has seen a downtrodden and patient race raise its head again and gaze at the stars.

With the coming of Mr. DePriest to congress, 15,000,000 American citizens have again taken hope. They envisage an era of tolerance; they look forward to the ultimate attainment of that real citizenship which they have earned over three centuries and which for three centuries has been denied them.

Those 28 years during which we have had no representative in congress have been barren years. They have been years during which we have seen laws passed discriminating against Americans because of their color. Those years have carried along with them strife, injustices, cruelties, and have almost meant despair to those who have been under the lash. But that period has passed. Illinois and Oscar DePriest have opened up a new chapter in America's history. We have again established an equation in America's political problem. The coming years will see further changes. They will see greater advances along these lines. They will see the lines which have so rigidly set one set of Americans aside against the other dwindle until even those who espouse them will hardly recognize them. It is an achievement worthy of the years that were required to bring it about!

Congressman DePriest Seated

From the Detroit Independent

On the death of the late Congressman Martin B. Madden and the selection of Oscar DePriest as his successor by the Republican County Caucus, the Detroit Independent not only predicted that DePriest would be elected, but also seated. And why not? To select a colored man to succeed Madden, was a debt of gratitude the Republicans of Illinois owed the colored people. To seat him was a debt of gratitude the national Republican party owed the colored people, not of Illinois only, but of the country. To have done other than seat Congressman DePriest, would have been a serious set back to the entire group in this country. He was seated because he was regularly elected from the First Congressional District of Illinois.

DePriest is the first man of color to be a representative in twenty-eight years. George White of North Carolina was the last one, and he predicted that other race men would be sent to congress and they would stay. The first of his prophecy has come true. Will they stay, remains to be realized. The presence of a colored man in congress does not reflect discredit, but credit upon the democratic spirit of the nation. We congratulate congress on merely doing its duty in seating DePriest, and send greetings to our congressman in behalf of the citizens of Detroit, Michigan, feeling assured he fully realizes his responsibilities, and that he not only represents the voters of his district, but also the more than twelve million colored Americans.

Congressman DePriest

From the Afro-American

Perhaps it was on account of the Honorable Oscar DePriest, that the new Congress, on Monday abandoned its practice of swearing in new members by groups and gave the membership the oath in a body.

Taken utterly by surprise, Dixie congressmen who had planned to object to Mr. DePriest on account of his race, allowed the procedure to pass by without a flutter.

Several gusts of wind had already been taken from the sails when Mr. DePriest settled the matter of his indictment in connection with alleged election frauds back at home in Chicago, and came on to Washington with skirts clean.

Speaker Longworth's long headed strategy robbed the troublmakers of whatever mischief there remained. Mr. DePriest was not insulted; well thinking members were not embarrassed; and the Congress went to work to transact the nation's business instead of arguing the nation's color problem.

Mr. DePriest is not sensitive, nor is he afflicted with an inferiority complex. To the contrary he is peremptory, austere, somewhat hardboiled and in the long run, his opponents may find out that he sends back as well as he receives.

In this connection the point is worth noting that the Republican leaders in this case used

their brains instead of thir lungs, and the demonstration indicates that there is present the kind of brains which will prove itself to be a match for the Anti-Saloon League, the political parsons, the anti-Catholics and the 100 per centers as well.

Why The Negro Press?

From the Kansas City Call

The news is unfair. Falsehood runs about in scarlet letters, and truth comes slowly behind in drab.

Immediately after the nomination of Oscar DePriest for Congress, the press of the United States told all about his indictment and prophesied freely that if elected he would not be seated. When he was elected he still was "big news" and the stories of what would happen to him continued. It was even of moment where his office would be in the House of Representatives building, and unknown Congressmen became heroes because they refused to be located near him.

Finally the indictments against DePriest were dropped. Mark the change. The Negro press, weekly papers, actually carried that news before the hitherto alert daily papers. And finally Congress opened, with the Negro congressman sworn in along with all the rest. The dome of the national capitol did not fall in, the Klan did not parade. As long as indictments hung over his head, he was a Negro, and all the world was told about it. When he took office, an American citizen, the choice of his fellow citizens, was sworn in and not a word came from the same papers which had been so generous in broadcasting the lurid scandal. The news is unfair.

"Jim Crowing" Each Other

DEMOCRAT

Asheville, N. C., April 6. (AP) —George M. Pritchard, a newly elected Republican representative from North Carolina, who has been assigned a room next that of Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, a negro, and also a new Republican member, has ordered his secretary to close the office and take his name from the door."

APR 7 1929

The above item of news appeared in the daily newspapers of Thursday, April 4, under an Associated Press release, and describes what took place in the House of Representatives office building in Washington, D. C. Oscar De Priest, a Repuplican negro, elected from a down town district in Chicago, was assigned a certain suite of rooms in the House Office Building, acording to custom. George M. Pritchard, a Republican, elected from North Carolina, was also assigned a suite of rooms, acording to custom. It so happened that the suite of rooms assigned the Negro member were next dor to the suite assigned the Republican representative from North Carolina, who was probably elected by negro votes, refused to live and have his being in such close proximity to his fellow representative, his political comrade in arms, a little off in color but, nevertheless, a very reliable asset of his party. He orders his secretary to remove his personal effetcs, he turns off the electric lights, strips his name from the outside door and rushes out into a great open space to cool his head.

During the last campaign in West Virginia the Republicans dug up a bill introduced in the Legislature about a generation previous by J. Alfred Taylor, Democratic candidate for Governor, and he was charged with attempting to pass a "Jim Crow" law. The negroes of the state were circularized and well fed up on the subject, they were coached to vote against Taylor—He favored separate coahes for the two races.

How now? Here is one Republican Congressman "Jom Crowing" another Republican Congressman right in the halls of Congress. Mr. Pritchard, Republican Congressman from North Carolina, was ont asked to share a noffice room with the colored Republican Congressman from Chicago; he was not asked to dine with him nor ride in the same railroad coah; he was only asked to occupy an adjoining suite of rooms in the same building—and he refused. At the most Mr. Taylor desired only separate coaches for the negroes while this Republican Congressman from North Carolina would seem to prefer separate buildings!

The negro will learn his lesson in time.

ENTERPRISE

High Point N. C.

APR 8 1929

MR. PRITCHARD CHANGES HIS OFFICES.

The North Carolina congressman who was alloted an office in the house office building next to that which is to be occupied by Congressman DePriest, a negro, of Chicago, has surrendered the quarters. He wired his secretary in Washington to turn in the key to the building superintendent and advised him that offices would be secured upon his arrival in Washington.

The Tar Heel is not a lily-white democrat but a republican, George M. Pritchard, of the tenth district. At Asheville he said that he believes he should be assigned other rooms because he "represents an all-white congressional district."

The appearance of DePriest in congress doubtless will lead to other manifestations of race prejudice, but we would say that Mr. Pritchard in consistency ought to resign the $10,000 a year job to which he has been elected. Surely it will be as embarrassing for him to sit in the house and perhaps enter in debate to which the negro is party as it would be to occupy an office adjoining that of the colored man. In the latter case the two would be separated by sound-proof walls and need never see one another; in the former, it is inevitable that Congressman Pritchard and Congressman DePriest will be standing together on many a vote split on party lines.

Another Colored Congressman

From the Richmond Planet

The election of Hon. Oscar DePriest to the House of Representatives has emphasized the fact that the citizen of color in this country has a destiny, which is slowly but surely developing itself. The South, from which all past political recognitions have come is no longer in the limelight. The desire of the white labor unions to get rid of foreign competition in their lines led to the enactment of drastic immigration laws, which in turn caused the industrial centers in the North and West to "run short" in man power. As a result, resort was had to the Negro labor elements in the Southland and then the great migration set in.

Chicago, Illinois, was the objective and with his heavy Negro population, the desire for political recognition increased. Mayor William Hale Thompson, that masterful Republican white leader, saw the trend and he is credited with having thrown his support to Oscar DePriest with the result that he has chained the black vote, so to speak, to his chariot wheel.

This is the beginning of the movement and there is little doubt, but what some other colored leader will soon be heard from as having a voice in this public forum of the nation.

Chicago Defender

A Negro In Congress

OSCAR DE PRIEST has done it. He has been elected to congress, sworn in, and is now a member of the house of representatives, the only Negro among a multitude of whites. And he is in congress with a clean slate, charges against him for vice conspiracy having been dropped a few days before the time he received the oath.

American

WHILE WE have repeatedly said we did not believe Mr. De Priest was the type of Negro we would like to see in congress, we are forced in all fairness to admit that as a politician he has few peers. Mr. De Priest is not a statesman—but there are few, if any, statesmen in congress.

Star 4/28/28

OSCAR DE PRIEST—shrewd, experienced, clever—has the greatest chance to fight for racial betterment and to promote inter-racial goodwill ever given one of the race. It is up to him to make use of it.

Chicago Defender

BUT MR. DE PRIEST'S shrewdness, experience, and cleverness is that of the politician who must have those attributes above all others in order to survive. There are a good many Negroes in Chicago capable of rendering better service than he, but they lack the opportunity to demonstrate their ability. However, we are judging the white-maned congressman merely by past actions and are hoping that he will change his ways.

ANYHOW, THE WAY has been opened up for Negroes in congress. We can look in the future to see even more there unless general redistricting is carried out in such a way as to make the Negro vote ineffectual in each congressional district. And that may easily happen.

WORLD

NEGROES SEE DEPRIEST AS CHAMPION OF RACE

Urge Him to Make Most of Legislative Powers for Them in Congress Term

From The World's Bureau

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, April 20.—Negroes here are urging Rrepresentative Oscar DePriest to make the most of his service in Congress by advancing the race.

"When Oscar DePriest received the oath of office he became the outstanding Negro of the United States—a national figure," declared the Washington Tribune to-day. "His influence became far-reaching.

"In his position as an elected Representative his power is so far more important, his counsel more effective, and his place in the Government more secure than all of the appointive positions held by Negroes."

Among the honors sought by the Negro leaders are those offered by the naval and military academies.

"His first act of nominating young men for cadets to West Point and Annapolis is self-evident, declared the Tribune.

"Congressman DePriest is a part of the Hoover Administration, not a beneficiary of it. The seventy-second Congress may enroll two, three and even four Negroes in the House."

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois.

Negro Congressman Names Two of Race For Naval Academy, One for West Point

NEW YORK TIMES

MAY 7 1929

WASHINGTON, May 6.—Three negro candidates, two for admission as midshipmen to the Annapolis Naval Academy, and one as a cadet at the West Point Military Academy have been nominated by Representative Oscar de Priest of the First Illinois District. All of the candidates are from his district in Chicago. Representative de Priest is the only negro member of Congress.

Lawrence A. Whitfield and Claude H. Burns are his nominees to Annapolis and Alonzo S. Parham to West Point. These youths are the "principal" nominees, but if they fail to make the necessary grades in the physical and mental examinations, three alternates will be chosen.

In years past there have been other negroes at West Point and Annapolis. Colonel Charles Young, the most famous of the negro graduates at West Point, was military attaché to Liberia and is buried at Arlington.

The Navy Department has been advised of the names given by the Illinois Representative for appointment to the Naval Academy, but has not been informed that the men are negroes, as such certification is not required and the point is one which does not concern the navy officially. Only three negro midshipmen have been appointed to Annapolis since the Naval Academy was founded and all of them were from the South during "Reconstruction" days. They each spent only a year at the academy.

James H. Conyers and Alonzo C. McClennan were appointed from South Carolina in 1873, and resigned after their first year because of deficiences in their studies. Henry Edwin Baker Jr. was appointed from Mississippi in September, 1874, and was dismissed in November, 1875, for using "a profane and vile epithet" toward a classmate.

Several other negroes have been named for the academy in the course of its history, but have failed to pass the admission tests.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, May 6.—The three young negroes nominated by Representative Oscar De Priest were selected by a committee of negro leaders in De Priest's district.

Parham is a cadet major in the R. O. T. C., now taking a post-graduate course in algebra at Wendell Phillips High School, from which he was graduated in February. He is 18 years old. The family came from the South six years ago.

Burns is 18 years old. He is in his first year at Crane College. His stepfather, Burris B. Cooper, is a railway mail clerk. They came here from Savannah, Ga., eight years ago.

Whitfield is taking a post-graduate research course in zoology after being graduated from the University of Chicago with honors and is a member of the Phi Beta Kappa fraternity. His home is at Alton, where his father is a lawyer.

New York Times.

NEW YORK HERALD

7

Three Chicago Negroes Named To West Point and Annapolis

Representative De Priest, Only One of His Race in Congress, Certifies One for Army and Two for the Naval School, With Alternates if They Fail

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 6.—For the first time in decades three Negro students may enter the United States Military Academy at West Point and the Naval Academy at Annapolis this fall.

Nominations of three Negro candidates were made today by Oscar De Priest, Republican, of Illinois, himself the first Negro in Congress for thirty years. The candidate for West Point is Alonzo Souleigh Parham, of Chicago. The two who have been named for Annapolis are Laurence Alexander Whitfield and Claude Henson Burns, also of Chicago. All are residents of Representative De Priest's district.

Although Washington anticipates some protests over the appointments there is no reason to believe that the candidates will not enter the academies if they can pass the physical and academic examinations. When the examinations are cleared successfully confirmation is little more than a formality.

In theory it is necessary for the President to pass on the candidates, but as a matter of usage the confirmations are made in the War Department, and the candidates are certified to the academies. So far as could be learned today, there is no precedent for holding up an appointment if the qualifications of the candidate are proper.

The three candidates already chosen are known as principals. In case any of them fails to pass the examinations alternates are named, and it is considered entirely likely that these also will be Negroes, since the district which Mr. De Priest represents is solidly Negro.

The nominations by Mr. De Priest are not without precedent. The last Negro candidate for West Point was Emil Holly, now an instructor at Howard University, a Negro school in Washington, who came up for examination in 1925. He failed to clear the academic requirements.

The most famous of the West Point Negro graduates was Colonel Charles Young, who died about ten years ago. He is now buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Colonel Young was graduated from West Point in the '80s as second lieutenant of cavalry. He served through all grades, including colonel, and is generally considered the outstanding Negro in American military history. At one time he was Military Attache to Liberia.

At Annapolis no Negro midshipmen have appeared since the days of reconstruction. In 1872 and 1873 three South Carolina Negro youths were appointed to Annapolis, but failed in their second year. In 1874 a Negro youth came to the Naval Academy from a Mississippi Congressional district, but he left a year later.

Colonel Young's Career Recalled

Special to the Herald Tribune

WEST POINT, N. Y., May 6.—No Negroes have attended the United States Military Academy here since before the turn of the century, and only one ever has been graduated, the late Colonel Charles Young, of the class of 1889. He was born in Kentucky in 1864 and after his graduation served in the Philippines as acting superintendent of Sequoia and General Grant National Parks, in California, and in 1903 as commander of the Presidio at San Francisco.

He served as military attache at Port au Prince, Haiti, in 1904-1907, went back to the Philippines in 1908 and was in the office of the chief of staff of the army in 1911-1912. He was military attache at Monrovia, Liberia, in 1912-1915, and received the Spingarn Medal for African work. Colonel Young was in the expedition to Mexico in 1916 and was retired as a colonel June 22, 1917, for disability contracted in the line of duty.

A POLITICAL COMEBACK.

New York Eagle

One of the most significant comebacks in the chronicle of American politics is recorded by Lester A. Walton in the June number of Current History, under the heading, "The Negro Comes Back to the United States Congress." Noting the taking of his seat by Representative Oscar DePriest of Illinois at the opening session of the Seventyfirst Congress, it was recalled that twentyeight years have passed since Representative George H. White of North Carolina closed his term of service as the sole race representative in the Fifty-sixth session. Mr. Walton quoted his valedictory address as follows:

6-8-29

> This, Mr. Chairman, is perhaps the Negro's temporary farewell to the American Congress; but, let me say, Phoenix-like, he will rise up some day and come again. These parting words are in behalf of an outraged, heart-broken, bruised and bleeding, but God-fearing people, rising full of potential force. The only apology I have to make for the earnestness with which I have spoken is that I am pleading for the life, the liberty, the future happiness and manhood suffrage of one-eighth of the entire population of the United States.

New York N. Y.

Over a year ago when Mr. DePriest became a candidate to succeed the late Congressman Martin B. Madden, it was confidently predicted by many of the newspapers that the racial group would look to having three representatives in Congress, from the cities of Chicago, New York and St. Louis. Chicago was the only city at last year's election to justify this hope. St. Louis had a colored candidate nominated on the Democratic ticket, but he was opposed to Representative Dyer of Missouri, who introduced the Federal anti-lynching bill, and failed to receive many votes from his own group.

In New York the effort to elect a Negro member to Congress has failed repeatedly because of the fact that the voters of that group do not enroll and register in sufficient numbers to give the candidate a majority at the polls. The colored population in North Harlem is esti-

mated at between 250,000 and 300,000, including Cubans, West Indians and Porto Ricans, many of whom are not naturalized. But if one-half of those eligible were to register and vote, the possibility of one member of the New York delegation being a Negro is pronounced as not being remote. Many of those who feel most strongly on this matter are not inclined to discuss it, because they frankly admit that it is useless, until the voters can be aroused to the point of enrolling and registering. And the point of the matter is that such a representative might be of either party, so both white Democratic and Republican leaders are equally anxious to discourage the attempt, because no party advantage might accrue from the nomination.

However, the time is ripe for a determined effort to replace the former Representative from the Twentyfirst New York district, Royal H. Weller, by a member of the race. Unless this is done soon, it may be rendered more difficult in the future through a reapportionment and gerrymandering of the district so as to scatter the bulk of colored voters where their votes will be ineffective. This same thing applies to the nomination of Assemblymen and State Senators. If the colored voters of Harlem do not use their votes more effecticly in seeking racial representative in these elective positions, they will wake up some day to find their voting power curtailed.

Chicago seems to be the only great city where the Negro has learned to use his vote so as to make it count in national and state politics.

TRIBUNE
CONCORD, N. C.

APR 10 1929

IS JUST THE BEGINNING.

Refusal of George M. Pritchard, Asheville Republican elected to Congress from the Tenth North Carolina District, to occupy offices adjoining those of the negro De Priest, is just the beginning of trouble the negro will cause in Washington.

Mr. Pritchard was quick to act when he found that he had been assigned rooms adjoining those given to De Priest. Hhe wired his secretary to surrender keys of the offices to the superintendent of the House building, and this has been done.

We sympathize with Mr. Pritchard and would have done just as he has done. De Priest was elected to Congress by the Republican party but whoever assigns the offices should have shown more consideration for Mr. Pritchard and greater political acumen than to place the negro next to the Tar Heel Congressman, despite the fact that they are members of the same party.

De Priest is going to bring all manner of embarrassment to Washington. He will get along with certain members from the north and midwest, perhaps, where the negro already has privileges not accorded him in the South, but when his wife gets ready to join in the social activities there will be trouble sure enough.

Socially speaking the capital is already stirred to an unusual extent over the standing of the Vice President's sister and official hostess, and any attempt by the wife of De Priest to demand equal social standing with other Congressmen's wives will bring further complications. Women from the South as a whole, and perhaps some from other sections of the country, will not greet this negro woman as an equal, socially or otherwise, and indications are that the capital will witness many complex social questions while she and her husband are in Washington.

Records of King and Kersey In State Legislature Show Them Good Servants of Public

(Continued from last week)

In previous articles presented in the last three weeks, the works of Senator Adelbert H. Roberts and Representatives George W. Blackwell and Harris B. Gaines have been presented to the public. In order that this series of articles will be finished before the close of the present legislatives ession we will precent the rcords of two members of the house of representatives this week. These two men are the veterans of the state legislative body from the south side, both having seen previous terms of service, while Blackwell, Gaines, and Warfield are serving for the first time While Mr. King and Mr. Kersey have not introduced such a large number of bills as the others in the legislature, but the smallness of their number has been made up for by the greatness of their importance.

Wm. E. King

For Poor Criminals

The first bill introduced during the session by Mr. Kersey was one in the interest of poor criminals. The bill permits trial court to order in cases of poor persons being tried for capital offense, that all costs, except attorneys' fees be paid by the county in which the case is tried. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee.

Geo. T. Kirsey

On Feb. 6, Mr. Kersey introduced a bill providing for the licensing of Sanatoligists under the department of registration and education in accordance with the provisions of the civil administrative codeo f Illinois. The bill was reported favorably by the judiciary committee and reached a third reading on May 8. Further consideration was then postponed.

Funeral Directors

A very important bill was introduced by Mr. Kersey on March 20, providing for the registration of funeral directors by the department of registration and education, defining the practice of funeral directing and fixing the requirements for a certificate of registration, including the subjects to be given in the examination. The bill was referred to the committee on efficiency and economy.

King Hits Klan

Representative King promised during his campaign to introduce a bill against the Ku Klux Klan fashioned after the one passed last year in New York. In keeping with his promise, the first bill introduced by Mr. King was one to require secret societies to file with the secretary of state a sworn copy of their constitutions and by-laws and lists of names and addresses of their members The bill was amended by the judiciary committee and favorably reported. It passed the house April 30, but was defeated in the senate.

The anti-klan bill brought Mr. King a great deal of publicity in the metropolitan dailies throughout the country. He again sprang into the limelight when he introduced a resolution memorializing President Hoover to include the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments in the scope of his law enforcement commission. The resolution was offered and adopted on April 11.

Lake Level Bills

Two bills were introduced by Mr. King in the interest of the lake levels. The first was introduced April 4, appropriating $25,000 to the department of purchases and construction and authorizing the department to co-operate with federal agencies and those of other states for the regulation and maintenance of the levels of Lake Michigan and the Great Lakes. The bill was referred to the committee on waterways. The other bill, appropriating $10,000 for the same purpose, was introduced on April 17, and was referred to the committee on appropriations.

The lake level controversy has been discussed pro and con in Chicago and neighboring cities for a number of years, and that Mr. King takes a special interest in it shows him to be a legislator interested in the welfare of all the people regardless of their race or color.

(To be concluded next week.)

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois.

Congress Did Nothing to Help Negro

Washington, D. C.—This special session of Congress, just recessed, was of special interest thru the presence of Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican of Illinois, the first colored member of either house in 28 years.

No remedial legislation relieving the Negro from disfranchisement in the South or penalizing Southern states for disfranchisement of their Negro population was written into any bill that was enacted into law.

The two months special session enacted farm relief legislation, initiated tariff revision, refused to repeal the national origins quotas of the immigration law and passed the census-reapportionment bill. In addition the Senate confirmed nearly all the Hoover appointees to Federal offices. None of them was colored.

The farm relief measure, enacted without the so-called debenture plan, is not expected to prove beneficial to Negro farmers. The Federal farm board created will lend funds to agricultural cooperative organizations and commodity stabilization corporations out of a revolving fund of $500,000,000, to buy and sell agricultural commodities to prevent price fluctuations and price depressions due to surplusses.

There are no Negro agricultural cooperative organizations or stabilization corporations. It is possible, however, that the 949,889 colored farmers in the United States will organize cooperatives and set up stabilization corporations in order to obtain full benefits of the farm relief legislation of this Congress.

Reapportionment Bill Flop

The census-reapportionment bill became a law without the Tinkam amendment which would have reduced representation of Southern states in proportion to their disfranchisement of Negro citizens.

The shift in Negro population from the rural South to the industrial centers of the East and Middle West since the last reapportionment of the House following the census of 1910 will result in a gain in representation for the urban centers to which they have moved and a loss to those states which suffered from the migration.

Representation losses are estimated by the Census Bureau as follows: Missouri, 3; Mississippi, Indiana, Iowa, and Kentucky, 2 each; New York, Nebraska, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, Alabama, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, and Massachusetts, 1 each.

The following gains are estimated: California, 6; Michigan, 4; Ohio, 3; New Jersey and Texas, 2 each; Arizona, Connecticut, Florida, North Carolina, Oklahoma and Washington, 1 each.

Living Costs Increased

The test of reapportionment, so far as its political effect on colored persons is concerned, will come in the manner in which the states redistrict to care for increases or decreases in representation. If the large Negro districts in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Tennessee are left intact, Mr. DePriest may be joined byothers of hsi race as members of the House.

JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUN 17 1928

De Priest Misleads the Negro

Negro leadership has fallen far from the standard set by Booker T. Washington, if press reports quote correctly the speech made at Atlantic City by Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois.

The head of Tuskegee preached and taught the ideal of racial advancement through character training and individual fitness. He wanted the negro to be self-supporting, so he bent every effort to make the negro mind keen and the negro hand deft. And as the arch stone of his work, Booker T. Washington set forth an idealism for humanity that rose above color and race. But listen to this from Congressman De Priest:

"I want to serve notice on Chicago that when I'm re-elected—and I will be—I will see that there is another story placed on the Chicago city hall and will place twice as many negroes in office as there are now."

So Mr. De Priest is for leading the negroes from the ennobling walls of such institutions as Tuskegee and Hampton out to the orchard where the political plum trees are bearing. If we get the congressman's thought, what the negro needs is political jobs. If city and government buildings are not big enough to house the plum pickers, enlarge the structures.

Negroes themselves who were trained under Booker T. Washington should repudiate the false position in which Congressman De Priest has placed them. The negro has long enough been the victim and plaything of chance, and has suffered enough under an economic order that was made by and for the whites, without being betrayed by his own leaders. He is hurt immeasurably when one of his own who comes into prominence does not measure up to the opportunity to increase public confidence in the race.

PRITCHARD QUITS HIS HOUSE OFFICE; WAS NEXT TO NEGRO

Constitution

Washington, April 6.—(AP)—Frank Clarkson, superintendent of the house office building, said today the key to the office assigned Representative Pritchard, of North Carolina, had been returned. He added that Pritchard's secretary made no reference to the fact that the office was next door to that of Representative De Priest, of Chicago.

Clarkson said that at present there was no other office in the building to assign to Pritchard. De Priest is a negro.

Atlanta, Ga.

Oscar DePriest Speaks, Norfolk

Norfolk, June 14.—Oscar DePriest, negro representative in Congress from Chicago, tonight berated 1,200 of Norfolk's colored population for not registering, qualifying and voting.

"You can't elect a black governor nor a black lieutenant governor, but you can swing the balance of power and get your rights," he told a large audience of Norfolk negroes, gathered in the city auditorium to hear from the first negro who sate in the nation's legislative seats in 28 years.

DePriest described graphically some of the best tricks known to politicians, urging his hearers all the while to go out and "by your ballots, better your conditions."

DePriest advised his audience to go out, pay their poll taxes, qualify to vote and then pick the best man, regardless of party, and elect him.

"You have enough votes here, if you will use them, to swing the balance of power," he said. "You may not elect the black man, but you can pick the best white man and elect him.

"If I lived down here, I'd make friends and help serve those whom I could best use—it's politics, why not? If he treats you right, treat him right, I don't care what party he belongs black man and couldn't elect a Re- to. Down here if I couldn't elect a publican, I'd elect the best Democrat. If you'd do that, I'll guarantee you'll not be as long without a bathing beach as you have been."

He cited the fact that of 60,000 negroes in Norfolk, only about 2,00 are qualified to vote.

"You'll be respected if you put 20,000 votes in the ballot box," he promised and there was thunderous applause.

He warned his hearers against trying to elect a negro Republican and suggested as the wisest method for them to go out and throw their power to the best Democrat, "one you can trust to serve you."

Norfolk, Va., News
Friday, June 15, 1928

De Priest Will Repeat Musicale

WASHINGTON, June 22. (AP)—Representative De Priest, the negro Republican member of the House from Illinois, plans to repeat in February the benefit musicale and reception he headed Friday night in the Washington auditorium.

Invitations to the first musicale were extended by De Priest to all except two Republican members of congress, but most of them had left Washington shortly before or soon after the summer recess began Wednesday evening and only a dozen or so white persons, including Representative Yates, former governor of Illinois, were included among the audience of 3,000.

Taking cognizance of that situation, De Priest announced he would ask the negroes "to repeat this again next February when everybody is over their summer vacation." His only reference to the discussion over the presence of his wife at a recent White House tea to a group of wives of members of Congress was that "I gave out a public statement in which I said everything there was to say" and that too much already had been said about the incident in the press

His sttaement said "no question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea" and that "there can be no social equality question as between races" since "social equality is all a matter of individual taste."

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

MAY 18 1928

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS MUST TAKE BLACK WITH THE WHITE

All this attitudinizing by Southern members of Congress in connection with Representative Oscar De Priest, negro elected from a Chicago district, is both futile and foolish. Pritchard of North Carolina gained front page position by refusing to accept an office adjacent to that assigned to his brother in black. Now several members of the House have let it be known that henceforth they will not eat in a restaurant to which De Priest has entre.

While we of the South make no bones of nullifying in our political and social life the guarantees of the Civil War Amendments to the United States Constitution, it is not to be expected that the United States Government should do so or that rights derived from these blood-stained sections can be denied to their special beneficiaries in places in which the negro is in a majority. Such a place was the district which elected De Priest He comes to Washington, the Capital of the country which endured four years of war in order to make it possible for persons of color to sit in its legislative halls. It is not to be expected that, officially or otherwise, he will find in such surroundings anything less than the letter of his rights—including a seat at table. The sight of a black face in other public restaurants—that of the Congressional Library, for instance—and even in hotels and fashionable resorts is a common experience in Washington. It must not be forgotten that President Roosevelt lunched in the White House itself in company with a distinguished citizen of color. Emphasis on this necessary phase of official life in Washington is worse than useless.

Chicagoan Assails DePriest for Absence from Capitol

Afro-American

CHICAGO. (ANP)—In a statement issued to the newspapers of the city here Monday, Edward H. Wright, former member of the Illinois Commerce Commission, Deneen Republican leader and avowed rival of Congressman Oscar DePriest, attacked the congressman for being absent from the House of Representatives when the Tinkham amendment was being considered.

ED. WRIGHT

"Mr. DePriest," said Mr. Wright, "knew that the reapportionment-census bill was pending in Congress when he left Washington. He knew or should have known that the Constitution of the United States in the 14th Amendment, provides for the reduction of representation in Congress of those states which disfranchise their citizens.

"He knew or should have known that the reapportionment of the members of Congress is based on the census which is taken every tenth year. He knew that no measure of more importance to the 12,000,000 colored people of the United States would come before Congress during his term of office, than the reapportionment-census bill, but when the vote was taken, Mr. DePriest was in Chicago announcing his candidacy for re-election as delegate to the Elks' convention instead of being in his seat in the House voting for the interests of his people and voicing their hopes, desires and demands for justice.

"I am willing to concede that Mr. DePriest, a new member, could not command the influence of Representative Tinkham, an experienced and influential member and staunch Republican, but Mr. DePriest could have been in his seat and given his vote to assist Mr. Tinkham and if necessary, lifted his voice in a plea for justice for his people based upon the plain letter of the Constitution of our country.

EXPLANATION.

"Mr. DePriest owes some explanation to the voters of his district. Congress had not been in session a month before we read of Mr. DePriest making speeches in the south, east and west, but we read nor hear of nothing that he has said in Congress where such questions as disfranchisement, jim-crow cars peonage, and involuntary servitude must be considered and corrected or such evils continue to exist."

6/8/28 Baltimore Afro-American Raleigh Courier

AN ACTIVE CONGRESSMAN

REPRESENTATIVE OSCAR DePRIEST of Chicago is no sluggard. Not only is he holding his position with dignity but he is doing valuable work arousing the Negroes of the country to the necessity of organizing into a solid phalanx for the protection of their few remaining rights and privileges. This must be a surprise, and perhaps a disappointment, to those Negroes who were opposed to his choice and clamored for the election of some other Negro.

Mr. DePriest has silenced his critics by his activities since taking his seat. Being a representative of a district with a majority of Negroes in its population and elected by a Negro political organization, he has not acted as timorously as many of our alleged leaders who seem always to have the utmost solicitude for what white people may think. In a score of cities before enthusiastic audiences he has thundered the clarion call for intelligent, disciplined Negro political organization, to the end that there may be more Negro representation in our state and federal legislative bodies. He believes in social and political equality in theory and practice and does not mince words in saying so whenever occasion arises. He has infuriated southern Congressmen by patronizing the House restaurant and otherwise deporting himself as any other American Congressman.

This is the sort of representation the race needs. While one Congressman can accomplish little legislatively toward the improvement of the Negro's status, he can do a great deal toward educating Negroes to the power of organization and in spiking the wild arguments of Negrophobic Congressmen from the South. Two such Congressmen as DePriest will be able to make a greater impression than he. Three will do even more. There ought to be at least four black Congressmen in Washington and there will be after March 4, 1931, if Negroes in Philadelphia, St. Louis and New York City follow DePriest's advice. Hereafter it ought to be a disgrace for any Congressional district in which Negroes constitute the majority of voters to have other than Negro representation, no matter how much of a "friend" of the race certain white politicians may proclaim themselves to be.

Political - 1929
Office Holding
Chicago Ill.

EAGLE
FEB 7 1929

Social Snarls in Washington.

America isn't so blatantly Republican as she used to be. Precedence is a fighting matter for the society women of her capital city. And never were there more snarls and tangles in sight. The Ladies of the Senate have a club. They have just elected Mrs. George H. Moses president, though a considerable faction favored Mrs. Edward E. Gann, sister of the incoming Vice President, who will preside over the Curtis entertainments. It was concluded that Mrs. Gann, not being the wife of a Senator, was only a member of the club by courtesy.

Worse was, and is, the situation in the Congressional Club, made up of the wives of Representatives. How is Mrs. Medill McCormick to be classified? She is the daughter of a late Senator, the widow of a late Senator and in her own right a Congresswoman at large from Illinois. And a Congresswoman like Mrs. Ruth Pratt or Mrs. Ruth Bryan Owens is conceded to take precedence over the mere wife of a Congressman. "A Congresswoman outranks the wife of a Senator at social functions," is an undisputed proposition. Over its application Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick need not worry.

The color problem enters into the troubles of the Congressional Club. How about Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro Congressman-elect from Chicago? The plan to limit membership to those recommended by a certain number of present members seems to have fallen down. Mrs. De Priest may be tactful enough not to seek to get in. But that is a possibility not to be reckoned on by the Southern women, who are active in the Congressional Club. "Time," said Benjamin Franklin, "is a remedy that cures all diseases." Luckily social snarls are short-lived in a continually changing society.

THE BLACK VOTERS' STAND

THE ESTEEMED "Kansas City Call" waxes eloquent in an editorial in an issue of recent date entitled, "We Have Risen." It's contents in the main is to be approved for its commendation of the solidarity of Negroes, and its solid appeal for racial support of meritorious Negro candidates is out in keeping with the fine spirit and stand of that periodical, sincerely and honestly interested in the political, industrial, social and religious problems of the race; but when it apostheosizes our congressman-elect, and uses his preachment "The black voters stood nobly," as text and context, we are certain that "The Call" is not cognizant of all the facts of not only the recent election in which Mr. DePriest was the successful candidate, but of many others in which he participated as a leader that preceeded it, or else the "Call" desires to ignore them if informed.

Chicago Ill.

We confess that the enphonic exclamation "The black voters stood nobly," is calculated to stir the dormant poetic fire in the sluggish veins of the most prosaic editor, and inspire within him a most vivid imagination that might contain sufficient elasticity to stretch a point or two beyond the bounds of pertinent, plain facts, and, in that state of acstatic enthusiasm, weave a prismatic halo for a pseudo-hero.

For the last fifteen years or more, our congressman-elect has been high and influential in the councils of that wing of Chicago Negro politicians subservient to their white bosses and that persistently and constantly saw to it that "the black voters stood nobly" against Griffin and Cowan, both black men, when they were candidates for Aldermen against white candidates in the second ward; they saw to it that "the black voters stood nobly" against three eminent Negroes who aspired to the office of congressman of the 1st Illinois District; they saw to it that "the black voters stood nobly" against black candidates for representatives in certain elections to the Illinois legislature, and FOR white ones; and they saw to it that "the black voters stood nobly" against Negro aspirants as county commissioners and FOR white ones.

This is an open secret as far as both the proletariats and the burgeoisie of black Chicago is concerned. It is also true that while some of our race loving (?) political leaders have seen to it that year after year "the black voters stood nobly" behind and elected the lily-white candidates, while the lily-white districts defeated Negro candidates, there have been no reprisals by our Napoleons and Alexanders.

But thank God that there are thousands of Chicago Negroes that have not just recently joined "the black voters stood nobly" league. For thirty and some for forty years have honestly and sincerely stood for their own without or within machine politics and regardless of it. This is the noble element of substantial business and professional men and plain-folk now seeking to restore public trust and confidence of the community in Negro office-holders and politicians of Chicago and order and decency in our communities, now under a cloud on account of the connivance with and laxity towards the ruffian element by those politicians to whom the electorate entrusted the conduct of its political affair.

Illinois.

When the blacks learn to stand nobly behind noble men for noble causes and noble candidates most of their political, social, civic and industrial ills will be at an end. Only those that have at all tmes stood nobly for their own, providing their own were fit, deserve to be connonized. The record of our congressman-elect in his various squats, standings, sittings and dodgings does not commend him as one who has always "stood nobly" behind Negro candidates."

DE PRIEST ASKS AN EARLY TRIAL

Counsel for Congressman-elect Oscar DePriest, which includes Edward H. Morris and Clarence Darrow, appeared before Chief Justice John J. Sullivan of the Criminal court Saturday and sought an early date for the trial of Mr. DePriest on charges that he bettered and induced gambling interests in his ward.

Chicago Ill.

Indictments on this charge were returned against DePriest, Dan Jackson, and several minor characters last fall.

DePriest's action in seeking an early trial is interpreted as an effort to clear himself of any stain before the time to attend the inauguration ceremonies at Washington. Attaches of DePriest's office have been making preparations to carry a large number of citizens to Washington when Hoover is inaugurated.

Ever since the indictment was voted, the congressman-elect has protested his innocence and has made the counter charge that the true bill against him came as the result of a prejudice among white politicians who wished to keep a black man from going to congress.

Judge Sullivan assigned the trial to Judge Thomas Lynch who will set an early date.

CONGRESS CLUB WILL VOTE DOWN CHANGE

Amendment Aimed At DePriest Will Be Snowed Under February 6th.

WOULD AVOID TROUBLE

Insult to DePriest Will Be Resented By Voters At Home

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(Special)—The constitution of the Congressional Club is not likely to be changed at the meeting February 6th.

Some members of the club considered the change which would permit the blackballing of an applicant.

This would have enabled southern members of the club to bar the wife and daughter-in-law of Oscar DePriest, congressman-elect from Chicago, on account of their color.

Some Southerners have said they will resign unless the color line is drawn.

In general, however, members of the club who are the wives of congressmen, senators, and supreme court justices and other officials hold that the organization must continue to be a real congressional club and not an aristocracy racy ruled by a small clique. They do not want a new construction of the rules which would permit blackballing.

Result Would Be Felt At Home

Members of Congress realize that any insult openly offered to Oscar DePriest would be resented by the colored voters back at home.

There has been no colored member of Congress since the fifty-sixth Congress and at that time the Congressional Club had not been chartered, so it has never faced the color problem before.

Mr. DePriest will have his office in the House Office Building. There isn't any question about that. Any congressman who doesn't want to have an office next to him will have to move.

He will, without doubt, use the House rest room.

The last colored member of the House, Congressman Geo. White, of North Carolina, who left in 1900, ate in the restaurant, but nobody remembers whether any objection was made. If there was any objection, certainly Mr. White didn't care.

Representative DePriest and his family will be invited to the Congressional reception at the White House as a matter of course, and there will be other official functions where his position will take him automatically.

Even if the members of the Congressional Club find it possible to draw the color line, they will not be able to do so in a hundred and one official functions.

NEWS & COURIER
CHARLESTON, S. C.

MAY 23 1929

THE MAN WHO MAKES A CONGRESSMAN

Many men come to Congress. Few however, are ever heard of.

As a result of the election of Oscar DePriest of Chicago, Ill., last fall, the first Negro Congressman in twenty-five years will come to Washington as a member of the 71st Congress. With the calling of an extra session by Mr. Hoover practically assured, Mr. DePriest will take his seat eight months earlier than he would under ordinary circumstances. With his coming to Congress, the question is naturally arising as to what kind of Congressman he will make. Will he be lost among the many, or, will he make a mark for himself and thus pave the way for Negroes to be elected in other districts.

Regardless as to what the fitness of Mr. DePriest is, his success as a Congressman will depend entirely on his selection of his secretary. A secretary can re-elect or defeat him; he can make him a statesman or he can make him the laughing stock of Capitol Hill.

To the people here who know how Congress functions, naturally they are now asking who will Mr. DePriest select as his secretary? This question is not only being asked by men of Mr. DePriest's own race, but the men on Capitol Hill who are very curious about the coming of a Negro among them, are also trying to find a yardstick by which they can measure the effectiveness of the man from Chicago.

Good secretaries on Capitol Hill are valuable men and they are always very much sought after. This is because these secretaries usually are men who have spent years in various positions where they have had ample opportunities to learn the ropes so to speak. In other words, they know how to break through the red tape; they know legislative procedure; they know how governmental departments function; they know how to take care of the wishes of the people back home; they know how to protect the Congressman from the demands of his constituents.

Unfortunately for Mr. DePriest he cannot live an obscure life when he comes to Washington. Every move he makes will be watched and every mistake he makes will be magnified. Therefore, he cannot afford to make any. When he comes to Washington, he will find himself in a new world with a new language and customs.

Effective legislative work in Congress is not done on the floor of the House. The privilege of the floor in the House is hard to get. Its rules and precedents are many and varied. To a new Congressman untutored in them, he is as much lost as a blind man in a wilderness.

Therefore, the main thing Mr. DePriest will need will be a secretary who is thoroughly experienced in the various rules, regulations, requirements, laws and practices on Capitol Hill. With such a man to guide and counsel him, the chances of making serious blunders will be greatly reduced. However, without such an experienced man, Mr. DePriest will either be lost in the shuffle or become the laughing stock of the House.

He cannot afford to be the latter. It would be unfortunate for him to be lost in the shuffle. The hopes, aspirations and future of the Negro in Congress will largely depend on his conduct. Two years, the length of his tenure in office, will be too short for him to try to learn the ground-work by himself. His term will be up before he gets through with the alphabet. He will have a hard fight at best to overcome the stumbling blocks that will be put in his pathway. Without competent guidance, he is apt to fall.

Therefore, it is of extreme importance to both Mr. DePriest and the Negro race that his selection of a secretary be a man who has congressional experience.

GETS APPOINTMENT

WARREN B. DOUGLAS

Friday, Feb. 8, the sanitary district trustees appointed Warren B. Douglas as assistant attorney to Hon. Walter E. Beebe, chief attorney for the sanitary district.

Mr. Douglas goes into his new position with a rich background of experience, having practiced law for 15 years, served as a state legislator for eight years and was real estate examiner under the late Joseph F. Haas, county recorder.

Mr. Douglas has been one of the outstanding leaders of the Deneen faction of the Republican party for the past 15 years and his appointment comes as a fitting and timely reward for his loyal and faithful service. His appointment was brought about by United States Senator Charles S. Deneen, who is continually demonstrating his interest in the Race by appointing members of the group to responsible and lucrative positions. This fact is evidenced by scores of men and women holding good paying positions in every office controlled by United States Senator Charles S. Deneen.

Douglas bears the unique distinction of holding one of the most important and one of the highest salaried positions among his people in the city of Chicago.

CHALLENGE IN CONGRESS.

There have been intimations that when the former Chicago Alderman who was elected to Congress last November, presents himself to take the oath of office at the forthcoming special session, probably in April, his right to take the oath will be challenged. In such case he will probably be asked to step aside and the charges affecting his right to a seat will be referred to a committee for a hearing of the evidence and recommendation as to his eligibility. Naturally, it will be felt by many of the members of the race, with which the Hon. Oscar De Priest is affiliated, that this action will be solely a matter of discrimination against race or color.

We do not think it would be a fair view to take of the matter. Considering all the circumstances involved, it would be entirely too superficial. As the case stands, Mr. De Priest is under indictment charged with a felony under the laws of Illinois. A grand jury heard enough evidence to make its members believe that he should be placed on trial. He is of course entitled to the presumption of innocence until he is proved guilty, but both houses of Congress have of late years shown a disposition to be a trifle finical in the admission of new members.

This was shown in the Senate in the Newberry case, and more recently in the refusal to accept the credentials of the new Senators from Pennsylvania and Illinois. Only last week the committee again decided to reject Congressman Vare, the Republican boss of the city of Philadelphia. The grounds for exclusion in such cases may not always be political, or because of the failure to represent a majority of the voters of the community, but may be ascribed to the general ground of moral fitness or character. A man may possess all the qualifications demanded by the constitution, and may have received a greater number of votes than any of his opponents, yet if Congress does not want him as a member he may be excluded. And this is because each house is the sole judge of the eligibility of its membership.

In view of the personal characteristics and the tendency to vituperation, and at times personal violence on the part of certain members from the South, it is curious that neither house has endeavored to exclude any of them on the ground of personal unfitness, especially as their titles to their seats are based on the suppression of the suffrage. This effort at exclusion is most frequently exercised against Republicans, or once in a while, a Socialist, by the combination of Republicans with Democrats.

So if objection is raised to administering the oath to Representative-elect De Priest, it may not be solely on account of his color. At the same time it would be well for the new Congressman if the indictment against him could either be brought to trial or dismissed before he is required to appear at the bar of the House. In the present stage of over fastidiousness on the part of Congress, it is not unlikely that it may consider an indictment for felony as a bar to admission.

The Vexations and Tragedies

A good woman of Virginia directs the attention of The News and Courier to the appointment by a negro congressman of Illinois of a negro to the United States naval academy, and observes that, "The people of the South look upon such an act as an outrage."

Most of the people of the South, including The News and Courier, look upon the adoption of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution and the manner whereby the Thirteenth was adopted as "outrageous," from which innumerable outrages have been the unavoidable sequelae.

The United States might proceed to establish a separate academy for colored cadets and provide an exclusive and separate fleet for negro officers to command.

If in the present stage of the development of the American republic a negro cadet may rightfully be sent to the naval academy the right of a negro to rise to the command of the American navy follows.

An extraordinarily dangerous condition has been created for which the extraordinary folly of the white Republican party in the years immediately following the Confederate war is wholly responsible. The white Republican party of the present day is sorrowfully wanting in the common sense and the courage to correct the blunders of its progenitors. It is hopelessly impotent to solve the explosive problem which in passion and madness it contrived.

For all of the vexations and tragedies of the "negro problem" the Republican party is continuingly answerable.

Political—1929 Illinois.

Office Holding

Five Members of the Illinois House of Representatives Do Work for Good of Entire Public

5-25-29

Chicago, Ill.

Last week a sketch of the dork of Senator Adelbert H. Roberts in the senate of the State of Illinois as shown in the Legislative Synopsis and Digest of the 56th general assembly, was given for the purpose of acquainting the people of Chicago and the colored people of the United States in general with the manner in which the only colored member of the Illinois senate is forgetting racial issues and instituting reforms and legislation for the good of the entire public.

Geo. Blackwell

Going further into the legislative synopsis and investigating the measures introduced into the Illinois house of representatives, the same situation is found to prevail, with the five colored members of that branch of the legislature acting always as citizens of the State of Illinois and the United States first, and as colored citizens only after the interest of the whole people has been served.

Gaines Gets Public Eye

Representative Harris B. Gaines has been in the public eye and has attracted the notice of every metropolitan daily in the city by his measure to require railroads to electrify their lines within the limits of all cities of over a million population, which of course, means Chicago. Mr. Gaines was also in the group picture published in the Chicago dailies last week of Dr. A. H. Kegel acquainting a legislative committee with the dangers of the smoke evil. Representative William E. King also attracted the attention of the press with his anti-klan bill, which passed the house, but died is reported to have in the senate committee last week. While these two have perhaps received the most newspaper publicity in the past few months, the veteran George T. Kersey, George W. Blackwell, and William J. Warfield have not been idle, as perusal of the synopsis will show.

On Oil Inspection

Taking the legislators in alphabetical order we will start with George W. Blackwell of the First senatorial district. The first bill introduced by Mr. Blackwell was an act to reap the Oil Inspection law of 1915 and providing for a state-wide system of oil inspection to be administered by the department of trade and commerce. The bill was introduced March 13 and referred to the committee on municipalities and Chicago traction. On April 3, he introduced an amendment to Section 21 of the Venue act making prejudice of judge against the defendant's attorney a cause for a change of venue. The bill was referred to the judiciary committee and on April 17 was tabled after being reported unfavorably. Another bill to the same effect introduced also on April 3 was reported favorably by the judiciary committee and received a second reading on May 3, at which time it was amended.

Favors Horse Racing

A bill likely to meet favor with the lovers of sport was introduced by Representative Blackwell on April 9. This bill provided for horse racing, the most important differences from the present law on that sport being that racing may be carried on only by Illinois citizens, and that it provides for a state racing commission of five members to be appointed by the governor for a four-year term. The bill was referred to the committee on license and miscellany.

Another very important bill introduced by Mr. Blackwell on April 16 requires unincorporated firms, partnerships or associations to publish the names of all members and to file a list of the same with the recorder of deeds in the counties where they do business. The bill was recommended by the judiciary committee, and was given a second reading on May 9. Four other bills were also introduced on April 16 by Mr. Blackwell. Two of them, however, were tabled. The other two, one an amendment of the Descent act, barring anyone convicted of manslaughter or murder of an intestate from inheriting any of the victim's estate, and the other an amendment of the injuries act by repealing the part which provides that no action shall be prosecuted in the state to recover damages for a death occuring outside of the state, were favorably reported by the judiciary committee.

Mr. Blackwell introduced three other bills April 17. One was unfavorably reported and tabled, while the other two, both having to do with the inheritance of a person or persons convicted of the murder or manslaughter of the benefactor, had not been reported when the digest went to press.

Hits Wholesale Arrest

In an apparent effort to curb wholesale arrests on insufficient evidence by police, Mr. Blackwell introduced two bills on April 23. The first required that anybody arrested should be examined by a police captain or some other responsible officer, and if the evidence against him were found to be insufficient, he must be released. The second provided that any police officer who failed to book a prisoner within an hour after his arrest or to furnish him with a written copy of the charges against him, must forfeit a sum not to exceed $500 to the person arrested. Both of these bills were reported unfavorably by the judiciary committee, and were tabled in the house. A bill on technical criminal procedure introduced on the same day was reported favorably.

A bill to appropriate $3,500 to an Illinois Mexican friendship commission for the study of industrial and commercial problems in Mexico and with a view to establishing a more friendly attitude in Mexico toward the state of Illinois was introduced and referred to a committee on April 30 by Mr. Blackwell. This was the last piece of legislative activity recorded in the latest issue of the legislative synopsis.

(To be continued)

ARGUS-LEADER
SIOUX FALLS, S. D.

AUG 28 1929

BOTH ARE AGITATORS

Madison Leader

Thomas Heflin, professional trouble maker of the United States Senate, has broken into print again, this time directing his fire on antagonism against Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Illinois. De Priest, it seems, insists upon keeping the fact before the public that since he is a member of Congress he is entitled to enjoy the same privileges of his office as do his white colleagues. This has aroused the Alabama Senator's ire, particularly with regard to De Priest's making use of the restaurants and barber shops operating in the capitol building at Washington, to the extent that Heflin has threatened to punch his nose if he found the colored man in these places.

Being a southerner and an avowed spokesman of the Klan, Heflin might be overly irritated by the mingling of members of the two races, but he has adopted methods quite unbecoming those of a United States Senator in dealing with this matter as he has also demonstrated in past situations. The Alabaman seems to forget the dignity of the office he holds and also that he is representating a State whose people are largely held responsible for his actions. Upon numerous occasions he has made it pretty embarrassing for his constituents. Ever since he has been in the Senate, he has made it his business to arouse animosity, both racial and religious, with the result that Alabama has suffered for shame in the eyes of the Nation.

On the other hand, De Priest has not proved himself to be a good Representative of his race either. In defiance of the customs which have grown up with regard to the social intermingling of the white and colored races, he has grasped every chance to incite friction and magnify the breach between the two peoples. Instead of attempting to promote harmony and do something of a constructive and beneficial nature for his constituents and the members of his race as a whole, he has interpreted every incident relating to himself and his office as an affront to the colored people.

So far as the general public is concerned, nobody gives a whit if Heflin and De Priest have a fist fight and bloody each other's noses every day, but the pity of it is that such agitators get into the halls of Congress only to create trouble, when there are so many good men who could and would serve the people in a worthy and helpful manner.

De Priest Urges Negroes to Vote On Racial Lines

Chicago Representative Addresses 2,000 in Harlem Church on Political Ideas

Don't Complain, He Says

Drop White Leaders, His Plea for Betterment of Race

Two thousand Negroes heard Oscar De Priest, the only Negro Representative in Congress, catalogue in epigrammatic fashion the principles of practical politics which, he said, constituted the best method for improving the condition of the Negro in the United States. He spoke in the Abyssinian Baptist Church, at 132 West 138th Street.

Speaking in a high tenor, surprising in a man so stocky and so broad of chest, Representative De Priest, who is from Chicago, accompanied each of the political maxims he coined with the bang of his fist upon the table before him.

"If your district leader is a white man, pitch him out," he said. "You have a jimmy to better conditions in your vote. Use it. Don't complain about race discrimination. Change it through practical politics. Change it by pulling the doorbell of every Negro voter when election comes. Remember that a man who hasn't been Jim Crowed as you have been is never the man to represent you.

Advice Is: Don't Complain—Act

"Don't complain about being represented by those who are not of your race. Men only deserve political representation when they can acquire it. Don't ask for representation. Take it. You can never get the representation to which you are entitled until you can select Negroes of nerve and integrity.

"You must select them yourselves. White men select Negroes they can control or buy. We will never get a square deal until we are led by our own leaders.

"We have got to get beyond the bread-and-butter stage of economics. A hungry man is too easily bought.

"My advice is, if white candidates try to spend money in your district take their money and beat them, too. I wish some of them would try to spend some money in my district. We would take it from them and then send them to the dry-cleaners.

Criticized by Negroes

"When I was up for election last October one of my Negro opponents said my constituents had no business to send me to Congress because I was too dark. My other opponent said I wasn't fit for election because I was too light. But when I got to Congress and nominated my first candidate for appointment to West Point I picked the blackest boy I could find anywhere.

"I'm not lonesome in Washington, but I would like to have some one to help me down there."

Come Out and Hear Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago

Friday, May 17, 1929

Oscar DePriest in many ways is the most unique in character and achievement of any Negro ever sent to the national House of Representatives at Washington. Borned of a humble parentage in Selma, Dallas County, Alabama, he has made his way from the humble position of bricklayer and plasterer to a seat in the most representative legislative body in the world.

Mr. DePriest obtained a common school education, in Alabama, and before he was out of his teens he was traveling over the country seeking the place where he might best serve his people and country. He first settled in Kansas where he left his personal impress, though a laborer, upon those in the community where he lived. From there he migrated to Chicago, and found his opportunity to exercise the rights of an American citizen. His seat in Congress is only the satisfaction of an ambition he cherished from boyhood to manhood to represent his people at the bar of public justice.

He has never sought an appointment, though he has been appointed an assistant member of the Public Service Commission of Illinois. Mr. DePriest has always gone direct to the people for his commission to serve them. He was the first Negro elected county commissioner of Cook County, Illinois. From County Commissioner, which he served well, he was elected alderman from his home ward in Chicago. Next he was elected to Congress from the Loop District, where more than fifty per cent of his constituents are white. The First Illinois District, located in Chicago, is only outranked in wealth, character, and respectability by the Wall Street District in New York.

It will be a lesson, as well as an emulation, for all Atlanta, white and black, to come out to Big Bethel A. M. E. Church on Friday night, May 17th, and hear his story; not so much about how he made his way from the bottom round to the top, but of the services he has rendered his race, and of the services he intends to render them as a member of Congress.

Congressman DePriest is a self-made man. His education in books was not beyond the high school, but he is an alumnus of the University of Contact with Men and Things, and like the late Booker T. Washington, is one of the ablest graduates that ever graduated from this university. Mr. DePriest is a practical man—practical in business, practical in politics, and practical in service to his race and country. He is easily worth a half million dollars in his own name, and is not in Congress for money, but for service. He is the best man in the country to teach his race the wisdom of preparing for their civil and political duties. He is much interested in the civic, political, and economic uplift of his race.

He will not be idle in Congress; he will be busy making a specialty of serving his race, and generally his country. The interest of the big bankers, business men, and merchants will be as safe in his hands as will be the interest of the humblest Negro in his metropolitan district. Mr. DePriest is brave to a fault, not reckless, but with the courage of his convictions.

He has made a good start. He has nominated three colored boys to the military and naval academies of his country—two to the Naval Academy, at Annapolis, Md., and one to the Military Academy, at West Point, N. Y. It will be his pleasure to nominate three alternates to these three principals, and he will name Negro boys just as white congressmen always name white boys as a race matter. Every Democrat in Congress who jumps on the Negro and unjustly holds him up to contempt and public ridicule will be answered by the Honorable Oscar DePriest, from the First Illinois District.

Come out and hear him. He has a message worthwhile. Let us fill the church. Let us honor him as white people would honor one of their distinguished sons.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

SEP 3 1929

BERKELEY IGNORES DE PRIEST

C. C. Berkeley, fusion candidate for Attorney-General, who comes into the Second District again this week to complete the subjugation of the Virginians of Tidewater to the new political hierachy seeking to control the state, is missing one of the best bets in his bag of speaking tricks. He denounces Representative Tinkham, Republican "wringing wet" of Massachusetts, for attempting to bing about enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in the South, but he ignores another distinguished Republican Representative in Congress, one Oscar De Priest, from Chicago, who would go Tinkham one better and who has refused to be muzzled by the party powers-that-be in response to the pleas of the Republican-Cannonite leaders of Virginia that the Negro leader is ruining the chances of the fusionists in the November election.

Tinkham failed in his efforts to have Congress adopt a substitute "Force Bill" to compel the South to lay down the bars to all-comers in elections, but he and his colleagues succeeded in reducing the representation of Virginia by one member of Congress just after the state had elected three Republican Representatives, who proclaimed they were better able to look after the interests of the state at Washington than were any or all Democrats put together. And Tinkham also supported Mr. Hoover for President, proclaiming to the "wets" there was a better chance of effecting abolishment of prohibition under a Republican President than under Al Smith.

But since Captain Berkeley is determined to inject the race question into the gubernatorial campaign in Virginia, he should not fail to take De Priest to task for his speeches within the state, his denomination of Southern white people as "hill billies," and his demand that the Federal government take charge of all elections in the South, to say nothing of his insistence that the Negroes are entitled to mixed schools in the South, and that laws for separation of the races in railroad cars and in public places must be abolished.

Captain Berkeley, at the Roanoke convention was the author of the famous resolution warning Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the President of the United States, that, while it was all right for the first lady of the land to drop the color line at "official" functions, she must not exercise the prerogative that is always accorded the occupants of the White House to entertain whom they please at ordinary social functions. The fusion authority on the race issue might also discuss this resolution in an amplification of his demand for "white supremacy" in Virginia.

The Republicans of Virginia who have been looking askance at the new order obtaining with their party, will be expected to hear Captain Berkeley and applaud his arrogant assumption of power as the social dictator for the White House.

The Negro Year Book

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Political-1929 Illinois.

Office Holding.

DePriest Musical Blamed For Prompt Action Taken In Early Recess of Congress

Republicans, Invited To Attend Mixed Affair, Found Easiest Way Out by Adjournment.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, June 18.—J. J. Mills, president of the Georgia Farmers' Union, was telling the world of democracy about the national capital today that Hoovercrats are scarce as guinea teeth in the south since the official tea at the White House last week when the wife of Oscar DePriest negro congressman from Illinois, was one of the guests of honor.

"With one full sweep," said Mr. Mills, "President Hoover wiped out all the sentiment expressed for him in the south during the last national election. He sent the so-called Hoovercrats scampering back to their traditional democratic fold. This social equality stuff doesn't go far with southern democrats. Inviting the negro wife of a negro congressman to the White House to have tea with Mrs. Hoover and wives of government officials and other members of congress is quite a bit too much. The Hoovercrats have learned their lesson.

Negro Going Too Far.

"The negro is all right in his way, but that's going too far. It doesn't matter particularly DePriest has been indicted for variety of frauds and corruption by grand juries in Chicago." Mills was here attending a meeting of commissioners of agriculture from 12 southern states. Incidental to the general rumpus raised by the now famous White House tea, rumors and reports about the capital have it that congress was largely guided by the Hoover party in passing the resolution calling for a recess beginning Wednesday.

Congressman DePriest has invited all republican members of congress to attend a mixed white and colored gathering at the Washington auditorium Friday night under auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. More specifically, the purpose is to raise $200,000.

Rather than attend the colored benefit, republicans in congress were willing to expedite action on the pending resolution of adjournment, according to the reports. To some of them it would have been highly embarrassing to be in Washington and not put in an appearance. They had to go or be out-of-town. The best and most effective out-of-town excuse was to have the much-discussed recess begin before the party opened.

MOODY WILL SIGN TEA PARTY REBUKE

Texas House Concurs in the Senate Resolution. Mrs. Hoover Criticized in Strong Language.

AUSTIN, Texas, June 18.—(AP)—Only Governor Dan Moody's signature was required tonight to complete Texas legislature's rebuke to Mrs. Herbert Hoover for entertaining a negro congressman's wife at a White House tea. The governor said he would sign the resolution but indicated he would do so with some reluctance.

The House of Representatives today concurred i nthe Senate resolution proposing that "we bow our heads in shame and regret and express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command our condemnation and humiliation at said conduct, if true, on the part of the mistress of the White House and her associates". The vote was 99 to 10. The Senate passed the resolution last Friday.

An effort to divide the resolution and vote on inclusion of a reference that chided southern Democrats who left the party last November to vote for President Hoover, the Republican nominee, was voted down. In the election Texas was in the Republican column for the first time since reconstruction days.

Mrs. Helen Moore, of Texas City, expressed sympathy for Mrs. Hoover.

"She is merely the agency for a great political scheme", she said. "It is a part of the most unscrupulous political move on the part of Republican leaders since reconstruction days".

That White House Tea

While, as we said yesterday, Mrs. Hoover could not have well ignored the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, in her invitations to the White House, since she is having all wives of Senate and House members in for tea, still DePriest might have handled the situation with better judgment and tact. He might have followed in the footsteps of William H. Lewis, assistant attorney general in the Taft administration, and Perry W. Howard, assistant attorney general in the Coolidge administration. Both lived quietly in Washington and declined all invitations that came to them because of their official positions.

* * *

Both Howard and Lewis were Southern Negroes and understood the reaction that might come by their acceptance of invitations to social affairs in the capital. DePriest is a different type. Born in Chicago, (Editor's note: DePriest was born in Florence, Ala.), he is apparently more anxious that he shall be recognized socially through his Congressional position than that he shall achieve anything in a statesmanlike way. He made a speech to Negro constituents shortly before he left Chicago, in which he said he "would show 'em," meaning that he would have his wife accepted socially. His first act when he got to Congress was to appoint two Negro boys to the Naval Academy and two to West Point. That is all right, of course, but if DePriest has studied the career of Colonel Young, the only Negro who ever rose to a colonelcy in the army, and the careers of other Negro officers, he will find that at the end of the road that leads through Annapolis and West Point there is only heartbreak for members of his race. An administration that boasted of what it has done for the Negro denied Colonel Young his brigadier's stars and has denied Negroes any command in the Navy at all. DePriest would find that in the Army and Navy there abides more prejudice of race than anywhere else in the country.

DePriest's reaction to his wife's White House invitation betrayed a state of mind that is at variance with the attitude of the more eminent Negro leaders of the country. Newspaper reports say that he was much pleased with the social recognition; that his wife was first to arrive and last to leave the White House and that at the conclusion of the tea, he gave newspaper men a written description of what his wife wore. To him, apparently, social recognition was the ultima thule for the Negro race. It is not that at all. The best Negroes have come to a realization that social equality between the races will not exist; the best Negroes have said that it is not what they desire at all and that it would be as bad for the Negroes as for the white people. Social recognition is the most superficial of all Negro aims; the most flimsy of all its desires. The best Negroes take the attitude that white people take—that the best that can happen is parallel development of the race, with mutuality of interests and mutuality of respect.

* * *

There are many sorts of recognition. Prof. G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee, has the respect of white men everwhere for what he has achieved in the field of science. Within the week, he was the honor guest and chief speaker at a dinner of the Lions Club in Columbus. Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, is respected everywhere for his work in the field of education. James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and Countee Cullen, among others, have won respect of white people for their achievements in literature; Roland Hayes for his magnificent voice; Charles Gilpin for his acting. Recognition for what one has done is much more worthwhile than recognition on social grounds, which means little or nothing.

The Negro's aims are much more serious than to get himself recognized socially. What he wants is his constitutional rights plus recognition for what he achieves. He is coming more and more into his rights and he is achieving more and more as his race becomes educated.—Macon Telegraph.

BOLTERS CRITICIZE WHITE HOUSE TEA

Anti-Smith Leader Says Presence of Negress at Mrs. Hoover's Affair to Cost 25,000 Votes.

SUFFOLK, Va., June 15.—(AP)—A statement that entertainment of the wife of a negro congressman at a recent White House tea would cost the Republican party 25,000 votes in Virginia was made today by I. C. Trotman, of Suffolk, member of the Anti-Smith committee of ten which called the Roanoke convention to be held June 13, in a telegram he said he had sent to Mrs. Herbert Hoover.

Mr. Trotman said he had sent two telegrams to Mrs. Hoover, in connection with the ten and gave the text of the second which follows:

"Your silent contempt for my message of yesterday goes a long way toward healing the wound inflicted in the hearts of six southern states that gave Mr. Hoover such a large majority. Can it be possible that you think southern white people beneath your consideration? Your tea party cost the Republican party in Virginia not less than 25,000 votes. An expression from you would do lots of good".

In making public the text of the telegram Mr. Troutman made the following statement with reference to the Roanoke convention.

"As one of the ten committeemen, and representing the second congressional district at the Anti-Smith convention in Roanoke June 18. I will state that unless this convention passes resolutions denouncing and condemning the entertainment of a negro woman in the White House by Mrs. Hoover, I will no longer take part in the convention and will resign from office as a committeeman at once.

BISHOP ATTACKS TEA

NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 15 — (AP)—Bishop H. M. Dubose, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a statement referring to the entertainment at a white house reception of the wife of Oscar Depriest, Illinois negro congressman, said "the president has temporarily wrecked the fairest vision which has come to the nation in the past hundred years."

Bishop Dubose was influential in the campaign last fall which found Tennessee traditionally democratic, in the Republican ranks.

"The president is capable of the highest impulses," the bishop said, "I cannot think otherwise than that his purpose was unselfish, but this does not alter the radical principle which his new social ideal has challenged.

"The negro race in America was never in happier relations with the white majority than now. It is slowly and surely rising in the scale of intelligence and prosperity. It has a social life of its own, which is recognized and protected. Civil rights are guaranteed. Its liberty is complete."

THE WASHINGTON TEA PARTY.

Columbus, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal.

"Everyone to their notion, as the woman said when she kissed a cow." An old black mammy visited the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, and her modesty was shocked upon seeing statues of Apollo Belvedere, Hercules, Psyche, Venus of Milo and many more, done in Parian marble and clothed only in their natural environments. As she left the building she gave vent to her emotions when she said: "I thanks my God dere ain't none o' my color in dar." Another female descendant of Ham, living in Washington, whom we will not call aunty, accepted an invitation to tea at the White House last week, thereby establishing a dangerous precedent for society. What becomes of "Who's Who" in the capital of the nation? God forbid that Hoos-Hoo (Hoover's Hottentots) will ever support that ancient and honorable record of people worth while. Let's hope and believe that this instance of racial equality does not meet the approval of the worth while white people of Washington and of the United States at large.

E. R. HOPKINS.

Florida House Condemns Tea As Blease Offers Resolution In The United States Senate

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17.—(AP)—By a vote of 71 to 13, the Florida house of representatives today adopted a resolution protesting "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies".

Nearly two hours of debate preceded the vote, during which several speakers took occasion to comment on the effect of the resolution both in state and national politics.

As originally introduced the resolution by Representatives Getzwn, speaker of the house, and way, who worded to direct the protest at "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar Depriest, negro congressman from Illinois," at the White House, but before passage was amended to make it in general terms.

As amended the section of the resolution referring to the "White House read:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the house of representatives of the state of Florida that certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies were both shameful and disgraceful and if persisted in will destroy the Anglo-Saxon race and set at naught the social fabric of the country that has for ages guarded and kept sacred the purity of our Anglo-Saxon blood which stands for the highest type of Americanism".

The resolution also called on Glenn, B. Skipper, republican national committeeman from Florida to convey to the president the "earnest protest of the house of representatives" and urged him to use his influence to prevent repetition of such incidents.

BLEASE'S RESOLUTION

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Entertainment of the wife of the negro congressman, Oscar dePriest, of Illinois, at the White House last week, was condemned in a resolution introduced in the senate Monday by Senator Blease, Democrat, South Carolina. The resolution asked Mrs. Hoover to be "careful" whom she entertained.

Introduction of the resolution caused an uproar in the senate with Republicans attempting to have the resolution expunged from the Congressional Record.

The resolution asked that "the President and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House,' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Motions to expunge the resolution from the record were sponsored by Senators Edge, Republican, New Jersey, and Bingham, Republican, Connecticut.

Blease finally consented to having it withdrawn from the record, declaring he had accomplished his purpose by having it read. The resolution was referred to the senate committee on the District of Columbia.

ALABAMA WOMEN ACT

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 17. (AP)—The Alabama Woman's League for White Supremacy sees in the recent entertainment of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois at a White House tea "Just foundation for the gravest apprehension by the southern people" through President Hoover's alleged revival of the question of social equality among the races

The league, in a statement issued by its board of directors, declares the President and Mrs. Hoover "are privileged to choose their associates from any class they see fit. But Mr. and Mrs Hoover have no right, occupying the exalted political and social position to which the American people have elevated them, to outrage the sensibilities and to imperial the peace and safety of a large section of this country by sharply reviving an issue (social equality) that means so much to us."

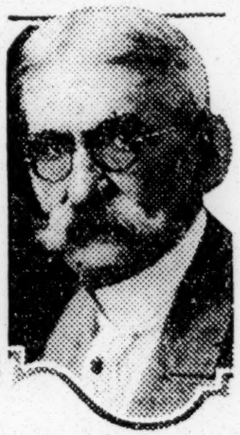
The league's directors fired a barb at United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama whose candidacy for reelection the organization opposes, for the statement attributed to him at Washington that entertainment of the negro woman at the White House "was a serious mistake." The statement charged that Senator Heflin actively espoused the candidacy of President Hoover last fall after the then secretary of commerce had indicated his attitude on the racial question by abolishing race segregation of employes in his department.

LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL.

A Few Facts That Will Not Taste Sweet in Southern Hoovercrat Mouths.

Dozens of telephone messages, post cards and letters have come to me in the past few days asking me to "hop onto the Hoovers" and give them a red-hot verbal castigation for entertaining at a White House tea the colored wife of the negro congressman, Oscar DePriest.



That is a job that I do not choose to take upon myself. It would amount to an expression of my personal opinion of the episode and anybody knowing my southern birth and breeding knows that what I think of it would be scarcely fit to print." But it is none of my business to tell President Hoover and his wife whom they shall elect to invite to their table, although I am as much a stockholder in that table as any other American. The people, however, have turned the table over to the Hoovers for the next four years and neither I nor anyone else can now file a caveat against their use of it. Theodore Roosevelt was the first of our presidents to make a known social misuse of it in our southern opinion, and for that he couldn't break the solid south.

* * * *

We Were Fully Forewarned.

On the subject of such social equality as was exhibited at the Hoover-De Priest garden party tea, last week, we southern people do not need to pop up in the public eye or the public print and, for the thousand-millionth time tell the long-eared world that we do not favor, practice or condone the mixture of whites and blacks in social equality! If the whole civilized world hasn't found that out yet, it never will.

Last year, when the question came up in the campaign about Hoover's abolition of the segregation of the white and black employes in his Department of Commerce at Washington I investigated the matter and wired to The Constitution several special stories detailing the facts—how he set aside the segregation on the demand of negro politicians from Ohio, New York and Massachusetts and compelled white woman and girls, many of them from the south, to use the same rooms, work-tables, rest rooms and toilets with the black and saddle-colored clerks in the department offices.

My articles were copied in newspapers all over the south and the Hoovercrats in our southern states voted for Hoover with full knowledge of his pro-negro prejudices. They have no defense on that score!

Hoover Is Plumb Color-Blind.

If anyone cares to remember, he will recall that in my messages I recounted how Hoover was born in a Quaker family in the Quaker town of West Branch, Iowa. That town was created by the Quakers with an "abolitionist" atmosphere and its citizens were so obsessed with a religious passion to "free the slaves" that they made it a notorious "station of the underground railroad"—which meant the route over which escaping slaves from Texas were making their way to freedom farther north and in Canada.

West Branch was also a chosen rendezvous for John Brown, the Kansas horse-thief and Harper's Ferry raider, who assembled there the infamous gang of outlaws who helped him in his slave-freeing forays.

The parents of Hoover were devout Quakers and in full sympathy with the most radical doctrines of the abolitionists, whose great grievance against the Almighty was that He made the Africans to wear their distinctive black skin.

There can be no question that Hoover, born and bred up in that community, absorbed into his psychology all the sentiments that had given it distinction when it hid, fed and forwarded to freedom the fugitive slaves from the south.

* * * *

Changeless as the Ethiopian.

So I do not look for him to change his views and feelings on the subject of negro equality any more than I expect the Ethiopian to change his skin or the leopard his spots!

But I was fairly amazed that so cultured, experienced and diplomatic a lady as Mrs. Hoover is known to be, should, after living for eight years in Washington, in social contacts with hundreds of southern people of the highest order, have pulled off the DePriest tea-party.

Private advices to me from a reliable source in Washington are to the effect that Mrs. Hoover was caught in an unexpected jam!

She was inviting the wives of all the congressmen to White House lawn parties, to be entertained in comfortable bunches. To avoid the constant conundrum, "What about Mrs. DePriest?" Mrs. Hoover included her in the first small batch, relying upon a statement by DePriest that his wife would make her own associates and did not wish to associate with the "women's congressional club." Mrs. Hoover confidently expected Mrs. DePriest to ask to be "excused" on a plausible plea, and stay away. But, to the first lady's chagrin, the DePriests saw their chance to "put one over" on the congresswoman, and they went and did it!

THE WASHINGTON TEA PARTY

Olive Branch, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I want to thank you for your editorial, "The Hoover Insult." Your description was vivid, your narration was keen, your exposition was grand. As to argumentation, you left nothing to argue, since you stated self-evident facts.

This editorial displayed the brilliancy of a Carmack, the clearness and fairness of a Mooney.

Apropos of this editorial, one must recall the social side of V. P. Curtis, of the strain of Indian blood. The fiasco ensuing and following events. Just why?

Then, too, it seems we recall the name of Mary Booze, only that was not when the weather was real warm and the fragrant aroma was not being diffused with the Hilo strains of a Hawaiian melody.

Again, occurs a sad thought of just "what retrospection cursed" assail the minds of some who deserted the party of their fathers, trampled under foot the traditions of ages, a foot befouled with the filth and vermin of religious intolerance, only to follow an unknown god across uncharted seas to a willful and wicked desertion, perhaps to the shedding of blood of the south's fairest flowers.

But, "be not of them without hope," for "where sin abounded, grace much more abounded." Oh, sinner, "come home."

We will even take Bishop Cannon on trial—Tom Heflin under our watchful care.

Mr. Editor, we again thank you for this timely editorial of much merit. As you have so truly stated the south knows the negro and we treat him right.

J. H. M'NEILL.

DE PRIEST ISSUES REPLY.

Declares Social Equality Was Not Involved at White House Tea.

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP).—Representative Oscar De Priest, negro, of Illinois, issued a statement today declaring that no question of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at a White House tea recently.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress."

He added that Southern Democrats were trying to "help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith."

"The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican party," he said.

DePriest Bids Leaders To Attend His Musicale

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Representative De Priest, the negro Republican member of the House from Illinois, has extended invitations to Republican members of Congress to attend a benefit musicale and reception Friday night at the Washington auditorium.

Only two exceptions were made—Representative Pritchard, of North Carolina, and Representative Vestal, of Indiana. The former refused to accept an office adjoining that of De Priest in the House office building and Mrs. Vestal has been reported as active in a move within the Congressional Club to blackball the wife of the negro representative.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois

Caught Between Devil of Politics And the Deep, Black Sea

It is with amused interest that the ENQUIRER-SUN observes the antics not only of individual Hoovercrats but of the legislators of two formerly Democratic states in their stupid efforts to express their indignation over the presence of the wife of a Negro congressman at an official tea given by the wife of the President.

Among the Hoovercratic newspapers of the South that voiced their disapproval was the Rome, Ga., *News-Tribune*, a shoddy-minded deserter from the ranks of the Democracy, and a type of the newspapers which assailed Alfred E. Smith as the friend of the alien, and also attacked so-called "wops" until there came to Rome, Ga., a group of Italians with money to build and operate a rayon plant. In the twinkling of an eye the Rome *News-Tribune* saw in these *wealthy* aliens *not* "*wops*" but noble Italian gentlemen. And the *News-Tribune* fawned in hypocritical welcome.

Obviously, this North Georgia newspaper when it abandoned the Democratic party, knew that in supporting Mr. Hoover it was supporting and endorsing the party of the Negro —the party which has kept the Ben Davises and Perry Howards and other Negroes in control of the Republican party in the South. The Rome, Ga., *News-Tribune* knew the situation, just as did the individual Southerners who, venomous with anti-Catholic prejudice or imbued with fanaticism on the subject of the Volstead Act, voted into power the party of the Negro. Let us now read the pharisaical wail of the Hoovercratic, anti-Smith, pro-Rayon *News-Tribune*, which was printed under the caption WHITE HOUSE RAISES BASIC ISSUE

Any prospects the republican party may have had of building up a strong following in the south, went glimmering on Thursday when the news was flashed over the country that a negro woman had been entertained at a White House tea, thus putting the administration in the attitude of lending encouragement to the idea of social equality.

There is room in the south for wide differences of opinion upon the tariff, farm relief, immigration and many other issues, but there is no room for differences upon the question of social equality, and when this issue is raised, it simply means complete solidification of the southern people. And it is eminently proper and most necessary that this should be so.

As a matter of course, there are ignorant persons who attribute this attitude of the southern people to provincialism, prejudice, narrowness and so forth. But all these conclusions are wide of the mark. The attitude of the south is based upon a lucid understanding of the disastrous consequences that would flow from the creation of a condition of social equality, and it is a knowledge that the other sections of the country should hasten to acquire if they would avoid the evil results of the present-day trend in those quarters.

The perpetuation of the white race is contingent upon the separation of the white and black races. These race differ not merely in racial characteristics, but in the very nature of their physical being. The creator, in making the two, *made them different chemically as well as in color.* He threw out a red flag of warning against amalgamation by creating them in such fashion that they could not mix save at the price of deterioration and ultimate destruction.

Therefore, when the south raises its voice against social equality, which means ultimate amalgamation, it is standing firmly for the perpetuation of the greatest race with which the Almighty peopled the earth, and for the perpetuation of things as He intended them to be.

It has been made quite clear by the events of the past seventy-five years that if the white race is to be preserved in this country, the task of saving it devolves very largely upon the southern people, and they will remain steadfast in their purpose to do this, regardless of the criticism of the superficial and the accusations of the ignorant.

That the incident of the tea attended by the wife of the Negro congressman was unfortunate is the opinion of the ENQUIRER-SUN, but it is not, as was the desertion of the Rome, Ga., newspaper, a betrayal of party and party principles; in brief, the Georgia newspaper deliberately betrayed what has been called the white man's party and supported the candidate of the party of the Negro. And along with several other Southern states, Florida and Texas, blinded by religious bigotry and dry-mania, knifed Democracy and helped put in power the candidate of the party which by its policies and traditions is and must continue to be the party of the Negro. How well the Baltimore *Evening Sun* has sized up this paradoxical situation of men who deserted Democracy because of religious prejudice and now attack not only the President but Mrs. Hoover because these two *have not betrayed the principles of their party*! Says the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, under the caption of THE MAN WHO LAUGHS:

One may deplore race prejudice in all its manifestations and still feel a certain sympathy with one type of Southerner who must be laughing his head off today. This is the stalwart who marched out and voted for Al in spite of everything last November.

It would be different if Smith had been beaten in the South by a cool, deliberate decision of the voters based on their study of the issues presented in the campaign. But it did not happen that way. *Smith was beaten by religious prejudices.* The Anti-Saloon League helped, and other prejudices — the snobbish prejudice, the anti-city prejudice, the provincial prejudice—worked against him. But what carried Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Florida and Texas for Hoover *was the campaign against the Pope.*

The Southerner who voted for Al freed himself from these prejudices in order to do so. Therefore, if he sees neighbors, who voted him down, outraged because Mrs. Hoover has entertained a Negress in the White House, HE SEES PEOPLE WHO PERMITTED THEIR PREJUDICES TO CONTROL THEM LAST NOVEMBER NOW SMITTEN THROUGH ANOTHER PREJUDICE—the engineer hoist by his own petard.

Well, it has been seven long months since Al's friends in the South had a chance to indulge in a great, roaring guffaw. If they improve their present opportunity to the limit, who is to blame them?

The Baltimore *Evening Sun*, which is as free as any other newspaper from prejudices of whatever sort, sees the tea incident as something that was to be expected. The Baltimore newspaper, possessing clarity of vision along with freedom from prejudices, supported with enthusiasm and intelligence the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith. Another newspaper, which is seldom if ever the victim of bigotry or intolerance or hatred, is the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*. This notable Virginia newspaper supported Alfred E. Smith and today stands squarely opposed to all that Bishop Cannon, Hoovercrat leader of that state, represents. The *Virginian-Pilot*, like the ENQUIRER-SUN, opposed the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, but refuses to be impressed by the howling dervishes of the Hoovercratic party.

Here then is the viewpoint of the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, a Democratic newspaper, published in a Hoovercratic state which contains more meddlers, more bigots, and more fanatics to the square mile than any other state in the Union:

The first thing for all level-headed Southerners to remember when they read that Mrs. Hoover gave a tea to forty wives of Congressmen in which number was included the wife of Representative DePriest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, is that President Roosevelt, twenty-five years ago, entertained Booker T. Washington at a White House luncheon and the heavens did not fall in consequence, nor did the Caucasian race suffer an impairment of its security, nor did Theodore Roosevelt, after the first flurry of excitement subsided, become less a popular national figure. The second thing for them to remember is that Washington, D. C., is not the South, but the non-sectional capital of the whole United States and that in the diplomatic and governmental set of this world capital move men and women of all the races of the earth. It is the same in Paris and Berlin and London. *Private society in these world capitals observes its traditional racial cleavages, but governmental functions embrace all the racial cadres*—automatically, as an incident of the legislative, administrative and diplomatic set-up.

The bi-racial question being the troubled thing that it is, the episode of Mrs. Hoover and the Representative DrPriest's wife is likely to have sententious reverberations, especially among the hell-raisers who are always ready to scent social danger where no social danger exists. For this reason if for no other, it is worth while assessing the incident at its proper worth. Thus assessed it is seen to be nothing more than a routine White House act, no more significant of any ambition on the the part of Mrs. Hoover to encourage the Negro and Caucasian races to a policy of social commingling that neither race desires, than the attendance of colored diplomats and their wives at a State Depatment reception is significant of a new American policy of racial amalgamation.

It happens that the voters of a certain Illinois district have elected to be represented at Washington by a Negro. It happens also that he is married. It happens also that it is the regular thing for the wife of the President to give stated teas to Congressmen's wives. There you have a ready-made situation which gave Mrs. Hoover no choice and which she met in the only way that comported with common sense—without making an elaborate show of scenting social danger where none existed.

The foregoing comment from a Virginia Democratic newspaper is calm and clarifying. And of the same type was the editorial discussion of the incident which appeared in the Macon *Telegraph*, another Democratic newspaper which supported Alfred E. Smith and which refuses to accept the Eighteenth Amendment as the only portion of the Federal Constitution which is not obsolete. The following extracts are from the *Telegraph's* comment on the presence of the wife of the Negro Congressman at a tea given by Mrs. Hoover:

While, as we said yesterday, Mrs. Hoover could not have well ignored the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago, in her invitations to the White House, since she is having all wives of Senate and House members in for tea, still DePriest might have handled the situation with better judgment and tact. He might have followed in the footsteps of William H. Lewis, assistant attorney general in the Taft administration and Perry W. Howard, assistant attorney general in the Coolidge administration. Both lived quietly in Washington and declined all invitations that came to them because of their official positions. . . .

DePriest's reaction to his wife's White House invitation betrayed a state of mind that is at variance with the attitude of the more eminent Negro leaders of the country. . . .

The best Negroes have come to a realization that social equality between the

races will not exist; the best Negroes have said that it is not what they desire at all and that it would be as bad for the Negroes as for the white people. Social recognition is the most superficial of all Negro aims; the most flimsy of all its desires. The best Negroes take the attitude that white people take—that the best that can happen is parallel development of the races, with mutality of interests and mutality of respect.

The Negro's aims are much more serious than to get himself recognized socially. What he wants is *his constitutional rights plus recognition for what he achieves.* He is coming more and more into his rights and he is achieving more and more as his race becomes educated.

Out of Macon also comes a statement from Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, who finds no reason for adversely criticising the presence of DePriest's wife at the White House tea. Bishop Ainsworth's views are precisely the contrary of those of his Hoovercratic colleague, Bishop H. M. DuBose of Nashville, who asserts that through the DePriest incident "the President has temporarily wrecked the fairest vision which has come to the South in the last 100 years." As opposed to Bishop DuBose who sees no silver lining to the dark cloud, Bishop Ainsworth makes the following statement concerning Mrs. Hoover's mixed tea:

"In my opinion all this excitement over the recent attendance of a Negro congresswoman's wife upon a White House function is a tempest in a teapot.

"The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot. Every legally elected congressman or duly accredited representative of a foreign government is entitled to the same consideration in regard to such official formalities. There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife, who have been legally placed in such official relation to this government, from such a function than there is to exclude red, yellow, brown or white one. The president and his wife do not select any of them; the accrediting constituency does. There seems to me to be no just ground for criticism, therefore, of the recent action. Since nobody says a word about red, yellow, brown and blue coloring at such functions, it is about time for everybody to quit seeking black only and having these belated outbreaks about it. And this official action of the president and his wife has no bearing whatever upon the purely social regulations of any section."

In using so much space in connection with the incident of Mrs. Hoover's Negro tea guest, the ENQUIRER-SUN wishes to give its readers an unbiased picture of an affair which has driven so many Hoovercrats into a frenzy of excitement, and inspired the legislators of two formerly Democratic states to pass resolutions condemning Mrs. Hoover's action.

Briefly, these are the views of the ENQUIRER-SUN: We cannot agree with the *Virginian-Pilot* that the tea was a *government* function. But it was, we believe, an *official party* entertainment. It must be remembered that Mr. Hoover is not only the President of the United States but the head of the Republican party. It is obvious, then, that Mr. Hoover, neither in person nor through Mrs. Hoover, can afford, politically, to ignore or seem to insult a vast number of Republicans, who happen to be Negroes. Mrs. Hoover had no recourse other than to invite to the tea for the wives of congressmen the wife of the Negro congressman. If DePriest or his wife possessed a sense of delicacy, which they clearly do not, the congressman's wife would have found an acceptable excuse for her absence and thus saved both the President and Mrs. Hoover an annoying situation.

The ENQUIRER-SUN has been asked what it believes would have happened if Alfred E. Smith had been President. Our reply is that in view of the fact that a vast number of Democrats who are Southerners object violently to even a superficial semblance of social equality between the races, Mrs. Smith would have failed to invite DePriest's wife or ignored precedent and abandoned the institution of giving teas to the wives of congressmen. There would then have been a mighty howl from Republican newspapers which are now so modestly discreet or timidly silent on the subject of Mrs. Hoover's dilemma—the Republican party's dilemma, as a matter of fact. For the justly notorious elephant was caught between the devil of party politics and the deep, black sea. But it is an incident which does not stir the ENQUIRER-SUN to a desire to be ungracious to Mrs. Hoover, who was helpless, or unfair to Mr. Hoover who, we believe, was even more firmly bound by the traditions of the party of which he is the head and front. As for the prejudice-blinded Hoovercrats, they are now aware that politics makes strange tea-guests.

TEXAS SOLONS SCORE 'DE PRIEST' INCIDENT

Concurrent Resolution Passed Rebuking Wife of President Hoover.

Austin, Texas, June 18.—(AP)—The Texas house of representatives today adopted the senate concurrent resolution rebuking Mrs. Herbert Hoover for receiving a negro congressman's wife at a White House tea. The vote was 99 to 10.

Representative Rem Eichenrocht, of Seguin, only republican member of the house, urged passage of the resolution.

An unsuccessful effort was made to have stricken from the resolution the last clause, which called attention "of the voters of the south that such incidents are the natural outgrowth of the action of many pretended democrats of the south in being led away from the faith of their fathers and that they be warned that a continuance of such alliances with the party which since Civil War days has been the traditional enemy of the south will likely bring further shame and humiliation to southern men and women."

The resolution proposed that members of the senate and house "bow our heads in shame and regret, and express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, our condemnation and humiliation at said conduct, if true, on the part of the mistress of the White House, and her associates."

DePriest Backs Benefit Affair

For Fund To Get Voting Rights For Negro

By RUSSELL KENT
(Staff Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, June 18.—Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago whose wife was entertained at a tea at the White House last week, will take part in a benefit performance to be given in Washington Friday night to help raise a fund of $200,000 to be expended in getting full voting rights for members of his race.

According to a story published in The Washington Post, DePriest has issued invitations to all Republican members of Congress to attend this benefit; that is, all except two who were omitted, the story relates, because of ill feeling.

The Washington Post says:

"Representative Oscar DePriest, colored representative from Illinois, yesterday extended invitations to Republican members of the Senate and House of Representatives to lend their presence at a benefit musicale and reception to be held Friday night at the Washington Auditorium. Inquiry disclosed that only two exceptions were made—Representative Pritchard, of North Carolina and Representative Albert H. Vestal, of Indiana, not being extended the invitation.

"Activity of Mrs. Vestal, wife of the Indiana congressman, relative to a proposed blackball for membership in the Congressional Club, in so far as DePriest's wife was concerned, was cause of the withholding of the invitation to the Hoosier representative. The invitation was withheld from Representative Pritchard following his refusal to occupy an office in the House Office Building next to a negro congressman.

"Ruth Hanna McCormick, representative-at-large from Illinois, has promised Representative DePriest that if detained here from Chicago engagements by activities of the Congress she will occupy a box and greet the audience. Alonzo Parham and Chas. Weir, candidates for the Military Academy and the Naval Academy named by DePriest are also expected to be present.

"Services of the veteran colored comedian, Sherman H. Dudley, as master of ceremonies for the entertainment features of the reception at the auditorium have been secured. The entertainment will be given in interest of a national drive for a $200,000 fund to finance the negroes' organized efforts, through legal procedure to establish his citizenship rights.

"Singing of folk songs and spirituals by a chorus of 100 voices, under direction of Alfred H. Johnson, director of music in public schools of divisions 10 to 13, will be included in the program, together with various aesthetic dance presentations by pupils of the Mabel Jones and Adrienne Marshall studios, a fashion show by colored fraternal organizations, orchestra numbers and the

DEPRIEST BACKS BENEFIT AFFAIR

(Continued from Page One)

introduction of several persons interested in the negro's advancement.

The service group of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, headed by Neval H. Thomas and Milton A. Francis, has cooperated with Julia West Hamilton, assistant chairman and wife of Robert G. McGuire, chairman of the program committee, to make the benefit a success."

WOULD CENSURE MRS. HOOVER.

OKLAHOMA CITY, June 18.—(AP)—Consideration of a resolution censuring Mrs. Herbert Hoover for entertaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, Chicago negro congressman, at a White House tea, introduced in the Oklahoma House of Representatives by Representative Ferman Phillips, Democrat, was postponed today until future Legislative date.

Phillips himself moved that the resolution be laid over. Several Democratic members, however, tried in vain to force its consideration. A motion by Representative C. C. Hester, Democrat, to postpone consideration subsequently prevailed.

LACKS ONLY SIGNATURE.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, June 18.—(AP)—Only Gov. Dan Moody's signature was required tonight to complete Texas Legislature's rebuke to Mrs. Herbert Hoover for entertaining a negro congressman's wife at a White House tea. The governor said he would sign the resolution but indicated he would do so with some reluctance.

The House of Representatives today concurred in the Senate resolution proposing that "we bow our heads in shame and regret and express the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command our condemnation and humiliation at said conduct, if true, on the part of the mistress of the White House and her associates." The vote was 99 to 10. The Senate passed the resolution last Friday.

An effort by Representatives George Purl of Dallas, B. J. Forbes, of Weatherford and others to divide the resolution and vote on inclusion of a reference that chided Southern Democrats who left the party last November to vote for President Hoover, the Republican nominee, was voted down. In the election Texas was in the Republican column for the first time since reconstruction days.

Mrs. Helen Moore, of Texas City expressed sympathy for Mrs. Hoover.

"She is merely the agency for a great political scheme," she said. "It is a part of the most unscrupulous political move on the part of Republican leaders since reconstruction days."

DE PRIEST INCIDENT AROUSES DISBELIEF

Constituents Quiz Southern Congressmen.

Special to The Commercial Appeal.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Southern members of Congress are receiving letters of inquiry about the De Priest tea at the White House, indicating that the writers are incredulous about the wife of the negro congressman being an invited guest at the White House.

Some of these letters say that Hoovercrats in some places are explaining and defending the president on a various ground. The word has been spread by this element that no invitation was ever formally tendered the De Priest woman and that she was an interloper at the White House. Some of the letters have sought light on this phase of the affair.

The reply is made that the wife of the negro congressman received a formal, engraved invitation and that it was sent to her by special messenger from the White House and she was the guest of Mrs. Hoover at tea along with a hand picked group of ladies close to the administration by reason of their husband's official positions. Apparently an effort was made to have on hand a group that could be trusted not to resent the presence of the negro woman.

The White House statement, explaining that the De Priest woman was invited along with other wives of congressmen left no doubt about the formal nature of her invitation and her participation in White House social events on absolute equality with the wives of white members of Congress.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—(AP)—Rep. Oscar De Priest, negro of Illinois, issued a statement today declaring that no questoin of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at White House tea recently.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress."

He added that southern Democrats were trying to "help themselve politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith."

"The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican party," he said.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Much Ado About Nothing

The move of Madam Albert H. Vestal, the wife of Congressman A. H. Vestal, of Indiana, generally interpreted to mean the exclusion of Madam Oscar DePriest, the wife of Congressman-elect Oscar DePriest, from the First Illinois Congressional District, is a little less than a tempest in a teapot; and is beneath the dignity of American culture, refinement and Christian statesmanship.

Nobody would dare question the intelligence, culture and refinement of Madam DePriest. Her wealth and intelligence are unquestioned; her purity of womanhood is 100 per cent, and there can be nothing brought against her, except she is a colored woman.

The Women's Congressional Club cannot stultify itself by turning down the wife of a Congressman who is the peer of any sitting member, in morals, culture, wealth and respectability, solely on the ground of race or color. To make such a social blunder would not only insult the pride and Christian intelligence of the nation, but reflect upon the intelligence of Congress and astound the cultured dignity and Christian civilization of the world. Shall the well-known wealth, culture and refinement of Madam DePriest be overlooked because she is a colored woman? Verily not. It will not be done, she will take her place in the club, that the constitution of her country guarantees her, and the charter of the club warrants every Congressman's wife.

The First Illinois District in Chicago is only out-ranked in wealth and character by the Wall Street District in New York.

Who believes that the Woman's Congressional Club will reflect upon their husbands, insult the Illinois District by socially ostracizing the wife of its representative upon the ground of color.

In the first place, such an action on the part of the club would be in contrevention of Mrs. DePriest's Constitutional rights, and in violation of the charter of the club.

First, it would be against public policy and contrary to the policy of the club.

Second, the club is without power under its charter to exclude the wife of any Congressman on the sole ground of race or faith, she being the equal of any other member's wife, morally and culturally. The fact that a woman's husband is a member of Congress automatically gives her membership in the club without action on the part of the club.

Third, the club could not afford to compromise its dignity and intelligence by sinking to the level of race hatred, bigotry and intolerance. The club must be too big and broad in policy to stoop to little things like race hatred and political intollerance.

Nothing will happen to Mrs. DePriest so far as the club is concerned. Her membership is safe. There will be no effort to bar her. There is too much character, intelligence, Christian statesmanship and love of God in the hearts of the good women of the club to perpetrate such an outrage against American civilization. The tempest in the teapot will die like a bubble on the water.

America has accepted every nationality constituting a part of her cosmopolitan population, as a part and parcel of the nation, except the Negro, and America had as well make up her mind to accept the Negro socially, economically and politically in common with other integral parts as a part of the nation.

The Negro's prowess, education, culture, wealth, development, vision and general contribution to the national life, do, and will, command this recognition, and the nation had as well make up its mind to concede it; rather than to stand in the way and be defeated by time and progress.

Illinois.

The race equality we are talking about does not mean the invasion of the home, intermarriages, or the amalgamation of the races; but public functions provided by the law and customs prevailing.

We hold this principle to be sacred and inviolate; that every man is the master of his own door-knob, and none dare enter except those who are chosen by the master. The social equality we speak of, or rather race equality, means the right to vote and hold office and enjoy the rights and emoluments thereto unmolested. The right to render a day's work for an honest dollar upon a equality with other groups without discrimination in pay or time, whether working for the Government or private individuals. Equal opportunities and equipment for the education of our children and equal enjoyment everywhere a dollar is spent for parks, recreation, vocation or transportation. The mination in the public service of segregation and the color line all public services. The wiping out of disfranchisement, jim crowism acial discrimination and the recognition of race equality everywhere Government dollar is spent for the benefit of the people. The noise about Madam DePriest's membership in the Congressional Club, is a mild case of MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.

Chicago EAGLE

MAR 5 1929

Good Advice to Harlem Negroes.

"Who would be free himself must strike the blow" is the boiled-down philosophy of historic approaches to liberty. And Oscar De Priest only rephrases the thought when he says to Harlem Negroes: "You must learn to stand on your own feet. The day has passed when the white man was expected to fight the race's battles."

Distinctly that day has passed. Indeed it passed some fifty years ago when Hayes as President withdrew the last Federal troops from Louisiana and South Carolina, States where the Negroes had a numerical majority, and left the race to the tender mercies of former slave-owners and their rifle clubs. Not in half a century has any Republican Congress done anything for Negro rights, though on every election day the Republican party has appealed to Negroes to stand by the party of the Great Emancipator. Political hypocrisy has camouflaged the fact that the white man was not fighting and would not fight the battle of the Blacks.

Oscar De Priest received a rousing welcome in Harlem, of course. He is the one Negro who will sit in the incoming House of Representatives; the first colored man for a long term of years to help make laws for the United States. He is a practical politician picked by Mayor "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago to run in a district three-quarters Negro, which Martin B. Madden had ably represented up to the time of his death. In the selection of De Priest one colored Methodist Bishop and several men favored by the Negroes themselves as standing for more of idealism were turned down. But no man could have given better advice to the people of his race in this metropolis than "Stand on your own feet." Oscar De Priest, practical politician, may yet display some elements of real race leadership.

OATH WILL BE GIVEN LATER

Resolution Then Will Be Offered Opposing Seating Him

PRECEDENTS CITED

Declines Suggestion That He Await The Regular Session

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

Washington, D. C., April 10—Oscar DePriest, Representative-elect from the first congressional district of Illinois, will be asked to stand aside when he presents himself with his state delegation to take oath of office as a member of Congress next Monday.

He will be given the oath, but not until every other member has been sworn in and the Republican majority in the House aided by liberal Democratic members from the East and West approves a resolution that it be administered to him.

When the clerk of the House, William Tyler Page, reaches the state of Illinois in his call of the roll by states for the purpose of administering the oath, a Democratic member-elect from a southern state will object to the giving of the oath to Mr. DePriest. Mr. Page will then ask Mr. DePriest to stand aside until all other members-elect have been given the oath.

To Offer Resolution

The member who objects to the administering of the oath to Mr. DePriest will later offer a resolution providing that the prima facie right of Mr. DePriest to be sworn in as a member of of the seventy-first Congress as well as of his final right to a seat in it be referred to a special committee of the House to be appointed by the Speaker, and until this committee shall report and the House decide this question and right, Mr. DePriest shall not be sworn in nor be permitted to occupy a seat in the House.

This amendment, however will not be adopted as originally offered. It will be amended and Mr. DePriest given the oath of office.

Question of Moral Fitness

The objection to the swearing in of Mr. DePriest will be based upon the question of his moral fitness.. There is no question about the regularity of his election. It is not doubted that the voters of the first congressional district elected him as their representative. There is no question about his possession of all the qualifications for a Representative prescribed in the Constitution. It will be conceded that he is the requisite age, has been a citizen of the United States for the required period and is an inhabitant of the state of Illinois. But he is colored and is under indictment in Chicago on a charge in connection with the running of gambling houses and the collection of graft and their relation to the primary election of last spring.

The procedure that will be followed when Mr. DePriest presents himself will be similar to that followed in the Victor Berger case. Mr. Berger was elected to Congress in November, 1918, after he had been indicted by a Federal grand jury on a charge of violating the espionage act. Mr. DePriest was also elected after his indictment.

Mr. Berger was found guilty and sentenced to 20 years in the penitentiary by Judge Kennisaw M. Landis. The House of Representatives refused him admission by a vote of 311 to 1. He was re-elected to the same Congress in December, 1919, by an increased majority. The House again refused him admission.

Meanwhile he had appealed his conviction. He was re-elected a third time and the House seated him without opposition. The Supreme Court reversed his conviction.

Followed Precedent

In denying Mr. Berger admission the House followed the precedent established in the case of Brigham H. Roberts in the fifty-sixth Congress. Mr. Roberts was elected from the state of Utah. He had been convicted of violating the Edmunds act which prohibited the practice of polygamy and had

served four months in the penitentiary.

When Mr. Roberts presented himself, Robert W. Taylor, a member-elect from Ohio, objected to his taking the oath of office. Mr. Roberts was asked to stand aside until the other members were sworn in. Later Mr. Taylor offered a resolution, and the House refused him the oath and denied him his seat.

Prior to the establishment of the precedent in the Roberts case, it had been held that that when a certificate of election was presented, the person holding the certificate would be administered the oath.

A Leading Precedent

A leading precedent for the administering of the oath when a certificate of election is presented is the case of Joseph H. Rainey, one of the twenty colored men who served in the House.

Mr. Rainey was elected to the forty-first Congress. The secretary of state of South Carolina gave him a certificate of election, but before the convening of Congress this secretary died. J. S. Richardson, who contested the election of Rainey, presented a statement from the succeeding secretary of state and Governor Wade Hampton declaring that there were outrages, intimidation and fraud to such an extent as to render the result of the election exceedingly doubtful.

When Mr. Rainey presented himself, he was asked to stand aside. The next day a resolution was offered that he be now given the oath. In the debate on the resolution, R. Q. Mills, a Representative from Texas stated:

"From the reading of the certificate it occurs to me that the gentleman from South Carolina has a right upon this floor equal to the right of any other gentleman upon it. The clerk of the House is empowered by law to decide. He has a judicial power to decide what name shall be placed upon the roll, and whether the certificate was in compliance with law. After he has made that decision and reported it to the House, it is the power of the House to revise it. But every presumption is in favor of the correctness of that decision. And if the gentleman from South Carolina can be ousted in this summary manner without a hearing, there is no gentleman on this side of the House or on the other side of the House who cannot be as summarily disposed of."

The resolution was adopted and Mr. Rainey was seated.

Question of DePriest

The sole question in the DePriest case is whether or not the House has power to impose qualifications in additon to those enumerated in the Constitution or declare a disqualification when a member elect comes to the bar. There is no decision of the Supreme Court on the question. There has been much academic discussion of it. Notwithstanding these precedents, some very eminent lawyers have declared that Congress has no such power.

The Constitution makes each House the judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members. "Either the word 'qualifications' means the legal qualifications, which are carefully prescribed in the Constitution," says Representative James M. Beck, of Pennsylvania, or it means the "intellectual or moral fitness." If the latter view is accepted the House is virtually a social club and a member-elect may be excluded because of his race, color, or religion.

The Opposing View

The other view is that the voters are the judge as to the character of men that it will send to the House as their representative, irrespective of his intellectual or moral qualifications, and that the only limitations upon their choice are that he shall be 25 years of age, a citizen of the United States for at least seven years, an inhabitant of the State, and that he shall not hold any office under the United States, and that he shall not have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, unless in the latter contingency the Congress, by a vote of two-thirds, shall remove much disability.

Mr. DePriest has been put upon the roll by virtue of his certificate of election. He has been assigned an office in the House Office Building. He says he will be here Monday when Congress convenes in extra session to take the oath of office.

There is a report current in congressional circles that he has been advised to remain away from here until the regular session of Congress in December and draw his pay without attempting to take the oath. But he has wired that he is coming for the opening of the extra session.

COLORED MEMBERS OF ILLINOIS LEGISLATURE NOT INVITED TO INAUGURAL BALL

Chicago, Ill., Jan. 23—(By The Associated Negro Press)—Wives of the colored members of the Illinois General Assembly became incensed Monday night when they learned that their husbands had been slighted in the issuance of invitations to the inaugural ball, held for Gov. Louis L. Emerson in the state arsenal in Springfield.

There are five colored members of the lower house, and one colored senator, Adelbert H. Roberts, who had charge of the Hoover campaign among colored voters in the west.

At one of the assembly sessions Speaker David Shanahan had informed the members that the Hamilton club, a notoriously anti-Negro political organiation, despite its so-called loyalty to the ideals of Hamilton, the first treasurer of the United States, reputed to have been a Negro, had charge of the invitations to the ball.

NASHVILLE WILL BE REPRESENTED

Congressman-Elect DePriest and Party to Leave Chicago for the Nation's Capital at One O'clock Sunday.

Chicago, Ill., April 10—(Special Wire to the Nashville Globe)—Complete arrangements were made here today for Congressman-Elect De Priest and his party to leave this city one o'clock Sunday over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Washington. The personnel of the party was given out for the first time, and the exact hour of departure was announced by Congressman-Elect Depriest through his private secretary, Mr. Morris Lewis, from Depriest headquarters at 3439 South State Street. Things were kept in abeyance and no positive information was given out until Congressman-Elect DePriest was assured that the party was complete.

Among those who will come into Chicago from surrounding sections to join this special, and who have been invited by the Congressman-Elect to accompany him and his wife to the nation's capital, is Henry Allen Boyd of Nashville, Tenn., the Secretary of the Sunday School Congress, Secretary of the National Baptist Publishing Board, President of the Citizens Savings Bank and Secretary of the National Negro Press Association. He will be officially representing the personnel and membership of the entire Negro Press.

Congressman-Elect DePriest, it is understood, has already been assigned to an office in the Congressional Building in Washington. His office is No. 130. Outstanding men and women of this city who work with the Congressman will be on the special.

4/12/29 Nashville Tenn.

Negro Congressman Secures Dismissal Of Vice Charges

Chicago, April 13.—(AP)—Charges of conspiracy, in connection with grand jury investigations of vice and gambling, against Oscar De Priest, negro congressman-elect from Illinois, were dismissed in criminal court today.

Congressman De Priest had made four demands for trial and when Assistant State's Attorney Frank J. Loesch announced the state was not prepared to go ahead with the case today Judge Thomas A. Lynch dismissed the charges.

4/14/29 Chicago Defender

N. Y. AMERICAN

APR 11 1929

Indictment of Negro Congressman Voided

CHICAGO, April 10 (INS).—Dismissal of the indictment against Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman, charged with vote frauds in the negro ward elections here, was decided on by State's Attorney John A. Swanson here today.

Charges Against Oscar DePriest Will Be Dropped

SAYS FIRST ASS'T STATES ATTORNEY LOESCH

Congressman-Elect Present When Statement Is Made In Presence of Judge

Charges against Oscar DePriest that have been pending for some time, and which have all along been considered without foundation and merely an excuse to thwart his political fortune, will be dismissed, a daily paper in Chicago of yesterday, contained the following write-up:

The indictment against Oscar De Priest, representative-elect, in the black-belt graft and conspiracy case, will be dismissed, First Assistant State's Attorney Frank J. Loesch said today.

Dropping of the charges will have a decided effect on De Priest's political fortunes, as it was considered certain that an effort would have been made to bar the Negro from being sworn in as a representative next Monday, due to the fact that he was under indictment.

"It is very unfortunate," Mr. Loesch said, "but I have gone over the evidence recently with Assistant State's Attorneys Edwin J. Raber and William H. Haynes, and the evidence is not strong enough against De Priest to warrant our trying him.

"When the matter comes up Saturday we will have to dismiss, but only as to De Priest."

Indicted in Vice Campaign.

Dan Jackson, Police Lieutenant Patrick Brady and eight members of the 2d and 3d ward racket syndicates were indicted by the September special grand jury, with De Priest, on charges of "aiding, abetting and inducing" south side racketeers to operate gambling dives and disorderly houses, and conspiring to "protect them from the police."

From Loesch's statement today indications were that the charges will be pressed against the nine other men named in the indictment.

The case came up in Judge Thomas A. Lynch's court today. None of the special prosecutors was in court. Assistant State's Attorney Abe Marovitz stepped to the bench.

"Your honor, I don't know anything about the case," he said. "I would like to talk with Mr. Loesch."

Continued Until Saturday.

He returned in a few moments and asked that the case be continued until Saturday on Mr. Loesch's request.

"He also told me," said Marovitz, "that the case against De Priest would probably be dismissed."

De Priest, who was in court, grinned widely at Marovitz' statement.

Attorney Michael Ahern, representing Charles Farrell, another of the defendants, wanted to know why "Loesch doesn't dismiss the case to day."

The judge, however, continued the case until Saturday. Loesch later confirmed Marovitz' statement.

—Exchange.

Political-1929

Office Holding

THE SPIRIT OF DEMOCRACY

Call 3/10/29 Kansas City

The Negro congressman, Oscar DePriest of Illinois, is a part of the news of the day. A generation has passed since any of his group have had such a place in the government and newspapers think the people want to hear how his neighbors in the House of Representatives office building object to his presence, and how the Senate's sacred precincts are profaned by his invasion.

A certain curiosity is to be expected where anything is unusual. But in this matter of representation in the government, the nation should have been wondering far more how Negroes were kept out than how they get in.

Whether the white people of the United States see it or not, a Negro Congressman is the very spirit of the democratic principle. In this country, a Negro lives and dies within the limits of a cast founded upon race and color. It is so generally understood that we may not prepare ourselves, work, play, aspire, even spend as other men, that the majority thinks of us as a separate people, without it ever entering their minds that they yield up the American principle of democracy. If this principle is worth while, as the Fourth of July orators used to declaim, and as millions of men fought "over there" to prove, the majority's failure to preserve Americanism makes it our duty to reestablish it.

We expect Congressman DePriest will astonish the American people many times. We hope he will. The day must come when the right of all the people to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" is not just a cant phrase, but the accepted mode. Perversion of principle and its abandonment, winked at because only Negroes are the losers, soon extends to all citizens. Here in Missouri, and today is the illustration of that truth. Twenty years ago bombing came into Kansas City, a measure used to "keep Negroes in their place." Today big business is demanding of the legislature that it put on the statute books a law which will punish the bomber severely. In the same way the United States faces either fullest recognition of the rights of Negroes to representation in the person of Oscar Depriest and others who will follow him, or the decadence of democracy. Injustice and inequalities cannot be fenced off for only a section or a group to suffer. "If thy hand offend thee cut it off. It is better for thee to enter into life maimed than having two hands to go into hell."

NEWS
DAYTON, O.

NEGRO SENT TO HOUSE CREATES SENATE STIR

Chicago Leader Picks Seat by Watson, Then Vacates Suddenly—Heflin Excited

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Representative-elect Oscar DePriest, Negro leader of Chicago, is here for the inauguration of President-elect Hoover. Today, while everything moved drearily in the Senate, he entered the main door leading from the House side, walked down the aisle and took a seat by Senator James E. Watson (R., Ind.), slated for leader of the Senate.

Mr. Watson whispered something to Mr. DePriest and he got up and went back to the Republican cloak room. A few minutes later Mr. DePriest came into the chamber and took a rear seat, where he could hear the one-man filibuster Senator Copeland was conducting against the Radio Bill.

Senator Heflin (D., Ala.) went over to Mr. Watson after Mr. DePriest had left and engaged him in a spirited conversation. The coming of the Negro leader from the West to Congress is a real event in the present day political life of the Nation, his friends assert.

Mr. DePriest visited the House today, but his appearance there did not cause nearly so much commotion as his call to the Senate did.

House leaders have not assigned the Negro member a room in the House Office Building. They selected Room 200 near the front entrance, hard by an elevator, for him, but some Representative claimed it under the seniority rule.

Illinois,

NEWS
CANTON, O.

FEB 27 1929

COLOR IN CONGRESS

The election of Oscar De Priest to congress from Chicago has stirred up much social emotion in the national capital and has probably marked the turn of a new era for the negro in American politics. Various historians have reminded us that this isn't the first time a negro has sat in the American congress; but that reminder has only rendered the present situation the more curious. There have been many negroes in congress, it is true; but not for so long that the appearance of one now upsets Washington's social calculations.

There have been three negro senators, say nothing of a long list of negro members of the house. John R. Lynch, a negro congressman, was temporary chairman of the Republican national convention in 1884. There was a period following the Civil War and prior to the resumption of local control in the south when negro congressmen were plentiful. By the end of the century this era had closed. It is many a year now since George H. White, the last negro congressman, held his seat.

Now a totally different situation brings a negro into congress. No longer is it the south that breaks the color line. The negro in the south is now abandoned, politically, even by the Republican party. The new Republican party which Mr. Hoover is trying to build there is "lily white." But in the north the negro migration has brought together in cities like Chicago and New York colored populations which, developing a growing political independence, must now be reckoned with. In upper New York City last year the Democrats nominated a negro candidate for congress. He was beaten by a white Republican. In Chicago the black congressional district insisted in a representation in congress of its own choice; hence De Priest.

Congress, hereafter, is not likely to be without one—and probably many more than one—negro congressman. The social set may as well make up its mind to that.

In a few days Oscar De Priest, duly elected congressman from the First congressional district of Illinois, will present his credentials and seek to take his seat with the law-makers of the nation. It is hoped that the sinister and malignant specter of race hatred and color prejudice will not be seen lurking around the halls of congress at that time. Nobody believes that De Priest is unfit to serve his country and any attempt to embarass him and his constituents will be fairly considered to be nothing more than the effort of certain forces in this nation to deny to the black Americans their gift under the constitution. If De Priest is not treated fairly and is labelled as being unfit to sit in congress it will mean that the American people are not satisfied with the provisions of the law and would have us taxed without representation until doomsday. The American people are on trial not Oscar De Priest. Such charges as are now pending against him will not hold water and were concieved and founded in hearts of those who would forever have us hewers of wood and drawers of water. If De Priest is given a chance we sincerely believe that he will be faithful to his trust. The Ides of March Have Come.

Color in Congress

The election of Oscar DePriest to congress from Chicago has stirred up much social emotion in the national capital and has probably marked the turn of a new era for the negro in American politics. Various historians have reminded us that this isn't the first time a negro has sat in the American congress; but that reminder has only rendered the present situation the more curious. There have been many negroes in congress, it is true; but not for so long but that the appearance of one new one now upsets Washington's social calculations.

There have been three negro senators, say nothing of a long list of negro members of the house. John R. Lynch, a negro congressman, was temporary chairman of the Republican national convention in 1884. There was a period following the Civil War and prior to the resumption of local control in the south when negro congressmen were plentiful. By the end of the century this era had closed. It is many a year now since George H. White, the last of the negro congressmen, held his seat.

Now a totally different situation brings a negro into congress. No longer is it the south that breaks the color line. The negro in the south is now abandoned, politically, even by the Republican party. The new Republican party which Mr. Hoover is trying to build there is "lily white." But in the north the negro migration has brought together in cities like Chicago and New York colored populations which, developing a growing political independence, must now be reckoned with. In upper New York City last year the Democrats nominated a negro candidate for congress. He was beaten by a white Republican. In Chicago the black congressional district insisted on a representative in congress of its own color; hence, DePriest.

Congress, hereafter, is not likely to be without one—and probably many more than one—negro congressman. The social swim may as well make up its mind to that.

TAKES HIS SEAT AS CONGRESS MEMBER FROM ILL. DISTRICT

No Objection Offered to Administering of Oath to First Negro Representative in Twenty-eight Years

By LOUIS R. LAUTIER

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15.—A prophecy of twenty-eight years ago was fulfilled Monday when Oscar DePriest, Republican, was sworn in as a member of the Seventy-first Congress from the First Congressional District of Illinois.

He took the oath of office with 407 other members-elect who were present at the opening of the extra session of Congress Monday. The oath was administered by Speaker Nicholas Longworth following his re-election as speaker. 4-17-29

No objection was offered to the administering of the oath to Mr. DePriest. The dropping of a charge of conspiracy against him in connection with vice and gambling concessions on the South Side of Chicago for want of evidence last Saturday removed the basis for any objection that might have been raised against his being given the oath.

A crowded gallery looked on as Mr. DePriest took the oath of office. Society people and diplomats were present. Among the prominent Negroes seen were: Dr. Emmett J. Scott, W. T. Andrews of Baltimore, William L. Houston, Charles H. Houston, Mr. and Mrs. Louis R. Mehlinger, Mortimer M. Harrs, Thomas H. R. Clarke, Mrs. A. M. Curtis, Mrs. Norman W. Harris and Mrs. William J. Howard.

Mr. DePriest is the twenty-first Negro to serve in the lower house. It has been twenty-eight years since a Negro was a member. The last was George Henry White of North Carolina, who was a member of the fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth Congresses.

It was Mr. White who prophesied the return of the Negro to Congress. Democrats had got possession of the state and local government in North Carolina and he had been defeated for re-election. In his farewell speech in the House on January 29, 1901, he made his prophecy.

"This, Mr. Chairman," he said, "is perhaps the Negro's temporary farewell to the American Congress; but let me say, Phoenix-like, he will rise up some day and come again."

Nineteen Negroes had served in the House before Mr. White. They were Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina, Jefferson F. Long of Georgia, Robert De Large of South Carolina, Benjamin S. Turner of Louisiana, Josiah T. Walls of Florida, Robert Brown Elliott of South Carolina, Richard H. Cain of South Carolina, Alonzo J. Ransier of South Carolina, James T. Rapier of Alabama, John R. Lynch of Mississippi, John Adams Hyman of North Carolina, Robert Smalls of South Carolina, James E. O'Hara of North Carolina, Charles E. Nash of Louisiana, Jere Haralson of Alabama, Henry Plummer Cheatham of North Carolina, John M. Langston of Virginia, Thomas E. Miller of South Carolina, and George W. Murray of South Carolina.

Mr. DePriest succeeds the late Martin B. Madden. He was put on the ballot by the congressional district committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Madden. He was elected in the November elections.

JOURNAL
CHICAGO, ILL.

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FIGHT SEATING OF DE PRIEST

Indictment to Be Brought Up When Congress Opens

Congressman-elect Oscar De Priest of the First Illinois district, chosen to succeed the late Martin B. Madden and the first negro to be sent to congress in thirty years, may find himself debarred from taking his seat on April 15 when the national lawmakers convene at the call of President Hoover.

There is a movement on foot in Washington to question the right of De Priest to take his oath because he is under indictment by a special grand jury in Chicago on charges of conspiracy to commit, aid and abet election frauds.

A Washington dispatch to The Journal says that De Priest will be told to step aside when the new congress lines up before Speaker Nicholas Longworth for its oath of office. This is the usual method when the right of a member-elect is to be questioned.

De Priest, who is now taking the waters at Hot Springs, apparently fears that an effort is afoot to deny him his seat. He has made several demands on Chief Justice Sullivan of the Criminal court here for immediate trial. Indictment No. 49808, charging conspiracy against him, is pending before Judge Lynch, but has not been set for trial. The special grand jury which indicted him investigated election conditions in the "black belt" and as a result De Priest, Daniel Jackson and other negroes active in the Second and Third wards were accused.

Advices from Washington are that this pending indictment is considered an obstacle which De Priest must hurdle before he will be permitted to take the oath. The case against De Priest, if the plan to stop him at the door is carried out, will go into the hands of the committee on privileges and elections for final investigation. Congress is the sole judge of the qualifications of all who come to its doors and its ruling is final.

WHY THE NEGRO PRESS?

The news is unfair. Falsehood runs about in scarlet letters, and truth comes slowly behind in drab.

Immediately after the nomination of Oscar DePriest for Congress, the press of the United States told all about his indictment and prophesied freely that if elected he would not be seated. When he was elected he still was "big news" and the stories of what would happen to him continued.

It was even of moment where his office would be in the House of Representatives building, and unknown Congressmen became heroes because they refused to be located near him.

Finally the indictments against De Priest were dropped. Mark the change. The Negro press, weekly papers, actually carried that news before the hitherto alert daily papers. And finally Congress opened, with the Negro congressman sworn in along with all the rest. The dome of the national capitol did not fall in, the Klan did not parade. As long as indictments hung over his head, he was a Negro, and all the world was told about it. When he took office, an American citizen, the choice of his fellow citizens, was sworn in and not a word came from the same papers which had been so generous in broadcasting the lurid scandal. The news is unfair.

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Office Holding

Illinois, (Negro Press)

WHAT AMERICA'S PRESS THINKS OF 'TEA PARTY'

U. S. PAPERS IN BIG MARCH ON WHITE HOUSE

While Nordic Blood Turns Flip-Flops

Two weeks ago the wife of the president of the United States in following out a long-established precedent invited some wives of congressmen to the White House for tea. Among the group was Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of a regularly elected congressman from the First congressional district of Illinois.

Mrs. DePriest, out of consideration for the position of her husband and out of deference for Mrs. Herbert Hoover, accepted the invitation and, as was expected of her, presented herself at the White House where she was received courteously by Mrs. Hoover and given the same treatment accorded wives of other regularly elected congressmen.

And from that little incident the wildest storm of protest ever heard in these United States went up from the dark states of Dixie. Not since the election of Abraham Lincoln have the folks below the Bible belt shown so much genuine emotion as they did when the news leaked out that Mrs. DePriest had accepted a cup of tea from the hands of a white woman instead of handing it to her. Some of the comments from American newspapers show sane and intelligent thought on the subject; others show how erratic and how wholly irresponsible are most of our white people. The Defender, in an effort to show its readers how ridiculous our white people are and how diversified their opinion on a subject that is supposed to solidify Nordic thought in this country, reprints a fair representation of these press comments.

A comment by Congressman Leonidas C. Dyer of St. Louis, Mo., recognized as one of our friends in the lower house, is also reproduced here. It follows:

St. Louis, Mo., June 28.—It would have been an insult to 15,000,000 people, the district which Congressman Oscar DePriest represents, and the entire state of Illinois if his wife, Mrs. DePriest, had been snubbed by not being invited by Mrs. Hoover to her White House tea, declared Congressman L. C. Dyer, who has returned from Washington.

"All this hulabaloo is about nothing.' What if Mrs. Hoover did ask Mrs. DePriest? She was entitled to be there. She is the wife of a congressman," Dyer explained.

Dyer, a member of congress for more than 16 years, and one of the original Hoover men in Missouri in the 1928 campaign, expects to see Mr. and Mrs. DePriest at the White House reception next year.

The St. Louis congressman explained that it is the custom for each president to give a dinner to the diplomatic corps, a dinner to the supreme court justices and on a later date a reception for members of the house and their wives, and that he expected at the latter affair that the DePriests would be invited.

Received by President

"Of course the president will ask them, and he should," Mr. Dyer related to the reporter. "At these functions the house members and their wives form in line and greet the president and then have refreshments. It's a sort of tea, and that's all this affair was the other day.

"When the president gives his dinner to the diplomatic corps early next year the minister from Haiti and his wife will be there.

"If I were president of the United States I would have done just as Mr. Hoover did in this matter, and I am sure that Woodrow Wilson and Mrs. Wilson would have done the same thing.

Not Equality Question

"I feel about this whole matter just as DePriest does when he says that his wife was invited not because she was white or black, but because she was the wife of a member of congress. It is ridiculous to think that any question of social equality is involved.

"The president of the United States represents the whole people and he could not discriminate against any race and he will not."

Dyer was asked what he believed would be the political effect of the DePriest incident. "I do not care to say anything about that," he replied.

Dyer's district, the 12th, has a large population of our race. The congressman has tried repeatedly to bring about the passage of an anti-lynching law, and has been able to have it passed in the house, but it has always died in the senate. During the coming session it is expected that he will revive his bill.

Mrs. DePriest Went to Tea as "Duty"

(International, News Service, Published in 25 Hearst Newspapers)

Chicago, June 20.—(I.N.S.)—Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of Chicago's Negro representative in congress, attended the now famous tea given by Mrs. Hoover at the White House because she thought it was her duty and not because she had any social aspirations or a desire to mingle with "white folks."

Her friends here in Chicago's far-flung Colored district, home of 175,000 Negroes and second to Harlem, N. Y., in Negro population, made this assertion today in discussing the social stir occasioned by the tea party incident.

Was Invited

"What else could she do?" asked Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, the leading Colored newspaper of the country, in an interview with International News Service. "She was invited by Mrs. Hoover. She went.

"Why should Mrs. DePriest have to undergo the slightest humiliation? Her husband was elected to congress from the First congressional district of Chicago and when he went to Washington, she went with him, as many other congressmen's wives do.

"When she was invited to tea at the White House, along with the wives of about 60 other congressmen, she regarded the invitation as a request—almost a requirement. She represented not the Negro race, but the American people. And the American people should not stand for her being given a slap in the form of criticism by southern congressmen and others."

Mrs. DePriest, he declared, has no social ambitions. In Chicago, among her own Race, she never entertains on a sumptuous scale, said the editor who is a close personal friend of the DePriests. He characterized Mrs. DePriest as a refined and retiring woman and a good mother.

Mrs. Hoover Right

"Mrs. Hoover did the right thing," continued Abbott. "I think the social aspect of the affair has been accentuated. It was more of an official affair than a social affair.

"If there was anything wrong in Mrs. DePriest attending that tea then the Constitution of the United States should be amended so that no Negro could be elected to the office of congressman.

"Had Mrs. Hoover either ignored or snubbed Mrs. DePriest the incident would be deplorable and would have aroused intense and bitter feeling on the part of people of our race who feel that in many ways they are being discriminated against."

"We want social equality only in so far as business and official affairs are concerned," Abbott explained. "We do not seek to mingle with white people in their homes. But we do believe that equality should prevail in hotels, theaters, restaurants, trains and the like where we pay for service and as citizens of the United States, should get it without the slightest suggestion of discrimination.

The Hoover Insult

(The Commercial Appeal, Memphis)

Representative DePriest, Negro member of congress from Chicago, takes immediate action to capitalize financially the social status accorded his wife by President and Mrs. Hoover.

He proposes to have a reception and musical at the Washington auditorium for the purpose of raising $200,000 to be used in promoting social equality.

He assumes there are enough Republican congressmen and their wives and enough Negroes in Washington willing to pay the price of a ticket for the privilege of an introduction to his wife.

The absurdity of his conclusion should convince Mr. and Mrs. Hoover of their folly in creating such a situation. In the first place, the invitation to the wife of the Negro member of congress was a gross and inexcusable error. It did not advance social equality. Its only effect was to intensify race consciousness.

The South can never feel the same again toward President and Mrs. Hoover. The president and his wife have placed themselves beyond the pale of social recognition by southern people.

Southern people do not associate with Negroes on terms of social equality. They do not associate with white persons who associate on terms of equality with Negroes.

DePriest has a mistaken idea that the recognition accorded his wife has settled their social status. As a matter of fact, it has only established the social status of President and Mrs. Hoover.

Undoubtedly DePriest will be able to raise $200,000. He can put it to better use than to squander it in an attempt to purchase social equality.

Social equality is not based on prejudice or antagonism. It is a matter of personal preference. Social inequality exists among all races and between races.

Persons gather socially in groups that are congenial without any thought of whether they are better than another group, or whether another group is better than they are. Each person establishes his social status. Congeniality is an unfailing test.

The established rule cannot be violated with impunity. No person with due regard for social amenities attempts to force himself into company where he is not wanted. An attempt to force one's self into company where he is not desired is conclusive that he does not belong.

President and Mrs. Hoover doubtless thought they were rendering a service to the Negroes by recognizing the wife of the only member of congress of that race. A greater disservice cannot be imagined. The white people of the South know the Negro better than the North will ever know him.

They know how to treat him. They treat him in a way that is best for him. They treat him in a way that makes it possible for the races to live together peaceably and without friction.

When the North violates the practices of the South it finds itself in turmoil and in the midst of race war.

When there is an overabundance of labor in Chicago, for example, white men demand the jobs filled by Negroes. And they get them. When Chicago Negroes undertake to move into white residential sections their homes are bombed. They are driven out or white residents move away.

The white man in the South protects the Negro employee. The races are segregated voluntarily.

The South will not tolerate a violation of its social distinction between the races. Not even the president of the United States may defy traditional customs and maintain the respect of southern people.

Hoover has given affront to the South which cannot be palliated or condoned. It was radical and premeditated and a gross insult to every southern white person.

Oscar DePriest, social climbing congressman from Illinois, is going to start a national drive for funds with which to destroy the social bar-

rier between the races. It is a futile task. All of the gold in creation will never bring that about.

"Delighted"

(In Time)

Through the double glass doors of the White House, past the expressionless Negro footmen, into the ultimate social sanctum of the land, there passed one afternoon last week a slender, middle-aged invited guest wearing an afternoon dress of capri blue chiffon, a grey coat trimmed in moleskin, a small grey hat, moonlight grey hose, snakeskin slippers. She was well pleased to be there; to be greeted by the first lady; to see Mrs. Good, the secretary of war's wife, pouring the tea, and Mrs. Attorney General Mitchell conversing politely. Also present were a Mrs. Bacon, a Mrs. Kelly, a Mrs. Free, whose husbands are U. S. representatives from New York, Pennsylvania and California, respectively, and many another lady of Washington's officialdom. The guest in the blue chiffon gown with moonlight hose and snakeskin slippers was glad to meet them all because she felt that she belonged among them. She was Mrs. Oscar DePriest, the wife of a new U. S. representative from Illinois.

Mrs. DePriest's husband is the first Negro to sit in congress since 1900. She was the first U. S. member of their race to be entertained in the White House proper since Oct. 18, 1901, when President Roosevelt had the late Booker T. Washington at his luncheon table.* After that occasion there was such a socio-political commotion that President Roosevelt thought it best to explain that Booker T. Washington had called while the president was just finishing his lunch and had been invited into the dining room "to save time." No such aftermath followed Mrs. DePriest's visit. In fact, almost before Washington started buzzing this time, George Akerson, the president's secretary, issued a statement saying:

"All the wives and families of all members of the senate and house have been invited to call at the White House for a series of teas given by Mrs. Hoover. No names whatsoever have been omitted."

Negro Congressman DePriest was thoroughly pleased. Said he: "I am delighted beyond measure at the fine social contacts my wife was able to make at the White House.. . . She greatly enjoyed herself and is greatly delighted."

By no means everyone in Washington was delighted, however, and though the Akerson statement closed the matter so far as the Hoovers were concerned, it did not silence the capital's buzzings, which contained a deep political undertone.

Senator Caraway of Arkansas had a news story of the affair read into the congressional record, refraining carefully, save for a characteristic wrinkling of his nose, from any comment. But South Carolina's Senator Blease blurted: "Didn't I warn my audiences in the South in the last campaign that this would happen, if Hoover should be elected? . . . I told them Negroes would be eating in the White House next!"

Other southern senators, including Texas' Sheppard, Alabama's Heflin, Mississippi's Harrison, "deplored" the event, viewed it as a "recognition of social equality," warned of "infinite danger to our white civilization."

In Maryland, a Negro problem state which voted for Hoover in 1928, the leading daily (Baltimore Sun, Democratic) carried a long front page story in which Correspondent J. Fred Essary took pains to mention that Mrs. DePriest had arrived early, stayed late, enjoyed herself hugely; and that Congressman DePriest differed greatly from William H. Lewis of Boston, the Negro Taft-time assistant attorney general, who invariably declined invitations to the functions of white Washington officialdom.

In Texas, a Negro subjugating state which voted for Hoover in 1928, the one woman in the state senate, Miss Margie Neal, got up, offered a resolution, declared:

"Mrs. Hoover has violated the most sacred social custom of the White House, and this should be condemned."

The state senate adopted, 26 votes to 2, her resolution which said: "We bow our heads in shame and regret and express in the strongest and most emphatic terms our condemnation and humiliation of said conduct . . . on the part of the mistress of the White House and her associates."

The two voters against the resolution were Senators Thomas Love and Julien Hyer, "Hoovercrats" who helped to turn the state Republican last year. When Senator T. J. Holbrook used the phrase "political nigger lovers" in denouncing Mrs. DePriest's visit to the White House, Senator Love rushed at him savagely, shouting: "Any man who says the 300,000 Texans who voted for Hoover are nigger lovers has the word 'Liar' branded across his brow." In Florida, another Negro subjugating state that voted for Hooveer, a resolution was passed, 71 to 13, in the state house, condemning "certain social policies of the administration . . ." In presenting it, Representative Way, Democrat, said: "The State of Florida has been betrayed."

*Many a U. S. Negro is received at the White House executive offices. And of course foreign Negroes—officials from Liberia, Abyssinia, Haiti—present their credentials in the Blue Room.

The Negro in Washington

(New York Herald-Tribune)

The lound howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the Negro wife of a Negro representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long-staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag "black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy; but their interest is political rather than racial.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hoover merely followed long-established precedent. Presidents and their wives, Republican and Democratic, have received Negro representatives, senators and foreign ministers and their wives at the White House for three-quarters of a century. When Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was United States senator from Mississippi, Mrs. Grant received him and his wife, and every presidential household acted similarly, as a matter of course, with the 21 Negroes who sat in congress in the decades following the Civil war. It is the exclusion of Negroes from the vote, not their acceptance as legislators, which is a novelty in American history. When President King of Liberia, who is as black as the ace of spades, came to the United States in 1919, he was received by President Wilson, and when he came again in 1921, President Harding welcomed him to the White House.

Mrs. Hoover would have been guilty of deliberate insult to a tenth of the people of this country had she, violating precedent, neglected to receive the wife of an elected member of the house of representatives merely because of skin color. The southern Democrats who are protesting so loudly know that, but they do not care; their interest is purely political. It may be that they will gain votes by their clamor, and it is possible that they will not; for alongside the unreconstructed South represented by Senator Blease and Senator Heflin there is a new South, which faces facts and realities, pleasant or unpleasant, with unruffled calm and dignity.

A Bishop on Negroes

(New York World)

After tedious utterances of the southern congressmen on this tea at which Mrs. Hoover entertained the wife of Oscar DePriest, Negro representative from Illinois, the statement given out by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church South comes as a refreshing contrast. "Such occasions," he said, "while social, are not personal but official. The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement, and cannot. There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The president and his wife did not select any of them; the constituency does. It is about time for everybody to quit seeing black only and having these blatant outbreaks about it."

The only statement on the subject which matches this for common sense is the one that came from Mr. DePriest himself.

Mr. DePriest's Statement

(New York World)

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar DePriest, Negro representative in congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of congress. That's all there was to that.

These southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes to Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all Colored votes back into the Republican party.

There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

The Hoovers Stoop to a Negro

(Daily Graphic, Pine Bluff, Ark.)

President Hoover, if one would but read between the lines, seems to be in for a warm time.

In fact the little episode at the White House the other day, when Mrs. Hoover had as her special guest at tea the wife of Negro Congressman DePriest from Illinois, should give the Democrats more hope than anything since Teddy Roosevelt entered the presidential race in 1912 and made the election of Woodrow Wilson a certainty.

For we have to think a long ways back to find anything that is as nauseating as a white woman, the wife of the highest executive in our government, sitting down and sipping tea alongside a big black (or maybe she is a high-brown) Negro woman, dressed, though fashionable to a "T," in imitation of her white superiors.

A lot of us boiled over when Roosevelt had as his dinner guest Booker T. Washington, Negro educator from Alabama, but that incident is far less sickening since Booker T., in spite of the fact that he was below Roosevelt, was of a higher order than the wife of DePriest, an admitted vice lord of Chicago, a boss of houses wherein prostitution is practiced, and where no doubt some white men and women have allowed their immorality to be flaunted.

Hoover is a smart man—his past engineering feats and accomplishments with economic problems being self-evident—but he should have hired a social secretary for both himself and his wife who would have put his or her foot down an anything quite as degrading to the white race as that of dragging in a Negro woman for tea, while she should be out washing some white woman's clothes or scrubbing the floors of office buildings.

And if Mrs. Hoover has any vacancies around her tea tables we would suggest that she look over the congressional directory and pick out some woman her equal—and this should be easy, judging from the recent incident.

What with the "big money" farm relief bill just passed, the threatened unfavorable tariff bill and now this incident, the Democrats should soon be ready to load up their powder magazines with enough ammunition to keep the entire Republican party busy from now until election time in 1932.

In addition, the recent incident should make some of the Hoover Democrats a bit ashamed, not because they forsook their party to keep them voting for Smith, but because they allowed themselves to be aligned with a crowd that has as its standard bearer a man who is willing to degrade himself and his home with the presence of a Negress, no matter how finely gowned she may be, but simply to make one big slam towards winning over some of the Negroes who left their party when patronage possibilities did not seem so bright during the campaign of 1928.

One thing is certain, reading again between the lines, the Republicans most likely will begin throwing out taffy in a very short while in an attempt to cover up the ill feeling and degradation that Hoover has brought upon them by this incident.

Florida Insults the White House

(Philadelphia Daily News)

It is improbable that the White House will be moved by the indecent resolution adopted by the Florida legislature censuring Mrs. Hoover for entertaining Mrs. DePriest, wife of the Negro congressman, on an equality with the wives of white members of congress.

Florida is, in common with the rest of the South, bitterly prejudiced against our Negro citizens. Such a state of mind divides the country along color lines and makes two nations where there should be but one.

The situation that is created is full of danger and of menace. It is senseless, as are all prejudices. It is a denial of the American doctrine of social, political and economic equality as being the elementary right of every citizen.

Slowly and in the face of astounding handicaps the Negro is emerging from poverty and the stigma attaching to it. Two or three more generations will see the Negro in every walk of life and holding in each a place as honorable and as well earned as any other. In such circumstances the bitter hostility and prejudice characteristic of the South and of ignorance generally must automatically disappear. Meantime, it is the duty of every self-respecting American citizen to discourage prejudice on all occasions.

Mrs. Hoover Entertains

(Chicago Daily News

Resolutions condemning the entertainment at a formal tea in the White House of Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of Chicago's Negro congressman, have been adopted by the Florida and Texas legislatures. A similar resolution has been introduced in the United States senate. These actions reflect something of the social and political uproar which has been produced by the simple incident. Indeed, the incident seems likely to cause as much discussion and as little real disturbance of White House serenity as did President Roosevelt's entertainment of Booker T. Washington 20 years ago.

Although much of the southern comment is excited and inflammatory, a dispassionate view of the incident shows no cause for the carefully worked up agitation. When the wife of the president entertains the wives of congressmen she does so because their husbands have been sent to Washington on official missions. She should not be held responsible for the fact that a certain congressional district in Chicago elected to congress the citizen of its choice just as did every other district from one end of the country to the other.

Some southern senators and some southern legislatures seem unaware

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Illinois, (Negro Press.)

that the president of the United States is elected to serve all the people, not merely the majority group. In this country the Negroes constitute approximately one-tenth of the population. They are Americans and are entitled to full rights of citizenship. The president of the American republic is their president. Representatives in congress chosen to represent them have all the rights of other representatives. The president's wife is officially the first lady of the land. Officially she does her duty as first lady and the unprejudiced public respects her for it.

President Hoover owes no apology to anybody for his wife's action. What she did was done intelligently, honorably and graciously.

Score Hoovers for DePriest Function

(From the San Antonio Light)

Austin, June 15.—(A. P.)—The Texas senate today was on record as condemning by resolution Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the president, for entertaining at tea Wednesday Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of Chicago's Negro congressman.

Senator Margie E. Neal, Democrat, Carthage, the only woman member of the Texas senate, introduced the resolution yesterday and spoke for it.

"It was an incident unthought of throughout the country and a violation of the most sacred social custom from Washington to Coolidge," she declared.

People of the South, particularly Texas, never condoned such action in the past, the resolution declared. Social recognition accorded by women whose official and social positions are unsurpassed, is fraught with the greatest consequences conceivable to amicable and friendly relations of the two races," the resolution stated.

"The only way we of the Southland can maintain our dignity and Anglo-Saxon supremacy is to stand for the eternal principles of democracy."

The members of the senate were described in the resolving clause as "bowing our heads in shame and regret, and we express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command condemnation and regret at the conduct on the part of the White House mistress and her associates."

Senator Walter Woodward, Democrat, Coleman, offered an amendment, which was accepted, which pointed out that Democrats were warned in the 1928 campaign of the dangers of racial equality recognition at the national capitol through the election of President Hoover.

Only two votes were cast against the resolution. They were by Senator Tom Love, Dallas, and Senator Julien C. Hyer, Fort Worth, Democrats, who supported Hoover in the presidential election. "Neither the party nor the state will profit from singing hymns of hate," Senator Hyer declared.

From A Westerner

An interesting sidelight on this question is offered by the following letter which was written by a district attorney of Pueblo, Colo.:

Defender - 6-29-29 Chicago Ill

Pueblo, Colo., June 22, 1929.

Mr. Robert S. Abbott,
Editor Chicago Defender, Chicago, Ill.

Dear Sir: After reading so much slush concerning the tempest in the tea pot caused by the irreparable social blunder pulled by Mrs. Hoover in inviting Mrs. DePriest to the official tea, it was indeed refreshing to read the sane, sensible American statement accredited to you by James L. Kilgallen of the International News staff and carried June 20 in the leading dailies. Whether Mrs. DePriest has social ambitions or disclaims all interest therein is none of our business. As members of this body politic though, it is our business to know that an American citizen, who is the wife of an American citizen, who chances to be a representative in congress, be treated as an American citizen and as the wife of an American citizen who is a representative in congress.

Your statement carried in the Defender, "We want social equality in business and official affairs," is a statement that should appeal, and I am sure does appeal, to every fair-minded American. I would that each member of congress could read your article, reflect seriously upon the fairness of it and the good common sense therein shown. I am glad to observe in the midst of all their calumny, unfairness and bitter remarks there is a leader in your Race big enough and fair enough and intelligent enough to stand calmly under it all and answer with a superlative degree of intelligence the unkind and uncalled for criticisms of some of the "great minds" in congress.

I am for you because you are right. I am for Mrs. DePriest and her illustrious husband because every courtesy that has been extended are courtesies due them.

My skin chances to be white, but it is no fauft of mine—my parents had white skin. I was born with red hair—what little I have left is still red and don't blame me, I didn't put the color in my hair. If a gossiping, meddlesome public can bar from official gatherings a congressman's wife who chances to have black skin, why can't that same meddling, gossiping public bar from the official gatherings a congressman's wife who chances to have red hair? A principle bigger than the tempest is in the tea pot, and those who read your article doubtless realize it.

Permit me to express the hope that you will not allow these race haters to drag you into a prolonged controversy with their littleness. You have spoken well—just about the final word. The people as a whole throughout the country, I believe, will sooner or later agree with you and admire your stand. I hope you will hold their confidence and respect, and not wallow in the mud-hole of those who make slanderous attacks upon an American woman, though dark her skin is, whose position many of these little people envy. Remember, we never need to apologize for the unkind or useless thing we never say. With respect I am,

Yours very truly,
J. ARTHUR PHELPS,
District Attorney.

Mr. Phelps represents the small group of white people who have outgrown the small stature of those who have sent up that mighty howl from Dixie. Men like him are, alas, too few.

TELLS US TO ORGANIZE

St. Louis Argus 7-12-29

It was interesting to us to hear Congressman Oscar DePriest tell his brethren that their future salvation, so far as their citizenship rights are concerned, lies in their ability to organize and stay organized long enough to make their organization felt.

Of course, there was nothing new in the statements made on the subject, for we all know that where there is unity, there is strength. But to hear DePriest tell us the old story, somehow, it seemed to carry a deeper meaning than heretofore. The reason for this, no doubt, was because Mr. DePriest's position or office, that of congressman, was, in itself, a strong proof of the truth of what he said, and, therefore, gave power and force to his words. He spoke not as Oscar DePriest would have spoken a year ago but he spoke as an official of the national government and as a member of the highest lawmaking body in the land. All of this made his address the more interesting to us, for having this living example before us, it should, by the very nature of things, inspire us to do the thing which we know ought to be done (organize).

As we listened to what the speaker said as he touched several phases of our so-called problem, as a race, and thinking of the situation in St. Louis and Missouri, knowing, as we did, of the forty thousand registered Negro voters in St. Louis, we then appreciated the more why Mr. DePriest emphasized the POWER OF THE BALLOT. And as we thought of the power and influence of 40,000 voters in any election in St. Louis; of what little recognition we, as a group, were receiving in the way of citizenship rights from those who were enjoying the benefits this large vote of ours in high positions of influence, then we could see why thoughtful people say that we are " 'sleep at the switch."

Just how long we will continue to sleep over our rights as citizens and yet complain is still a problem to be solved. Just think of it! The Negroes of the state cast in the last national election about one hundred thousand votes. Look at the large number of votes cast by us, and then think of what little recognition we get in return. Surely, there is something wrong with our method of operation. If it's the lack of leadership, let's make a change. If it is because we are not organized, let's organize. Surely, we do not think. A little more thinking will, we believe, wake us, and once our eyes are opened, we can free ourselves and thereby enjoy every right of citizenship which any other citizen enjoys under the constitution.

A MAN IN CONGRESS

Kansas City Call 7-12-29

Congressman Oscar DePriest has been a veritable key-noter in the way he is setting forth the thoughts and aspirations of his race. When a Negro was suggested as the proper representative in Congress of the first Illinois district, he was our choice. Only a man of great courage could lead the fight needed to lift the race out of limitations into independence. Opposition from without, discouragement from within; superhuman results expected in spite of unusual difficulties; misrepresentation and abuse; these are the handicaps he had to face and from them not even good intentions could save him. No man who could not stand in his own strength would be such a leader as we would follow.

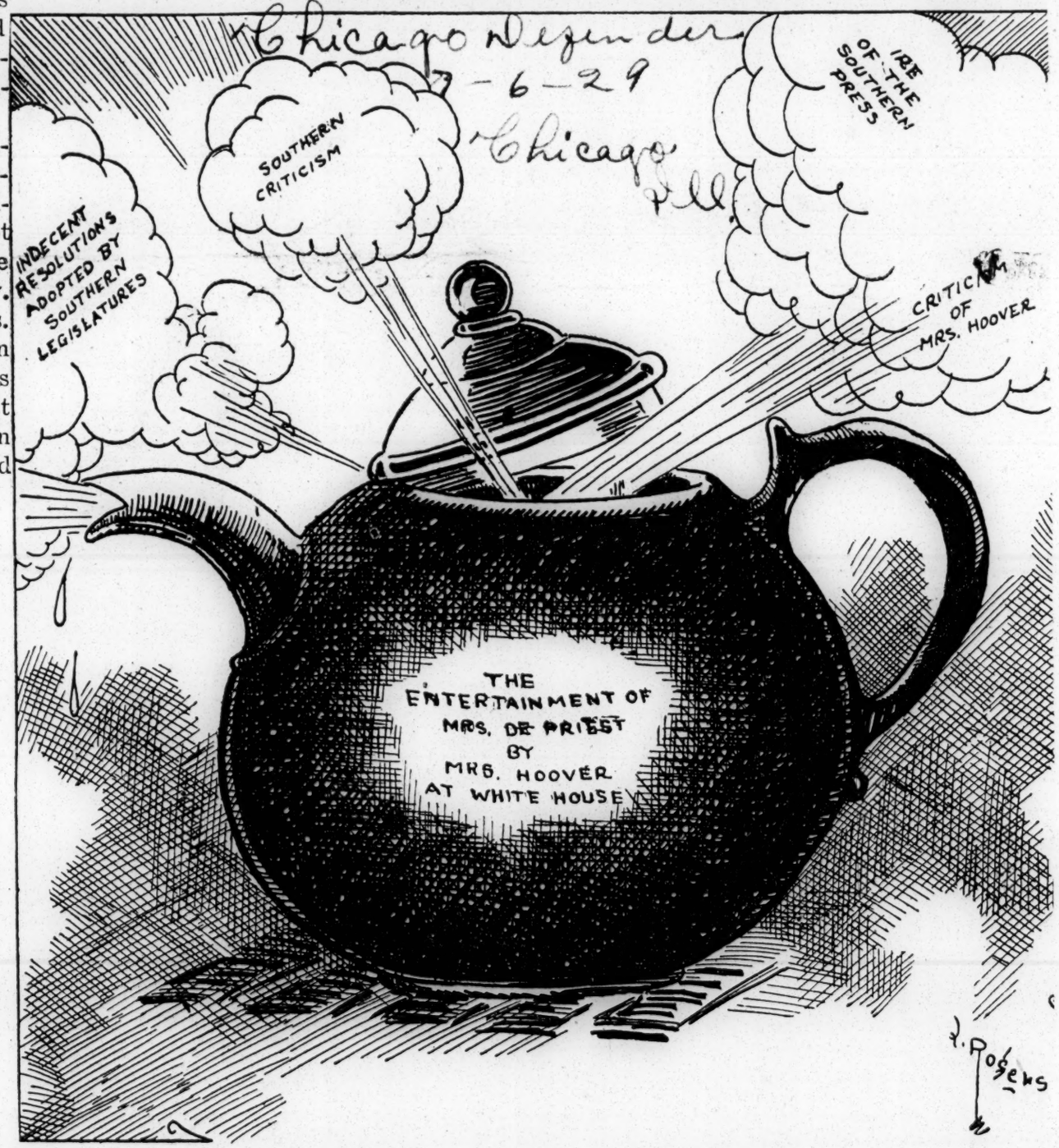
Kansas City Mo.

Congressman DePriest has been more than courageous. Besides vindicating our judgment of him in that respect, he has talked and acted like a statesman. The nation, even the prejudiced part, is saying the Negro race has sent a man to Congress. Best of all, what Oscar DePriest does and says, is told to the world. Many a Negro has native ability, but except the daily press puts him in the news as it has our congressman, his light is

under a bushel. To DePriest has come opportunity and he is making the most of it. His career in Congress seems destined to bring him fame and at the same time serve as an interpretation of our race to our white neighbors.

It is too much to expect of humanity that the majority shall be considerate of the minority. Yet the minority's welfare must be maintained not only for its own sake but also for the limiting of the greed of the majority. Therefore it must have strong leaders. Oscar DePriest has demonstrated in the last few weeks, under the pitiless light of publicity he has faced, that he is a worthy successor of the men who like Frederick Douglass have led the Negro thus far on the way.

THE TEMPEST IN THE TEAPOT



Political - 1929 I

Office Holding

Illinois. (Negro Press)

NOT A QUESTION OF SOCIAL EQUALITY

Not since the Roosevelt-Washington social equality incident, as it is put by some observers, has there come such a tea pot tempest in the brains of the Southern press, as that of the past few days. Perhaps, its being a merely mental perturbation over something insignificant except in the brains of those who would will it otherwise justifies it, since the privilege of raving over distasteful social incidents is not limited by anything beyond one's sense of propriety.

Reporter 6-22-29

The range of differences of opinion on what is socially proper is much wider than the range of anything else we can think of right now, religion not excepted, therefore, it lends a clear field for expression and a rich mine for gossip to those who are minded in that way. This leaves one in position to read what is said of the Hoover-DePriest affair without feeling any impulses to quarrel with anyone else about his attitude on it. We might add that the actual significance of it is shown much more in the attitude of those who express violent and threatening objections to it than in the intent of the incident itself. We do not see that the President of the United States should apologize for recognizing a citizen on whom his fellow countrymen have imposed the trust and the honor of representing them in Congress.

On the other hand, the grudgefulness that incites so much raving is a far more virulent poison to the social or the political fabric than the incident itself.

Birmingham, Ala.

If previous Presidents have gone out of their way to prove themselves in harmony with the spirit and intent of American prejudice, it has not added anything to the luster of their names nor carried the country one whit more toward the goal of democracy. In the light of what time may tell in history, the contrary is rather to be inferred. But it remains yet an evident prospect that a prejudice-blinded attitude cannot always exist and preclude both political and social justice for a part of the citizens of the United States, and to realize this is, after all, more the part of wisdom than boldness on the part of the executive.

We are breaking precedents everywhere and in everything. It is the one actual evidence of our progress. We cannot hug our traditions and make progress at the same time. All the laws that we know anything about are against it. It is to disburden ourselves of traditions that insures progress and we cannot keep our traditions and make progress any more than we can "eat our cake and then have it."

The question of social equality is raised by this type of incident only as the incident feeds a misconception in regards to one's social obligations.

It is merely a question of taste.

Social equality is incidental and conventional in social sets and based on any mutual conception of the fitness of those who compose those sets. There is no law of social equals outside of this conception nor much raving about social equality outside of the mind set of these sets.

BISHOP ON DEPRIESTS

MRS. HOOVER'S ACT APPROVED BY BISHOP BROWN—SOUTHERN WHITES ARE SAVAGES

Washington, June 27 (INS)—In the general chorus of criticism going up from southern legislatures and from southern spokesmen over Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertaining Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of a negro congressman, at the White House, came a letter of praise for her action today.

Bishop William Montgomery Brown, who was tried and convicted of heresy before an ecclesiastical court of Episcopal bishops at Cleveland several years ago, has written a letter endorsing Mrs. Hoover's action, and criticising the churches for their attitude toward the race. Bishop Brown was formerly bishop of Arkansas.

"If," he wrote, "the Christian churches had been in the slightest degree interested in the teachings of Jesus as they are set down in the New Testament, their members could not possibly make such race distinctions, and encourage one race stupidly trying to keep another race in subjection—not because of any harm which the subject race had done to it, but simply to maintain an economic advantage and satisfy its own sense of race superiority.

"I do not blame a savage for being a savage. I wish merely to point out that they are savages as to the drawing of race distinctions. I was a savage myself while I was bishop of Arkansas."

PLANS MEET TO PERFECT ORGANIZATION

Chicago to Greet Visitors in August

Engineers, chemists, draftsmen, architects and other technicians from all parts of the United States will hold a convention in Chicago for the purpose of forming a permanent national organization. The delegates will be the guests of the National Technical Association, the oldest association of technical men in the country. The sessions will be held Aug. 17 and 18.

Chicago Defender 6-29-29

There are hundreds of technical men, many of whom are graduates from leading schools in this country who are unorganized, according to Charles S. Duke, well known architectural engineer. These men are being sought to secure their membership and support in the formation of the proposed national association. The Chicago organization was started in 1925 with Mr. Duke as the first president. A charter of incorporation was issued the association in August, 1926, by the Illinois secretary of state.

The aims of the technicians are to aid in placing qualified men in positions worthy of their employment; to encourage affiliation with all the various technical or engineering societies of the country as a whole for which they are eligible; to combat race prejudice; to permit the free discussion of racial disabilities common to our people engaged in technical work, and to widen, if possible, the field of activity into which our members of the technical professions might enter.

DELEGATES TO VISIT TERMINAL SYSTEM

Among the prominent delegates attending the sessions will be members of the American Technical institute of Washington, D. C., and technicians from Ohio. A tour of important technical points in Chicago has been arranged, including a journey through the Chicago terminal system, the underground railroad that supplies the busy Loop district with its commodities. The association's headquarters are located at 5643 St. Lawrence Ave.

The officers of the association are Charles S. Duke, nationally known architectural engineer, acting national president; Thomas B. Mayo, chief chemist, Heller & Company, president; J. L. Morgan, chemist, Heller & Company, vice president; H. R. Lewis, electrical engineer, Chicago Commonwealth Edison company, secretary; A. D. Watson, electrical engineer, Pullman Car company, treasurer, and S. R. Cheevers, civil engineer, Illinois state highway department, employment secretary.

Glifford Campbell, architect, Chicago board of education; E. M. Aiken, chief chemist, American Maize company; Howard D. Shaw, electrical engineer, Pullman Car company; Oscar Randall, structural engineer, Illinois sanitary district; William Thornton, civil engineer, Illinois highway department; Paul E. Johnson, electrical engineer, president of the Johnson Therapeutic Lamp company; Lynch Conway, assistant city engineer of Peoria, Ill.; A. L. Hall, consulting chemist, and Lester R. Buffins, architectural draftsman, U. S. naval base, Honolulu, Hawaii, are among the members of the Chicago branch. Mr. Buffins received his appointment to Hawaii through the association which by direct contact with President Hoover secured the assignment.

Higher Education Tends to Inflame Intellects

A plea for intelligent co-operation between professors who should be scholars who above all must be taugh to think, was made here last week at the commencement exercises of the university of Chicago by Dr. Robert Mayard Hutchins, 30-year-old president-elect of the university, in addresses to 334 graduates and later to 471 undergraduates. He pointed out that this college generation acted "just like we was ignorant." The purpose of higher education is to unsettle the minds of young men, to widen their horizons and to inflame their intelects.

He stated that many young men might just as well belong to some professional fraternal organization, rather than go to a university, for all the good it does them. The aim of education is distinctly not to teach men facts. It is not to reform them or amuse them, or even make them experts in their fields—but to make them think. The college degree in the minds of many people is no indication of mental training or maturity, but a badge of social attainment.

5 PRESIDENTIAL JOBS

HELD BY COLORED—THAT IS ALL AS FAR AS POSITIONS GIVEN DIRECTLY BY CHIEF EXECUTIVE—HOOVER DON'T MOVE ON

There are only five colored men holding commissions from the President of the United States. They were appointed by either President Harding or President Coolidge and contined in office by President Hoover. They are William T. Francis, minister to Liberia; Charles W. Anderson, collector of internal revenue, New York; Walter L. Cohen, collector of customs at New Orleans, La.; Judge James A. Cobb of the muncipal court of the District of Columbia, and Arthur G. Froe, recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

Baltimore American 7-13-29

No Successor to Perry

No successor to Perry W. Howard, former $6000 a year special assistant to the Attorney General, has been chosen. Robert L. Vann of Pittsburgh, Pa., was the choice of colored Republicans for the place, but the Attorney General has not yet made an appointment. There is only one colored attorney in the Department of Justice. He is Louis R. Mehlinger, who rose from a clerkship.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

MRS. DE PRIEST HAS TEA AT THE WHITE HOUSE

[Chicago Tribune]

Several things need to be said of the DePriest incident in the social life of official Washington. The First congressional district of Chicago, in which the residents and voters are for the most part Negroes, elected a Colored man to represent them. It was the thing to be expected. It was the natural working of the American political system where franchise rights are respected. The wife of the president gives tea parties to the women of official circles. The wife of the Negro congressman received an invitation in one group and went.

There were two other things Mrs. Hoover could have done. She could have given up the idea of having such parties because there was a Negro congressman, or she could have ignored Mrs. DePriest. She accepted the situation as it existed. When Roosevelt had Booker Washington in for lunch the invitation was the mark of one man's respect for another. Mr. Roosevelt didn't care what other people thought of it.

The Hoovers either had to take the natura course or they had to make an incident ir which the White House would declare the inequality of citizens in the eyes of government. It is not deniable that the inequalities exist in fact, but the government isn't expected to concede it, emphasize it, and make it of record.

The conditions of white supremacy in the South are not so precarious that they are threatened by a White House invitation. The Negroes of the South are subdued. They do not look for social equality and they do not have political equality. If they are not contented they are terrorized and the South has been given a free hand to do what it wants to do regardless of articles of the Constitution and of federal statutes. The government does not protect even the civil rights of black citizens in the South and the southern whites have things their own way. A white protest in the South about a Negro is not white but yellow.

The North does not grant the Negro social equality, but it does not do so much talking about it. And yet the Negro problem is in the North and not in the South. In the South the Negroes are needed and when emigration North threatens to drain the labor pools it is discouraged. That means that when repression is necessary there will be repression. There are many ways of doing it. Peonage by debt is one.

When the White House incident got its publicity Mr. DePriest made the worst of it. He showed himself lacking in taste, judgment and discretion. That would astonish no one familiar with Negro politics in Chicago. The city has paid and will continue to pay for the practices of its white politicians in exploiting Negro voters and the combination of white and black politics is about the worst check the black race has in the North.

The incident was welcome to the southern Democrats in Washington and in their home states. It has been used to make the Hooverites, particularly of Virginia, North Carolina, Texas and Florida, miserable. An insufferable Virginian has been wiring Mrs. Hoover that her act cost the Republican party thousands of votes in the South. Let it be said that unless the Republican party loses those votes it will be lost itself.

The worst thing which could happen to the Republican party would be to carry southern states again in the conditions attending its southern successes of last November. It has in the North all of that stripe of citizenship that a party can contain and live. When the shotgun which terrorizes the black is combined with the shotgun which kills a white a party of homicide has been formed. The southern Democrats who voted for Al Smith, who stood by their loyalties, their traditions and their principles, could be taken into the Republican party without disgracing it, but the southern renegades who damned themselves and the party they adopted by bolting their own for the reasons they had merely added southern intolerance to northern bigotry, southern illiteracy to northern ignorance, and southern cruelty to northern barbarity.

The Republican party cannot combine Bishop Cannon of Virginia and Tom Heflin of Alabama with Shumaker of Indiana and Holsaple of Michigan and continue to live. If it adds the Negro flogging Klux of Alabama and Georgia to the life for a pint savages of Michigan and the sickroom snoopers of Indiana it had better take the name of Abraham Lincoln out of its records and substitute the name of Torquemada.

The Republican party will be on its last legs when it has southern clergy dictating the shooting of northern whites and condoning the manhandling of southern blacks. You can't combine in a living party a devotion to the fugitive slave act, an intelligence dominated by the monkey peoples of Arkansas and Tennessee, a humanity which applauds the murder of innocent citizens by the government, a culture exemplified by the Jones 5 and 10 law, and a tolerance which envies the rites of the Spanish inquisition.

In that fellowship there is death for any party. The prophecy does not require a prophet.

If Mrs. Hoover's tea party has driven the southern fanatics away from union and association with the northern fanatics, it has been the best use of tea since the night it was thrown into Boston harbor.

Between The Lines

By GORDON B. HANCOCK

Statesman or Star Stump-Speaker

That political fortune which landed Oscar DePriest in Congress was shaped by some divinity, such as at times seems to guide poor humans in spite of themselves! For any man to rise from lowly circumstances to a place of commanding prominence in the face of tremendous odds is a feat that never fails to win the admiration of thoughtful men. When such a man is a Negro, there gathers about him an unusual halo of romance and heroism.

It is quite easy to heroize those who have been victors in the lists of life, and sometimes the exultant acclaim of the multitudes may cause even worthy souls to swerve from their appointed course. The man or woman who can weather the storms of popularity is of no ordinary mould and proves beyond reasonable doubt that there is something in human nature that can be trusted.

Statesmen Are Needed

That the Negro race would heroize Congressman DePriest is to be expected, and that he would be hailed throughout the country as the spokesman of the race was not unexpected. DePriest is "a city set on a hill" and cannot be hid. He is basking in the spotlight of publicity and no Negro in the nation, or in the world, for that matter, should proceed more cautiously than this lone Negro Congressman.

The exigency of the situation confronting the Negro in this country demands not only a Negro Congressman but it demands a Negro statesman! A Negro politician will do the Negro's cause but little good. The addition of a Negro statesman to the Congress of these United States would be a great victory for the race and the failure of a Negro Congressman to measure up to the calibre of a statesman will be in many ways a race calamity. White Congressmen can afford to be "perfect politicians" but nothing short of statesmanship of the highest order will commend a Negro Congressman to this country.

* * * *

Too Many Speeches

Just whether Congressman DePriest can carry on his speaking program and do justice to his office as statesman is a matter about which we have very grave doubts. One of his political opponents in Chicago has raised a point of order which may be well taken. He takes Mr. DePriest to task for being absent on a speaking tour when the Congress was considering the reapportionment measure. To us this looked like a vital matter and no speaking engagement could compare with it in importance for the future of the Negro. It is true that Mr. DePriest is only one, and can do only so much, but that should inspire him to place first things first and let nothing distort his sense of values. By some peculiar twist of logic and enthusiasm, almost every Negro in the country seems to feel that DePriest is the direct representative of the Negro race. As a matter of fact he was sent up from the First Illinois Congressional District and he is under oath to serve them first rather than the Negro race. Furthermore Mr. DePriest said he was going to be a representative of all the people both white and colored. We hope that he will not be thrown off his balance by the undue meed of popularity which his high station commands.

He is faced with a great problem and to study and familiarize himself with the data and records and forces and changes in this country, he needs to give more attention to his immediate duties. Speaking and speechmaking can better wait than the cause of Negro statesmanship. The race needs a statesman in Congress rather than a star stump-speaker. A Negro statesman in Washington can in many ways save the political face of the Negro. A Negro stump-speaker and politician can be of but little help to the cause of Negro advancement!

GIVE DePRIEST A FAIR CHANCE

(Florida Sentinel)

Mr. Edward Wright, perhaps the ablest politician of the Windy City, just recently rebuked Mr. Oscar De Priest for touring the country making speeches. Mr. Wright reminded Mr. DePriest that his big job was in Washington and that he must remain on guard there to procure the most effective results for the race.

Regardless of the case which came up for discussion in Congress it is doubtful if Mr. DePriest could effect the result one way or the other. True he could make a few remarks, but his principal work for the next few years is going to be in getting his people to see the importance of political unity and racial solidarity.

This can be accomplished for more effectively by appearing in person in a considerable number of localities and, while receiving the plaudits of the people, lend some strength to the assertion that the Negro's salvation lies in the ballot.

When one considers Mr. Wright's rebuke, it must be kept in mind that it is only by the narrowest chance that Mr. Wright himself does not occupy the only Negro seat in Congress. Mr. Wright, until the return of Big Bill Thompson to the mayoralty, was the leading Negro politician of Chicago. Indeed he was the "boss of the Black Belt," and quite the astutest of the Black politicians. But

Political — 1929 II

Office Holding.

Illinois. (Negro Press)

"Legal Not Social Equality Desired"

DePriest Says Race Voters Need to Seek For More Unity

St Louis Argus

KNOXVILLE Tenn., July 3.—Oscar De Priest, Congressman from Chicago declared before 1500 listeners here that the white race was not to blame for the status of the Negro, but that the Negro would never gain equality before the law until he organized politically.

"Who wants social equality?" he asked amid applause.

"All I want for the Negro is equality before the law."

Under the Fourteenth & Fifteenth amendments, De Priest said, the Negro is entitled to a square deal, which he is not getting. "The only way you can get it is to organize and work under intelligent leadership.

GEORGIA "HET UP" OVER "TEA PARTY"

Disapproval Voiced in Resolution Passed by 179 to 5

ATLANTA, Ga.—Disapproval of the entertainment of Mrs. Oscar De Priest wife of Congressman DePriest of Illinois at the White House was voiced in a resolution adopted by the Georgia house of representatives after an extended debate.

After refusing by a vote of 69 to 112 to table the resolution the House adopted it 179 to 5.

Introduced by the Floyd County delegation and Representative Lewis, of Hancock county, the resolution follows:

"Resolved, by the Georgia General Assembly, that we deeply regret the recent occurrences in the official and social life of the national capital which have a tendency to revive and intensify racial discord.

"That, inasmuch as such occurrences tend to delude the Negro population of the country into believing that social equality and intermingling with the white race is a possibility for them, they are exceedingly injurious to the Negro himself and should be discouraged by all who have the welfare of the Negro at heart."

One of its authors, Representative Crawford, pointed out that the resolution mentioned no names. "It merely condemns the practice of the White House in putting Negroes on a plane of social equality," he said. "I want it distinctly understood that it was not aimed at any Georgian who voted for Herbert Hoover, because persons who voted for Hoover condemn this action as much as any other Southerner."

Representative Stewart of Atkinson, declared that the matter affected every white man "because it is a question of white supremacy. I think that this resolution as offered is not strong enough. This action of Mrs. Hoover has done one thing, it has restored the solid South."

Representative McGehee, one of the five who voted against the final adoption of the measure explained that he did so because it could be of no possible good to the state.

Previous to the motion to table, Representative Battle of Muscogee, declared that the incident was beneath the dignity of the House to take notice of and that the "whole matter should be treated with the contempt it deserves."

DOUGLAS WAS WHITE HOUSE GUEST 4 TIMES

List Of Negroes Entertained By Presidents Since Lincoln's Day

Washington.—Frederick Douglas was entertained by Presidents of the United States on four occasions.

He dined with President Lincoln in 1864 ad was entertained again by Mr. Lincoln at the second inaugural reception. He dined with President Cleveland in 1885 and with President Hayes in 1887.

Herald Courier Wheeling

7-13-29

President Coolidge entertained President Borneo, President of Haiti, twice.

Baltimore Sun

Commissioner Karl F. Phillips of the concilliation bureau of the Department of Labor has compiled, at the request of Secretary Davis, a list of Negroes who have been received socially at the White House since the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Prepared to show that Mrs. Herbert Hoover set no precendent in inviting Mrs. Oscar DePriest to her famous tea party, the list follows:

Hayes was a cousin of President Patton (white) of Howard University and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met John M. Langston, upon whom President Hayes later called, socially, at the Langston home.

1866—The Minister of Hayti was entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903—Hon. John C. Dancy, Recorder of Deeds and wife were entertained at the White House.

"1904—Hon. Judson W. Lyons, Register of the Treasury, and wife were entertained at the White House by President Roosvelt.

"1903—Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, dined at the White House with President Roosevelt.

"1864—Frederick Douglas dined with President Lincoln at the White House.

"1878—Frederick Douglas was entertained by President Hayes at the White House.

"1885—Frederick Douglas dined with President Cleveland at the White House.

"1912—President Roosevelt entertained Honorable William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney-General, at the former's home at Oyster Bay, N. Y., as overnight guest.

"1870—Senator B. K. Bruce was entertained by President Grant and Mrs. Bruce entertained the members of the diplomatic set at her home at a reception.

Herald Commonwealth Wheeling

"1871—P. B. S. Pinchback, at one time Governor of Louisiana, was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

Baltimore Sun

Douglas Was Lincoln's Guest

"At President Lincoln's second inaugural reception, 1865, Frederick Douglas was entertained at the White House and as he entered the reception hall the greeting that Lincoln gave him, in leaving a group of close friends to greet Douglas, was so very marked in its warmth that certain historians have spoken of it in their publications.

7-12-29

"President Coolidge entertained the President of Haiti when he was here in attendance at the Eucharistic conference.

"President Coolidge entertained President Borneo of Haiti at a diplomatic reception.

"1929—Mrs. Hoover, the President's wife, entertained the wife of Congressman Oscar DePriest of Illinois at a White House tea."

WOULD MUZZLE PREJUDICED DIXIE CONGRESSMEN

Wheeling Intelligencer

Bingham Plans Amendment Striking at Attacks on Individuals

Capital New Service

WASHINGTON — Within two weeks after Senator Blease's contemptuous attack on Mrs. Oscar De Priest following her attendance at Mrs. Hoover's tea in the White House, it is reported that Senator Bingham of Connecticut intends to introduce at the opening of the regular session of Congress in December, a resolution proposng an amendemnt to the Constitution doing away with immunity for Senators and Representatives on account of anything they may say or debate on the floor of Congress or in committee, except when they are criticizing the executive department or officers of the government.

Would Protect Citizens

This step, Senator Bingham feels follows logically the recent action of Congress in removing the ban of secrecy on executive sessions in the Senate, at which time the qualifications of presidential nominees are discussed.

He feels that this step should be taken in justice to the private citizens who are being considered for Federal offices.

"I can see no reason why a Senator or Congressman should be permitted to criticize an American citizen of high or low degree without being held responsible and made liable for whatever statement he may make," said Senator Bingham.

"Charges made against any private citizen, no matter what church, race or society he represents, ought to be made with all due regard to the consequences which naturally follow the publishing of criminal libel and defamation of character."

Gives Dangerous Shield

He contends that while the discussions were in executive session no harm was done the private citizens. Open session with a public record, however, makes necessary some definite step being taken to prevent the wanton attack upon individuals or any race or sect under the shield of immunity.

"Our forefathers never intended that immunity should encourage Senators and Representatives in their irresponsible repetition of report, rumors, hearsay evidence, derogatory statements and aspersions. They remembered that criticism of the King or his ministers would result in serious punishment.

It was their idea that we should be allowed to be able to discuss freely such subjects as arbitrary official's encroachment on liberty and the tyrannical conduct of government."

Immunity will include corporations as well as officials of the government.

Bishop Discusses "Cruelty Of White Terror"

GALION, Ohio, July 11.—(A. N. P.)—The criticism of Mrs. Hoover for inviting Mrs. Oscar DePriest to the now famous "White House tea," was characterized as an "illustration of the dire ignorance and cruelty of America's white terror," by William Montgomery Brown, unfrocked bishop of the M. E. Church South, in a statement to the Cleveland News. The statement was as follows:

"Having been bishop of Arkansas for years and having shared the utterly unchristian views of the distressed aristocrats who are now attacking Mrs. Hoover, I do not feel like denouncing them, nevertheless, their outbursts should be analyzed for what they really are—not a mere missing of the point in respect to the meaning of the White House luncheon. but an illustration of the dire ignorance and cruelty of America's white terror.

"It is all very well to point out that no issue of social equality between the races was involved in Mrs. Hoover's actions; but if such an issue were involved, the protest would not be more defensible. If we were to grant that the first lady of the land may officially, as a political act, entertain at a group luncheon the wives of all Illinois congressmen, regardless of their race, but that she may not unofficially, as a social act, invite an individual Negro woman to a luncheon, the situation would be quite as bad as it is today.

"If the Christian churches had been in the slightest degree interested in the teachings of Jesus as they are set down in the Testament, their members could not possibly make such a race distinction and encourage one race stupidly trying to keep another race in subjection—not because of any harm which the subject race had done to it, but simply to maintain an economic advantage and satisfy its own sense of race superiority. The church instead accepted this savagery as being in every way compatible with Christian culture, if not indeed an important aspect of it.

"Now I do not blame a savage for being a savage. I wish merely to point out that they are savages as to the drawing of race distinctions. I was a savage myself while I was bishop of Arkansas. I believed anyone who did not have the same pigment in his blood that we white folks had, should be regarded as inferior to us, condemned for life to do our work, and denied the cultural and social opportunities to which we, by virtue of those sacred white pigments, were logically entitled.

"It took Karl Marx, an atheist, to bring me into a knowledge of Christ. The church pandered to my prejudices, even to such a baseless prejudice as the belief that there was something inherently superior in the color of my skin. Marx showed me that the great struggle for human liberty which the greatest of all dramas, the story of Jesus, symbolizes, made it necessary for me to abandon my race prejudices.

"Until these savage prejudices are allayed, there is little hope for human advancement. Although I do not share President Hoover's political views, I think that everyone who wants to see America redeemed from savagery may well congratulate him and Mrs. Hoover for doing as they did. There was nothing noble about their action. It was simply sane, and sanity is America's greatest need.

"Perhaps, as many of their defenders have suggested, the Hoovers have no interest in the principles of human equality. I hope this is not true; but, anyhow, it is evident that they are not obsessed as most white politicians are with a desire to pander to all of the traditions of savagery.

"They might, if they had wished, given Mrs. DePriest, a gratuitous insult by inviting all the other wives of Illinois congressmen and excepting her. But there was no sane reason why they should."

he could not stomach the return of Mayor Thompson; he refused to "go down the line" with Big Bill and DePriest took advantage of the popularity of Mr. Thompson with colored people and leaped into the lead as a Thompson band-wagon cheer leader in the Black Belt. It was DePriest who organized and led the Thompson forces in Chicago's Black Belt which, solidified by the race issue raised by the Democrats, gave Big Bill a plurality of more than 52,000. As a reward for his faithful allegiance DePriest was nominated by Mayor Thompson and his committee when Martin Madden passed over on the other side.

Ed Wright made the wrong guess. His guess perhaps cost him the seat in Congress, for had he supported Mayor Thompson, as he was urged and begged to do, none will deny that when the vacancy came Wright without dispute would have been named of all the colored men in Chicago. But for his guess he must pay the penalty for such wrong political moves.

It is unfair to the race to attempt to discredit Mr. DePriest for rendering a laudable service out of political motives. If Mr. Wright desires to return to power, let him do so on his own merit and ability and not the demerits of Chicago's present political leader. Mr. DePriest is important for the race everywhere now. A blow to him beneath the belt is one to us all. He can stimulate the black brother all over the country to constructive political activity. While he is willing to render such useful service by his travels and talks, though it may remind Mr. Wright that he could have been doing the same thing with the RIGHT guess, his jealousy ought not be flaunted to hinder the political progress of the race everywhere.

Political - 1929 Illinois. (Negro Press)

Office Holding.

The Press, on Hoover-DePriest Tea Party

Weekly Press Supports Mrs. Hoover; Southern White Press Stands Alone Against North and West.

The entertainment by Mrs. Hoover of Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the Negro Congressman from Chicago, at a tea given on June 13 for wives of the Illinois delegation in Congress, has aroused considerable interest in various parts of the country. The AFRO herewith prints some of the newspaper editorial comment the episode has aroused.

Afro American

NORTH

Shootin'

In one of George Cohan's bright plays there is a character whose conversation consists chiefly of the question: "What's all the shootin' for?" Perchance the President and his wife in the privacy of their home—such as it is—may ask each other the question and smile.

The Boston Post (white)

The Real Purpose

This protest exposes the real purpose of the South for our race. It makes clear the real meaning of the color persecution and segregation. Theirintent i: to put all of us outside the pale of civilized society, to make us officially outcasts.

Boston Guardian

DePriest's White Blood

On the question of race purity, one has only to remind the South that Mrs. DePriest has a high percentage of white blood in her veins and her husband has a higher percentage than the wife.

Everyone knows that this percentage of white blood flowing in the veins of Mr. and Mrs. DePriest is due to the direct violation of Negro womanhood by avaricous southern white men who should have remembered in the heat of their unbridled illicit intercourse with Negroes that Mother Nature does not know how to discriminate in the production of offsprings, even if the father happens to be white and the mother happens to be black.

Pittsburgh Courier

A Crude Country

This re-action to Mrs. Hoover's gentle courtesy is a nasty mess which reveals the state of our boasted democracy.

Boston Chronicle

Political, not Racial

The loud howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the Negro wife of a Negro Representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long-staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hoovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag "black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy but their interest is political rather than racial.

N.Y. Herald Tribune (white)

Human Decency

Mrs. Hoover is to be congratulated for the human decency of her act and for the dignified silence she has maintained since.

N.Y. Nation (white.)

South True To Form

There is nothing unusual about the South's attitude. It is customary for the South to have fits when the rights of Negro citizens are granted to them. In fact, were the South not hysterical over the presence of Mrs. DePriest in the White House there would be cause for alarm. The South is drunk with racial prejudice Such outbursts are to be expected. Mrs. Hoover understands the South's attitude thoroughly. She undoubtedly will continue to perform her duty as the "First Lady" of the land without too much thought of what the South thinks about it. In fact, the South does very little thinking. The few thoughts which have come out of the South have been anti-Negro.

Phila. Tribune

Hoover Has Wife's Courage

"If President Hoover has his wife's courage, we shall make progress."

Phila. Christian Recorder

Notes

If the political consequences of the DePriest incident promises to be note-worthy, most of the notes may be written north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Boston Transcript (white)

If

Governor Dan Moody of Texas, commenting upon the reception of Mrs. DePriest by Mrs. Hoover, remarks that "it was a terrible mistake."

That is the Texas viewpoint. Here in Massachusetts we should have regarded Mrs. Hoover's failure to receive Mrs. DePriest with the wives of other Congressmen "as a terrible mistake and an affront to a large part of the people of the Nation."

Boston Post (white)

No Discrimination

To the Northern mind, at any rate to a great many Northern minds, discrimination on grounds of color seems totally indefensible.

Rochester, N.Y., Times Union (white)

SOUTH

Mrs. Hoover Commended

Mrs. Hoover is to be commended for her brave stand in managing affairs at the White House which shows that she is void of tendencies based on race prejudice.

Knoxville East Tenn. News

Badly Advised

The better class of colored people do not want social recognition—they desire recognition politically, that is their right—and they desire equal opportunity to make a livelihood, and they are entitled to it. Mrs. Hoover was badly advised when she issued her invitation.

Towson, Md., Jeffersonian (white)

Snub?

Mrs. DePriest simply went, because an invitation from the first lady of the land is equivalent to a summons, a refusal would have been construed and even commented upon by those who seek to keep the race issue to the fore as a brazen attempt on the part of the Negro to snub the wife of the President of the greatest republic on earth.

Newport News, Va. Star

A Dirty Rag

This nation must soon learn that if the Constitution is not a "scrap of paper," it must treat every citizen alike. Blease and his cohorts would make the Constitution a "scrap of paper" and "the flag a dirty rag," if his prejudice-warped conscience was left as the guide to public opinion.

Wash., D.C., Tribune

Solid South

This noise over so insignificant an official recognition by the South proves how far we are from permanently breaking the solid South.

Detroit Independent

Not Elated

We see nothing in the incident to cause us any particular elation, neither do we see any cause for editorials in southern dailies tending to stir racial feeling between the two groups.

Birmingham, Ala., Truth

Quit Seeing Black

Such occasions, while social, are not personal but official. The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement, and cannot. There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The President and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does. It is about time for everybody to quit seeing black only and having these blatant outbreaks about it.

Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, M.E. Church, South

South Insulted

The South will not tolerate a violation of its social distinction between the races. Not even the President of the United States may defy traditional customs and maintain the respect of southern people.

Hoover has given affont to the South which cannot be palliated or condoned. It was radical and premediated and a gross insult to every southern white person.

Memphis Commercial Appeal

Commonplace

Monarchs, rulers, men with power and prestige have, in all ages, been known to summon to their presence, even some of the lowliest, thereby raising them to the social equals of every guest present, and raising themselves immeasurably through their exercise of such power.

Washington, D.C., Eagle

Neither New Nor Novel

This matter of whites and blacks eating and drinking together is neither new nor novel, and as long as the two races live side by side in this country they are going to be found quite often in the other's company; and this is just as true in high circles as it is in low circles.

Houston, Texas, Informer

Fifty Fifty

It is no more honor for a colored man to eat with a white man than it is for a white man to eat with a Negro. The honors break even.

Atlanta, Ga., Independent

A la Will Rogers

O course, as Mr. Will Rogers put it: "Whom I entertain is my business; who Mrs. Hoover entertains is Mrs. Hoover's business."

Jacksonville, Fla., Sentinel

Social Equality After Dark

Tom Knight, Oklahoma legislator, in discussing the proposed resolution in condemnation of Mrs. Hoover's act, said Tuesday: "The leopard can't change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin." That's the only part of the Bible that sounds like a lie. Knight ought to run up to Washington and take a look at Oscar DePriest (a half-white Negro) and while he is up there he should inquire very diligently as to what happened to DePriest's skin before he got out of Alabama and that section of America where Nordic superiors prate about race purity in daylight hours while in the shadows and the gloaming they hold clandestine trysts with dark-skinned amorists.

The Black Dispatch, Okla. City

Guffaw

The Southerner who voted for Al freed himself from prejudices in order to do so, therefore if he sees neighbors who voted him down outraged because Mrs. Hoover has entertained a Negress in the White House, he sees people who permitted their prejudices to control them last November now smitten through another prejudice—the engineer hoisted by his own petard. Well, it has been seven long months since Al's friends in the South had a chance to indulge in a great roaring guffaw. If they improve their present opportunity to the limit, who is to blame them?

Balto. Evening Sun (white)

Stay Away, Herb.

Several weeks ago it was announced that President and Mrs. Hoover intended to visit several Southern States during the autumn and early winter.

For their own sakes, and to save Southern people from embarrassment, it is sincerely hoped they will not do so.

Jackson, Miss., Daily News (white)

39 Others

White House etiquette requires the President's wife to give official entertainment to the wives of Congressmen. It is a White House custom sidestepping of which would have created a greater ruckus than its performance, and while the public may criticise, those entitled to get a part of it are the thirty-nine white women who shared honors in the function. If criticism is to be directed at the First Lady of the land, her guests should be the legitimate sharers in it.

Charlotte, N.C., Observer (white)

Official Courtesy

Why the reported reverberations over Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertaining the wife of Oscar Depriest, Negro member of Congress from Chicago? The case is, in so far as the reported facts go, merely one of extending official courtesy. It is tantamount to the wife of the President entertaining the wife of the Haytian Minister.

Louisville, Ky., Times (white)

No Other Reason

President Hoover went into the White House on the flood tide of votes from all but four of these Southern States. If for no other reason than this, the courtesy to the wife of DePriest might have been left off.

Charlotte, N.C., News (white)

Unthinkable

It is unthinkable that any woman living in the limelight of public affairs could willingly or otherwise accept an Ethiopian in her drawing room on terms of familiarity and personal and social intimacy.

Austin, Texas, Daily Statesman, (white)

Painful

This paper is too occupied with the larger aspects of this painful incident to emphasize the political values of the situation. As a human agency it cannot help congratulating the Democrats who stuck to their guns last year on their being free of the spiritual harrassment, the unescapable embarrassment which Southerners who went over to Hoover are experiencing these days.

Birmingham. Ala., Age-Herald, (white)

MID-WEST

Dennizens of Capital

It is gradually dawning on the denizens of our capital that the White House is more than the apex of Washington "society"—it is a symbol of the cordial hospitality and sympathetic democracy of feeling that are outstanding qualities of American social life.

Cincinnati Enquirer (white)

Tempest Over Teacups

The protesting white women of the South can better employ their energies, using their influence to persuade their men to have less social intimacies after dark with colored women than to endorse, direct or encourage diatribes against the First Lady of the land, who seeks to practice real democracy, devoid of sham, hypocrisy, pretense or deception.

Chicago Bee

A Bank Account

In his discussion of the subject with newspaper representatives, Mr. DePriest very rightly said that "Whites and blacks alike should think less about social climbing and social equality and more about a bank account for their old age."

Indianapolis Recorder

What Is a "Negress?"

The Cincinnati Enquirer (white) proclaimed to its readers one day this week that Mrs. Hoover had entertained a "negress" at tea. This was done in glaring headlines.

If a resident of Mars had chanced to have dropped through space on that particular morning, and landed upon the earth, he would have thought from this statement, that the wife of the President of our great country had been entertaining some curious and possibly ferocious species of the animal kingdom.

How would it sound to say that Mrs. Hoover entertained a "Jewess," an "Irishess," a "Germaness," a "Chine-ess," or a "Jap-ess?"

Cincinnati Bulletin

Inward Ignorance

Of course, all of this complaint comes from the little, narrow-minded, prejudiced white people who have always opposed the Negro's advancement, particularly that class who still think of the Negro in the term of a servant. All of this roaring, snorting, and pitching is the outward expression of inward ignorance.

St. Louis Argus

Uproar

The uproar made by certain Southern Democrats in Washington because Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the colored Congressman from Chicago, was present at a White House tea last week, is very cheap stuff. It is not even sincere, because the question of "social equality" which Senators Sheppard, Heflin, MeKellar and Harrison profess to see involved, does not actually arise at all, and the Senators know it does not.

Detroit Free Press (white)

Nordic Superiority

It amuses us to see southern aristocracy(?) lose its head. If Uncle Tom-Tom Heflin and Cole-Oil are true specimens of Lothrop Stoddard's Nordic superman, then we are all the more glad that we belong to the race of Mrs. DePriest.

Gary, Ind., American

Ass Jack Congressmen

Now let the President follow his wife's splendid example and prove that he, too, does not fear "ass-jack's" and prejudiced southern congressmen's "noise."

Cleveland, Ohio, Gazette

WEST

Absurdity

These very southern legislators were silent when President Calvin Coolidge extended courtesies to the President of Liberia. Their inconsistency is the height of absurdity.

Kansas City Call

Southern Fanatics

If Mrs. Hoover's tea party has driven Southern fanatics away from union and association with the Northern fanatics it has been the best use of tea since the night it was thrown into Boston Harbor.

Chicago Tribune (white)

Pondered

Maybe Mrs. Hoover pondered the matter a long time before deciding to send an invitation to Mrs. DePriest, and then didn't decide, merely directing her secretary to send invitations to the wives of the various Congressmen.

Herald, Ottawa. Kan., (white)

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with low lights, drowsy, moany music, corn drinking and women—wild women—love making, necking—abandon—heaven—then tomorrow back into the inferno again for another eight hours of hell. That's Sparrows Point.

Mr. De Priest's Statement

(Editorial in N.Y. World)

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illionois, gave out the following statement:

> It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.
>
> These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican party.
>
> There can be no social equality question between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

———o———

Booker T.

Many of the correspondents of Southern newspapers have received instructions from their home offices to telegraph "scathing articles" on the incident. One Southern editor telegraphed to his correspondent as follows:

"Ascertain if Washington was accompanied to the White House dinner by his wife. Also see if Roosevelt escorted her in to the dinner on his arm."

N.Y. Herald (White) on "When Booker T. Washington diner with Roosevelt."

40 Other States

White supremacy is falling. Somewhat akin to the excitement our good white Methodist brothers of the South say will predominate on judgement day is the weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth that is ringing out from the South these days because of that little insignicant tea at the White House.

The resolution from Florida calls upon President and Mrs. Hoover to "remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House,' and that Virginia, Tennessee, Florida, Texas and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

To which Mr. Hoover could reply, "And so did 40 other states!" But seriously, we do feel sorry for white supremacy—it falls so easily!

Chicago Defender

Official Responsibility

It is going to be very difficult for politically minded Southern people to bring a President of the United States around to the point of acting in his **official responsibility** to the 12,000,000 Negroes of whom he is also President, the same way that they in their private lives act toward them, or the same way that the President himself would act toward them in his private life. There is no justification in principle for such a course.

Colored Diplomats Too

It is seen to be nothing more than a routine White House act, no more significant of any ambition on the part of Mrs. Hoover to encourage the Negro and Caucasian race to a policy of social commingling that neither race desires, than the attendance of colored diplomats and their wives at a State Department reception is significant of a new American policy of racial amalgamation.

Norfolk Va. Pilot (White)

Florida Insults Hoover

It is improbable that the White House will be moved by the indecent resolution adopted by the Florida legislature censuring Mrs. Hoover for entertaining Mrs. DePriest, wife of the Negro Congressman, on an equality with the wives of white members of Congress.

Florida is, in common with the rest of the South, bitterly prejudiced against our Negro citizens. Such a state of mind divides the country along color lines and makes two nations where there should be but one.

The situation that is created is full of danger and of menace. It is senseless, as are all prejudices. It is a denial of the American doctrine of social, political and economic equality as being the elementary right of every citizen.

Slowly and in the face of astounding handicaps the Negro is emerging from poverty and the stigma attaching to it. Two or three more generations will see the Negro in every walk of life and holding in each a place as honorable and as well earned as any other. In such circumstances the bitter hostility and prejudice characteric of the South and of ignorance generally must automatically disappear. Meantime, it is the duty of every self-respecting American citizen to discourage prejudice on all occasions.

Phila. Daily News (white)

Political — 1929.

Office Holding.

Illinois, (Negro Press).

"A TEMPEST OVER A CUP OF TEA"

Herald

(By Frank R. Crosswaith)

Common wealth 7-6-29

When Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States extended to the wives of the members of the House of Representatives an invitation to sip tea with her in the White House and failed to exclude Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the lone Negro Congressman, she "started something" at precisely a time when Negroes were showing some rather encouraging signs of developing an independent political attitude.

Baltimore Md

That cup of tea has, for the time being at least, cast into the shadows all questions of a political nature among Negroes: and at the same time, it has disclosed to view the somewhat tragic fact that many white Americans, especially those of Southern thoughts and habits, have not yet advanced to the cultural stage where they can thnk clearly and act civilly upon a simple question of common decency when that question relates to the Negro. Not even time and education it seems, have been able to aid in the task of lifting the average Southern mind out of the jungle of superstition onto the heights of human civilization and culture.

If a Theodore Roosevelt invites to the White House for a sandwich a Booker Washington, or if Mrs. Hoover takes a cup of tea in the same place with Mrs. DePriest, the sons and daughters of Dixie, still brooding over their lost chattels, are forth with ready to shout "social equality" and to fight all over again the Civil War in order that the "purity of Anglo-Saxon blood would be affected, and the white man's superiority over the Negro be destroyed, then this boasted "superiority" and "purity" of blood must rest upon nothing more substantial than a bog of shifting sands.

The same type of mind which insists upon keeping alive this myth of race superiority and its inescapable corollary race inferiority, nevertheless does not object to eating food prepared and served to thim by a Negro, or wearing garments handled by Negroes. While frantically demanding for Negroes sejarate street cars, separate schools and segregated residential neighborhoods etc., they do not at the same time hesitate to live in the same houses, or ride in the same coaches and automobiles with a Negro. In other words, so long as their association with the Negro is based upon one of master and slave, employee, there is no danger to their alleged superiority and purity of blood. They do not even object to a Negro woman nursing at her own breast their babies. Queer folks, are these apostles of race purity. Their game obviously is to hide the fact that the so-called race problem is essentially a labor problem somewhat complicated by a difference in color.

In this respect the following editorial appearing the New Leader of June 22nd., shold prove most enlightening to Negroes who have not yet plumged the economic depths of the so-called Negro Problem in the United States. (The New Leader is a Socialist and Labor paper published weekly in New York City and edited by JamesOneal, author of the Next Emancipation).

"During the entre period of Negro slavery many white owners had their black concubines on the plantations. Aristochatic young blades and even wealthy married whites in the gulf region kept Negro and Creole mistresses in fine apartments in New Orleans and Mobile. The widespread illicit relations between the races was a brooding sorrow for housewives in thousands of planter homes. But to this must also be added the fact that many of the aristocratic white males and their sons assumed the same attitude towards the daughters of the poor whites. A particularly attractive white girl was often regarded as legitimate prey of planter aristocrats.....Working people who permit themselves to be ranged with the professional politicians who talk of "Anglo-Saxon purity" will simply follow men wh are ignorant of their fathers' history, or if they know it, are santimonious hypocrites. Be it also noted that most of these politicians have helped to build the textile despotism now being fought by striging workers in th South".

CONSTITUTION IS BASIS ASSERTS MR. DEPRIEST

Herald Common wealth 7-6-29

Cannot Demand Rights Unless Rights Are Understood, Tells N.A.A.C.P.

Baltimore Md.

"DEFEAT ALL MEN WHO VIOLATE IT"

Representative Fish Attacks Political And Social Virtues

Cleveland.—Asserting that the United States Constitution forms the basis of Negro rights in America, and urging defeat by voters of those who fail to uphold its guarantees, Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Chicago, addressed the twentieth anniversary here of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Congressman DePriest announced that he was promoting a campaign of study and education on the provisions of the Constitution, and that he had had 10,000 copies printed at his own expense for free distribution.

"A man or woman cannot demand his or her rights unless these rights are understood," declared Congressman DePriest. "We should not support candidates for Congress who do not subscribe to the principles of the Constitution and we should certainly defeat those who disregard or will not subscribe to these sacred rights guaranteed under it."

The association opened its sessions last Wednesday evening with official Cleveland outdoing itself to show the hundreds of visitors every possible courtesy. The great Municipal Auditorium was thrown open to the throngs and a white church tendered its pulpit to Dr. W. E. DuBois, editor of the Crisis.

An exhibit of Negro art and literature at the Cleveland Museum was Saturday's feature. Rossiter Howard, assistant director, welcomed the audience and Dr. DuBois spoke on "The Negro in Art." Dr. Mordecai W. Johnson, president of Howard University, was presented the Spingarn medal tonight at the closing session by Charles F. Thwing, persident emeritus of Northwestern University.

Organization Needed

Negro juvenile delinquents lack organizations to come to their aid and to save them from commitment to state institutions, declared Mrs. Eleanor R. Wembridge, referee of the local Juvenile Court, speaking on the program with Congressman DePriest last night.

Colored girls, however, enjoy advantages over the children of foreign-born people of the city, declared Mrs. Wembridge, in that they have a common language, English, with their parents, and colored parents do not, as do foreign-born parents, take their children's wages as a family tax.

Attacks Party Critics

An attack upon the "political and social Vultures" who criticised Mrs. Hoover's reception of Mrs. Oscar DePriest was a feature of the address delivered Sunday afternoon in the Municipal Auditorium by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York.

In the course of his address Representative Fish hailed the unparalleled advance of the American Negro since the Emancipation Act, saying that "the development and achievements of the colored race in the last sixty-six years surpass anything that is known in history." Representative Fish, who led colored American troops in France, paid tribute to their heroism and predicted a bright future for the race.

Training of the Negro race in this country is in the hands of colored women, said Mrs. Sallie W. Stewart, president of the National Association of Colored Women, speaking Friday night. Mrs. Stewart asserted that it was the task of Negro women to root out the undesirable traits fostered by slavery and the results of slave life.

William Pickens, field secretary for the association, and Judge Ira W. Jayne of the Wayne County Circuit Court, Detroit, were also speakers at the meeting Friday night. The Negro's next battleground in America is over the ballot, asserted the jurist.

"The most ardent advocates of enforcing some of the amendments to the Constitution are the most strenuous nullifiers of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments," declared Judge Jayne. "The reapportionment battle in Congress has pointed out the vulnerable point of attack. It has shown that our Southern colored brothers are two-fifths of the value to our cause that the slaves were."

Stigma Removed

"The influence of the association on public opinion, or public sentiment, has been its most far-reaching contribution to the forward struggle of the American Negro. It has even become respectable to belong to the association after twenty years — everywhere outside of Mississippi and a few other places like that," asserted Mr. Pickens.

Cites Wealth Of Negro

The American Negro has progressed to the point where he is recognized as an integral part of the nation with all the duties and responsibilities of other groups in the population, declared Edwin R. Embree, president of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, in his address Thursday night.

Mr. Embrey traced three stages in the American Negro's development—first, slavery, then the disorder of reconstruction and now the era of opportunity.

"A recent Government survey reports that the accumulated wealth of Negroes in America amounts to two billion dollars ($2,000,000,000), that 700,000 Negroes own their own homes, 232,000 own farms and 70,000 own or operate business enterprises; that there are 73 Negro banks with a capitalization of $6,250,000 doing an annual business of over $100,000,000; that there are 48,000 Negro teachers, over 1,000 of them giving instruction in institutions of higher learning."

"There is more race prejudice in America than there is Christianity," declared Nannie H. Burroughs, head of the National Training School for Women and Girls in Washington, speaking on the program with Mr. Embree. "There is more power in the American brand of race prejudice than there is in the brand of Christianity which is propagated in this country," declared Miss Burroughs.

The American Negro stands on the threshold of a new era, asserted Dr. DuBois at the opening session last Wednesday. He and Mary White Ovington, chairman of the board of directors of the association, were the principal speakers.

"Twenty years ago," declared Dr. DuBois, "there was scarcely a reputable scientist who dared to assert the equality of the Negro race in any essential particular. Africa was as-

sumed to have no history and there was only one college in the United States that offered a course of study in Negro history and psycology. Dunbar and Chesnutt and others were writing, but they were looked upon as exceptional and no one for a moment dreamed of counting American Negro literature as part of the literary gift of America."

"The history of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People for the past twenty years is a history of the Negro race," said Miss Ovington. "There is no phase of his life that the association has not touched. It has assisted him in his education, disclosing the discrimination against him in the distribution of school funds in the South, and has prevented many segregated schools in the North. In housing, it has repeatedly affirmed the Negro's right to live where his money will take him and this affirmation has been made effective by Supreme Court decisions."

DePriest Loses st Debate

Herald Commonwealth

(Washington Tribune

Congressman Oscar DePriest, Illinois, lost his first skirmish in debate with Congressman Crampton, Friday, over the Turtle Mountain Indian Reservation resolution. He missed his point in his objection. Had he objected to the phrase "white children" and substituted "American children," and contended for that, he would have won out. But, when assured there were no Negro children on the reservation, he withdrew his objection and tentatively surrendered to segregation. For he was assured if there were any colored children on the reservation they would be looked after. The obnoxious part of the bill was the use of the of the words "white children" instead of "American children."

4-5-29

Baltimore Md.

Political — 1929

Office Holding

Illinois, (Negro Press)

THE NEGRO PRESS ON THE HOOVER-DePRIEST DINNER

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

From The Christian Index

Last week Mrs. Hoover invited a number of the wives of Congressmen to tea at the White House. In that number was Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the Representative from the Second district of Illinois. Mrs. De Priest is a colored woman. Immediately, from all over the South, there came bitter denunciation of the President and Mrs. Hoover and dire predictions as to what would happen. The Birmingham Age-Herald, the Comercial Appeal, and practically, every southern journal of note has been very bitter. This editor spent two dollars for northern papers to find out the reaction and they pay little or no attention to it. The poor old South! Nobody takes her rantings and ravings seriously, and no one takes at face value her expresed desire for purity of racial stock. We know too much about too many white men in Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Mississippi to believe they mean a word they say about the sacredness of Anglo-Saxon blood. There are too many mullatoes in the South to believe it.

—The Christian Index

Star 5 Times

Charlotte N.C.

TOAST AND TEA

From The Afro-American

That species of Dixie insanity which views with complacency the entertainment of diplomats from every foreign nation under the sun at the White House but becomes violent when Negroes eat a piece of toast there, is with us again since Mrs. Lou Henry Hoover invited Mrs. Oscar DePriest to tea last week.

How far aslant these minds are, may be seen from one article by J. F. Essary, Washington correspondent for the Baltimore Sun.

Essary was forced to refer to Mrs. DePriest as "Negress," "wife of the Negro Congressman,' in his eagerness to avoid reference to her as "Mrs.'

Mrs. DePriest is the wife of a congressman. Mrs. Hoover is entertaining wives of all congressmen.

The First Lady invited. The initative was hers. Mrs. DePriest accepted.

No one can raise a single valid objection to the procedure. Those who try, can point to Mrs. DePriest's Negro blood of which she is proud. Yet she is as white inside and outside as the wives of many congressmen, is better educated and far more cultured.

She didn't pat Mrs. Hoover on the back, laugh so loud that the President heard it upstairs, fold her napkin after using it, or drink from her finger bowl, all of which faux pas have been committed in the Green Room by yokels who who prate about social equality.

Except for the fact that she is the President's wife, we doubt whether Mrs. Hoover would have any congressman's wife to tea.

But for the fact that she's a congressman's wife, we doubt whether Mrs. DePriest would accept an invitation to have tea with Mrs. Hoover. She's had tea before with white friends and prabably had a better time.

Insaniity on the Negro question goes to great lengths. In this case it stalks beyond the point of saying—"I do not care to invite colored people to tea." It presumes to say—"The president of the United States should not do so either."

—The Afro-American

THE "VIRTUOUS" WHITE SOUTH

From The Christian Review

The "virtuous" white South has once more gone into hysteria because the frist Lady of the land. the wife of President Hoover, received at the White House, Mrs. DePriest, wife of the Negro United State Congressman, who represents the richest Congressional district in the State of Illinois.

The resentment and howl of social equality took on a more serious nature, than the President Roosevelt and Booker T. Washington luncheon. The only woman member of the Texas Legislature drew up a drastic resolution of condemnation against Mrs. Hoover, which was promptly adopted by the Texas law making body and given to the press association. It is strange to us that the South and especially the State of Texas does not know that President Hoover was elected by the people fo the United States, to be President of all the citizens of this great country. To confine his administration of law, order and civic relations to any one particular group or section of the country would be un-American.

BOOGAMAN!

From The Amsterdam News

Mrs. Herbert Hoover's tea party continues to agitate the South. Southerners who voted for Hoover are foaming at the mouth and the other Southerners are pausing between curses to laugh at them. Southern papers say that the tea party has put the Hoovers beyond the pale of social recognition; some accuse the Hoovers of playing for Negro votes. The legislatures of Texas and Florida have passed resolutions condemning the President and his wife.

The picture of a backwoods "cracker" threatening the President of the United States wit social ostracism is one of the best subjects for a cartoon that we have ever seen. It is like the rooster, Chanticleer who believed that the sun rose because he crowed. Civilized people will find it hard to take the incident seriously.

THE DE PRIEST CALAMITY

From The Louisville Leader

The entertaining of the wife of Congressman Oscar De Priest by Mrs Herbert Hoover, along with the wives of other Congressmen and high government officials, was nothing short of a calamity, in the eyes of thousands of our white Americans an element of people who keep the air of our country filled with prejudice, and perpetuates a hatred which hinders a better race relationship program, and keeps a progresive nation from making greater progress.

In having Mrs. De Priest at tea, Mrs. Hoover was simply carrying out an official Whitehouse program of entertaining the wives of the nation's Congressmen, and to have included all but Mrs. De Priest would have brought upon the first lady of the land criticism from every quarter of the globe, but the boroughs of the far south where comes forth "crackers" of the ilk of Cole Blease and Tom Heflin.

The entertainment of Mrs. De Priest by Mrs. Hoover cannot be compared with that of the luncheon of President Theodore Roosevllt for Booker Washington. It was not a social affair, and right here we might ask, what if it was? But it was not, and if some of those who raise the cry are uot guilty of the association of colored people other than as cooks and maids, they have a knowledge of its practice under their very eyes withous saying a word against it.

ANOTHER STRAW

From The Negro World

We had thought to pass by, as unworthy of our attentions, the furore raised by some shallow-brained people in certain sections of this country over the fact that the first lady of the land, Mrs Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, entertained at tea, among other guests, the wife of Congressman Oscar DePriest, Negro Republican Representative from the first Congressional District of Illinois.

But the vapid ravings of some of the southern newspapers, who belittle the journalistic profession, in their efforts to show how much they are incensed at the courtesy shown a lady, solely on account of the standing of her husband, makes us reflect a bit. Some of these sheets go far out of the realm of discussion of the matter in hand to show their hatred of the Negro, and to even hurl veiled threats at the Republican Party, for the next election. They do not stop at this. They go further, and try to make it a heinous offence and an insult to their southland and to show the venom of their spleen.

MRS. HOOVER, MRS. DE PRIEST

From the New York News

The Hoover family apparently doesn't get the vaunted American slant on the race question. No sooner does the South forget the President's inaugural luncheon with two colored committee-women present than Mrs. Hoover commits another social blunder. The first lady of the land, as is the age-long tradition, must entertain at stated periods the wives of congressmen. On Wednesday afternoon Mrs. Hoover invited to tea the wives of congressmen from certain states including Illinois. Mrs. DePriest of Illinois, was of course in that number invited and was in the number present. Was there anything wrong in that? Of course colorphobia has decreed dire vengeance upon the Hoovers. But they are strong folks and wonderful people. They can stand it and don't care. That is why we believe in the latent posibilities of the Hoover Era. That is why we have asked colored America to present her claim with facts and figures data to the White House Engineer. We are confident if the colored leaders will present their case, their program, their just claims to recognition, that the race will be justly recognized. The Hoover Era demands men, nothing more and nothing less.

THE TEA PARTY

(From The Carolina Times)

Possibly the most sensible, human and civilized version of the howl set up by a lot of ignoramuses concerning the White House tea to which Mrs. Oscar DePriest was invited and which she attended is given in an editorial that appeared in the Virginia-Pilot and Norfolk Landmank of Norfolk, Va., under the date of June 16th. In fact, the Norfolk paper is one of the few southern journals that is able to look beyond the pale of prejudice and "rot-gut" tommy-rot social equality, bally hoo. The editorial gives Mrs. Hoover that right which should be accorded all American citizens—the right to social freedom and liberty.

THE HOOVER TEA PARTY

(From The Indianapolis Recorder)

The Hoover-Depriest White House tea party affair has created quite a stir in certain Negro hating quarters.

The right of Mrs. Oscar DePriest to attend a social function gvien by the first lady of the nation at the White House to which the wife of the only colored member of the house of representatives was invited by virtue of the official status of her husband is the bone of contention.

Prejudice soaked white southerners are up in arms as never before in their bitter condemnaton of Mrs. Moover because she saw fit to entertain Mrs. DePriest at the White House.

The little incident, (if we are permitted to term it) has produced a veritable furor in the ranks of southern senators and politicians, and aroused in no mistaken terms the deep-seated social equality fears of the professional hypocrits.

LET THE PEOPLE THINK

(From The Kansas City Call)

Southern legislators who censure Mrs. Herbert Hoover for including Mrs. Oscar DePriest among the wives of congressmen entertained in the White House, shut their eyes to the logic of the situation by calling it "social equality." The nation, built upon the principle of representatve government, and consenting to the seating of Oscar DePriest because he was the choice of the first Illinois district, expects him to be congressman, with all the power and rights, privileges and immunities that go with the po-

sition, including the customery recognition of his wife. Only men led by race prejudce could go to the ridiculous length of condemning the exercise of a privilege growing out of membership in Congress.

(From the New York Age)

Altogether the Texas Senate had a hot time over a tea to which none of them was invited and which was strictly none of their business. Their resolve "to bow ther heads in shame" was quite appropriate, but for an entirely different reason from the one stated.

THE WHITE HOUSE TEA

(From The East Tenn. News)

Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the president of our United States, in the eyes of a jaundiced few, has committed the unpardonable sin of extending some little courtesy to Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the first Negro who has held a seat in the United States House of Representatives in the past thirty years. As the result, the old scare crow, social equality, has been trotted out by the enemies of President Hoover, and is being flaunted in the faces of the people of our nation insuch a manner as to stir up the rankest sort of ill feeling between the races.

In recent years, student inter-racial commissions in many of our southern states have attended luncheons and teas at which were present young white men and women of the leading educational institutions of the south. They took their places around tables at which were seated young colored men and women students of Negro colleges. Church boards and welfare organizations, operated in interest of both races, have found it expedient to hold luncheons to which members of both racial groups were invited and, as they sat around the festive board, helpful discussions have been engaged in that went far toward bringing about amicable solution of the various intricate problems that confront the human family.

BLEASE AND THE SOUTH OBJECT

(The Philadelphia Tribune)

Mrs. DePriest was entertained in the White House by Mrs. Hoover. A perfectly logical event. Mrs. Depriest is the wife of Congressman DePriest. It is customary for the wife of the President to invite Congressmen's wives to tea. It is an established custom firmly fixed. An invitation to the White House is considered mandatory. Mrs. Depriest had to accept. There is nothing unusual about the affair except that Mrs. DePriest is a colored woman.

The South is in a furor. Florida has passed a resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover for entertaining a Negro woman on equal terms with white women. Oklahoma is about to do the same thing. Senator Coleman Blease of South Carolina attempted to have a similar resolution passed by the United States Senate. Southern newspapers are denouncing Mrs. Hoover in bitter language.

SOCIAL POLICIES

(From The Chicago Whip)

American people are wagging their tongues as the great newspapers of the nation flash across their front pages the information that Mrs. Oscar DePriest was invited to one of Mrs. Hoover's teas at the White House. Editorials have appeared in many publications, chiefly in the South. bitterly excoriating the President, his wife, and the Republican party for the adoption of such a "social policy." A resolution has been introduced into the senate condemning this action and the Florida Legislature has already passed a resolution by a vote of seventy-seven to thirteen criticizing such procedure. The colored people have paid very little attention to it, in fact the colored press in general did not treat the incident as having unusual news value. It certainly has not excited any of us nor filled us with any new-found ambitions for "social careers" nor has it in any way affected our general social policies, if we have any.

A CRUDE COUNTRY

(From The Boston Chronicle)

The first Lady of the Land in the general routine of her position entertained the wife of Congressman DePriest at the White House.

This simple act has aroused the elemental passions of the South. In Boston the "cultured' Herald stresses the expediency rather than fair play, and the Transcript sees as a result the return of disgruntled Northern Negroes to the Republican party; this to them will offset the loss of the votes of peeved Southerners.

This reaction to Mrs. Hoover's gentle courtesy is a nasty mess which with other candidates paralleling that shown by the "chivalrous" Southerner, Cole Blease, in the Senate, reveals the state of our boasted democracy, which is surely becoming a by-word among nations.

THE HOOVER-DEPRIEST TEA PARTY

(The Detroit Independent)

The Detroit Free Press in commenting editorially on the Hoover-DePriest Tea Party took a very broad position on the whole question. It comments that the affair was purely official and not at all social. The south as usual has gone into hysterics over what always appears from its point of view a social recognition. The south is prone to style all contacts with colored people social, except in the work shop and in privacy, especially with our women. We have proof of this throughout the country.

The invitation of Mrs. DePriest from Mrs. Hoover was perfectly in line with her official duty as the first lady of the land. Mrs. DePriest is the first colored woman who has had an opportunity to be invited to the White House in nearly thirty years, and this was equally as usual for the hostess of the White House to enjoy this rare opportunity.

THE GHOST AND MRS. HOOVER

(From The Florida Sentinel)

The ghost seems to be ever with us. Aroused from his slumbers by nothing, it may be that he will return for nothing. A little incident, nothing to become excited about, has sent senators, congressmen, newspapers and legislatures into hysterics and awakened the angels of heaven from their blissful sleep with vociferous bellowing.

A long established custom was followed and a black woman, acting like a lady, accepted the invitation of the president's wife to a tea. Not to join the white ladies present, to be sure, but to be polite and follow the custom. Mrs. Hoover, acting like a lady, extended the invitation, and, being a congressman's wife, Mrs. DePriest sipped a little tea and went home.

Of course, as Mr. Will Rogers put it: "Whom I entertain is my business; who Mrs. Hoover entertains is Mrs. Hoover's business," is quite within the realms of common sense, even though it must be admitted that Mrs. Hoover, as wife of the president, occupies the position of standard setting of America.

BEING CRITICISED

(From The Tampa Bulletin)

Mrs. Hoover is being criticised by the press of the South, for entertaining Mrs. DePriest along with the group of congressmen's wives at tea on the White House lawn. Well, we expected all that and more. It will be a long time before such can be done without some criticism. But the day is going to come when recognition of merit and refinement will pass unchallenged. The Negro is just a citizen, entitled to a place in the sun. If Mrs. DePriest deports herself as do other wives of congressmen, we see no reason why Mrs. Hoover should not accord to her such courtesies as she accords to others. There is but one rule by which she is to work. She is away from little things—just too big to be little. And there is no danger—no hurt to come of what she has done. One can't lose by doing right.

GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE TEA

(From The National Baptist Voice)

Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of Representative Oscar DePriest of the First Congressional District of Illinois, was one of a number of honored guests at a White House tea by the First Lady of the United States, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of President Herbert C. Hoover, on Thursday, June 13, 1929.

Representative DePriest overcame all obstacles, defeating all and most formidable opposition, by an unusual exhibition of Race loyalty, such as other races accord aspirants of their own racial lineage, and became the first Negro Congressman in a quarter of a century who represents millions of his racial fellow-men of the whole nation as well as other racial constituents of his district.

Political - 1929

Illinois. (Negro Press)

Office Holding

THREE CHEERS FOR HOOVER'S AMERICANISM

Unafraid, undaunted, unmindful, no doubt, because when he took the Presidential oath to "Preserve, defend and protect the Constitution," Mr. Hoover had no mental reservation, as have some others who take their oaths.

Mr. Hoover does not limit the Constitution to the first twelve amendments. He is no unreconstructed rebel. He knows that this is no white man's country, as is so blatantly asserted by some who bore never an arm in the country's defense, but who ran away when the British invaded the South during the Revolutionary War, and tried, for four years to destroy it themselves, 1861 to '65. Negroes died at Concord and defending Bunker Hill; with Perry on Lake Erie, and at Vicksburg; they stopped the burning of Richmond.

Thinking of an elected representative to Congress as a unit of the government, under the Constitution which he is upholding, Mr. Hoover naturally included such a person in his invitation to a White House function.

To have excluded the wife of such a person would have been unthinkable to a man of Mr. Hoover's culture and mind. That the man had the blood of African ancestors in his veins, and his wife likewise, never entered the equation. They were American citizns and so situated as to be entitled to such an invitation as Mr. Hoover caused to be issued.

Offspring of sheep thieves, outlaws and the social eructation of England, some five generations removed, raise the question of "social equality" solely on account of the racial identity of the parties invited. Their ignorance is equalled only by their blind race prejudice of which it is an accompaniment.

Monarchs, rulers, men with power and prestige have, in all ages, been known to summon to their presence, even some of the lowliest, thereby raising them to the social equals of every guest present, and raising themselves immeasurably through their exercise of such power.

Mr. Hoover is a Christian gentleman, not a lip-service Christian, hence he knows that it was the Messiah who said, "If I be lifted up, I will raise all men," and being a Christian, means to Mr. Hoover, following daily with the cross of service.

Senator Blease, who finds it so hard to swallow the bitter pill of the DePriests' social recognition as a Congressman, should read the handwriting on the wall.

He and his ilk belong to a steadily dying minority, poisoned by the bitterness of their own gall.

MRS. DE PRIEST AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Last week, as the wife of a congressman, Mrs. Oscar De Priest was entertained along with others by Mrs. Hoover at the White House. Mrs. De Priest was there because she is the wife of a man who is a part of the government, the same as Mrs. Hoover. The entertainment of this lady can have no particular significance —certainly none other than that Mrs. Hoover is broad enough, cultured enough and wise enough to occupy the exhalted position which is hers. How in the world could the wife of the president of the great United States entertain for the wives of the legislative department of this government without inviting the wife of every congressman and not prove herself a boor? Judging, however, from many comments of southern newspapers, this is exactly what they think Mrs. Hoover should have done. They profess to see in this incident what they say is "social equality."

Their comments don't seem to give intelligent Negroes credit for having any common sense at all—the ignorant will hardly even hear of it, and if they did no impression whatever would be made. The Negroes of intelligence know full well that what was done was but an official duty ,that and nothing more. From the comments, one could easily gather that the South thinks the Negro is just watching, waiting and planning for what is loosely called "social equality," when as a matter of fact, about the only time this term is given any attention is when the politician and intemperate newspaper comments call the thing to notice. One of the boons that the whites of this section in particular could give the Negro is a cessation of what they call "social equality." Frankly, it is disgusting and unfair to the common sense of intelligent Negroes. So far as such Negroes are concerned, Mrs. Hoover could invite Mrs. De Priest, while her husband is a congressman, to take tea every evening, and that would not influence them to believe that there is what is termed "social equailty."

RECALLING THE BOOKER WASHINGTON INCIDENT

(Norfolk Virginian-Pilot)

The first thing for all level-headed Southerners to remember when they read that Mrs. Hoover gave a tea to forty wives of Congressmen in which number was included the wife of Representative DePriest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, is that President Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-five years ago, entertained Booker T. Washington at a White House luncheon and that the heavens did not fall in consequence, nor did the Caucasian race suffer an impairment of its security, nor did Theodore Roosevelt, after the first flurry of excitement subsided, become less a popular national figure. The second thing for them to remember is that Washington, D. C., is not the South, but the non-sectional capital of the whole United States and that in the diplomatic and governmental set of this world capital move men and women of all the races of the earth. It is the same in Paris and Berlin and London. Private society in these world capitals observes its traditional racial cleavages, but governmental functions embrace all the racial cadres—automatically as an incident of the legislative, administrative and diplomatic set-up.

The bi-racial question being the troubled thing that it is, the episode of Mrs. Hoover and the Representative De Priest's wife is likely to have sententious reverberations, especially among the hell-raisers who are always ready to scent social danger where no social danger exists. For this reason if for no other, it is worth while assessing the incident at its proper worth. Thus assessed it is seen to be nothing more than a routine White House act, no more significant of any ambition or the part of Mrs. Hoover to encourage the Negro and Caucasian races to a policy of social commingling that neither race desires, than the attendance of colored diplomates and their wives at a State Department reception is significant of a new American policy of racial amalgamation. It happens that the voters of a certain Illinois district have elected to be represented at Washington by a Negro. It happens also that he is married. It happens also that it is the regular thing for the wife of the President to give stated teas to Congressmen's wives there you have a ready-made situation which gave Mrs. Hoover no choice and which she met in the only way that comported with common sense —without making an elaborate show of scenting social danger where none existed.

SOCIAL INSANITY

The Negroes of America regard the recent White House entertainment of Mrs. Congressman De-Priest as an official recognition extended to every congressman's wife and in no sense a recognition of social equality between the races, as interpreted by the whites.

The Negroes had confidently expected the average white man to have the intelligence to see the point, and to pass the incident by as one of the things that will bob up in the course of human affairs, and cannot be avoided without doing violence to good breeding and social customs.

It is unfortunate that certain legislatures and peanut politicians are striving so hard to make a mountain out of a mole hill. The incident will have no effect on the Negro's social life. It will put no vain or social ambitions in his head. He will continue in the even tenor of his way, mixing socially with his own with no idea that mixing socially with white people can add or take from his social worth or increase his moral or social estimate of himself.

The Negro hopes that the social fanatics, in and out of the legislatures, will some day have sense enough to know that social equality is a personal question, and that every man is master of his own door knob, and at liberty to select his own associates without regard to the wishes of the other fellow.

If there are any fools in the South fool enough to vote against the President and the best interest of the South because of his wife's discharge of a social custom as old as the Government, let the fools cut off their noses to spite their faces. They will neither hurt the Negro nor reflect on Mrs. Hoover, but will only advertise thier foolhardiness and lack of commonsense.

Yes, what fools we mortals be. Those who criticize Mrs. Hoover do not stand high enough socially to be invited to the White House, and will never get there as a guest unless they get on the Congressional roster as the Honorable Oscar DePriest has.

BLEASE POETRY IS EXPUNGED FROM RECORD

"Indecent, Obscene Doggerel," Says Sen. Bingham, (Rep., Conn.) Objecting.

Afro-American

BLEASE RETRACTS

6-22-29

Poem Referred to Colored Baby in White House Nursery

Baltimore

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special)—Poetry read in the Senate, June 17, by Senator Cole Blease, (Dem. S.C.), was termed "indecent, obscene doggerel," by Senator Hiram Bingham (Rep., Conn.), and eventually expunged from the Congressional Record.

Blease had his resolution read, but withdrew it after protest by Senator Walter E. Edge, (Rep., N.J.), and Senator Bingham, who made points of order against it and asked that it be laid on the table.

Senator King (Dem., Utah), Senator Walsh (Dem., Montana), Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), joined in the protest.

Senator Bingham claimed the resolution was worded so "as to give offense to hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens and to give offense to the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution."

In withdrawing the resolution, Blease declared that he did so because it gave offense to his friend, Senator Bingham and not because it might give any offense to the Negro race.

The resolution in part is as follows:

"It has been reported by the press and otherwise, that on Thursday, June 13, 1929, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, entertained at dinner the Negro wife of a Negro Congressman named DePriest, who represents the Negro Congressional district in Chicago, and that the wife of the Attorney-General and of the Secretary of the Navy were seated at the table, and that the Negro woman sat on Mrs. Hoover's right as her equal and as the guest of honor; now, therefore, be it resolved: That in order to keep the condition at the White House from becoming as follows:

"NIGGERS IN THE WHITE HOUSE"

Things at the White House
  Looking mighty curious,
Niggers running everywhere,
  White people furious.

Niggers in the East room
  Make a mighty throng;
Niggers in the music room
  Singing a coon song.

Niggers in the sitting room
  Making all the talk;
Niggers in the ball room
  Doing cake walk.

Niggers in the hallway,
  Taking off their wraps;
Niggers in the billiard room
  Shooting game of craps.

Niggers in the store room,
  Packing away their plunder;
Niggers in the bed room,
  Snoring like thunder.

Not a room in the White House
  Without niggers many;
Baby in the nursery,
  Nigger pickaninny.

Niggers on the stairway
  With such satiety;
Niggers in the Blue Room
  Assembled for society.

Niggers in the front yard,
  Niggers in the back;
Niggers come in omnibus,
  Niggers come in hack.

On they come to Washington,
  With a mighty rush;
Forty thousand niggers
  Getting in the push.

There is trouble in the White House
  More than you can tell—
Yelling like wild men,
  Niggers raising hell.

"That the President and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the White House and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Blease said:

"I don't care whether the resolution is stricken out or not. I've got what I wanted. I've had it read."

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT.

Explaining the presence of Mrs DePriest at the tea given by Mrs Hoover for wives of the congressional set, the White House last Thursday issued the following statement

"All the wives and families of all the members of the Senate and House of Representativs have been invited to call at the White House at a series of teas to be given by Mrs. Hoover. No names whatsoever have been omitted from the official list."

Afro-American

IN FLORIDA.

After discussing Mrs. DePriest's presence at the White House tea for two hours, the Florida House of Representatives passed a resolution 71 to 13 condemning "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies," and asked President Hoover that the incident alluded to be discontinued.

IN TEXAS

The Texas Senate voted 26 to 2 its "condemnation and humiliation if such conduct is true on the part of the mistress of the White House."

"LET US ALONE!" CRY THE DEMONS

Baltimore Afro-American 6-22-29

During the earthly career of the Lowly Nazarene, as He went about the earth doing good and preaching the novel gospel of peace and goodwill, a man possessed with devils or evil spirits was encountered, and forthwith, when Christ drew nigh unto the demoniac, the demons protested against any interference on the part of the Master, pleading to be let alone, and asking Christ the following query: "Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?"

"Let us alone!" has ever been the cry of the forces of evil, oppression, injustice, inequality, ignorance, bigotry, intolerance, prejudice, traditions and customs; and any attempt to expose and overthrow the existing practices and customs, it mattered not how evil and reactionary they were, has always been met with stiff opposition and vehement denunciation on the part of those engaged in such practices.

Even before Christ had rebuked the evil spirits in this man possessed with devils, the evil spirits emitted a vociferous howl and earnest protest against any action on the part of the Great Healer which would endanger and imperil their domination and control of this unfortunate and hapless man.

Every reform movement has encountered similar opposition, and the leaders labeled as "trouble makers," "radicals," "agitators;" while their work was described as "dangerous obstacle," "inflammatory," "blasphemous," "incendiary," "seditious," and all of the arguments advanced by these reformers in support of their cause and contention were termed "heated," "bitter," "illogical," etc., by those who held divergent and different views.

Thus since the beginning of time liberality, as it relates to one's views, has been rather a relative term, just like certain words (such as superiority, inferiority, etc.) employed quite a bit these days are relative terms, and men who dared to think outside of the regularly accepted thought channels were often considered as "dangerous characters," and many of them suffered as martyrs for the cause they espoused.

Even Jesus Christ, whose religion the world is embracing fastly today, was forced to suffer the shameful and ignominious death upon the cruel cross, because He dared to teach a new doctrine at variance with the accepted religious beliefs and notions of his day and generation; and though denounced in the most virulent terms during His earthly career, millions now acclaim Him as the greatest religious force and factor in the history of mankind.

While He did not advocate a gospel of physical violence in opposition to existing customs, practices, traditions and prejudices, the Great Teacher taught a new and strange gospel and advocated the overthrow of the practices, customs and prejudices which were doing so much to hold man in religious serfdom and moral slavery.

Because He had "tea" with a member of a despised group, He was held up to ridicule and the legislative bodies and governing tribunals of His day passed strong resolutions condemning Him for acts of "social equality," and for imperilling the "racial supremacy" and "purity" of his race by coming in contact, in any manner, with members of other groups and races.

When He informed his critics and accusers that He came to establish a world brotherhood which would include all men in its fold, who accepted the invitation; and when He taught that all men were brothers and that "superiority" and "inferiority" were merely relative designations, the prejudicial standpatters and who are holier and better-than-thou element began to scheme and devise means whereby they could bring charges against Him and put an end to His great work of human reclamation and salvation.

Sensing the work that the Master was going to do, in the light of the wonderful work He already had wrought at the time He came upon this demoniac, these evil spirits followed their natural bent and inclination when they clamored for the right to continue to maintain their hold upon their victim.

It is a long way from the cry of these demons to the present era, but the forces of evil, intolerance, bigotry, injustice, inequality, prejudice, hatred, customs and traditions are still contending that they be let alone and that they shall not and must not be disturbed before the time; that they have a prior right to function now as they always have functioned in the past, and that any attempt to supplant them with the forces of right, tolerance, amity, love, fairness, justice, equality and goodwill must not only be stubbornly opposed and fought, but that those advocating and espousing the transition are "dangerous characters" who are "fanning away at the flame of prejudice, are hurting their own race and delaying its march down (N. B.—"down" denotes retrogression, "up" denotes progress) the highroad to finding itself."

Yes, the demons and evil forces and powers of our day and generation are still yelling the same antequated cry that greeted Jesus Christ when He tabernacled on this mundane shore: "Let us alone! Art thou come here to torment us before the time?"

BLEASE POETRY IS EXPUNGED FROM RECORD

"Indecent, Obscene Doggerel," Says Sen. Bingham, (Rep., Conn.) Objecting.

Afro-American

BLEASE RETRACTS

6-22-29

Poem Referred to Colored Baby in White House Nursery

Baltimore

WASHINGTON, D.C. (Special)—Poetry read in the Senate, June 17, by Senator Cole Blease, (Dem. S.C.), was termed "indecent, obscene doggerel," by Senator Hiram Bingham (Rep., Conn.), and eventually expunged from the Congressional Record.

Blease had his resolution read, but withdrew it after protest by Senator Walter E. Edge, (Rep., N.J.), and Senator Bingham, who made points of order against it and asked that it be laid on the table.

Senator King (Dem., Utah), Senator Walsh (Dem., Montana), Senator Borah (Rep., Idaho), joined in the protest.

Senator Bingham claimed the resolution was worded so "as to give offense to hundreds of thousands of our fellow citizens and to give offense to the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution."

In withdrawing the resolution, Blease declared that he did so because it gave offense to his friend, Senator Bingham and not because it might give any offense to the Negro race.

The resolution in part is as follows:

"It has been reported by the press and otherwise, that on Thursday, June 13, 1929, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, entertained at dinner the Negro wife of a Negro Congressman named DePriest, who represents the Negro Congressional district in Chicago, and that the wife of the Attorney-General and of the Secretary of the Navy were seated at the table, and that the Negro woman sat on Mrs. Hoover's right as her equal and as the guest of honor; now, therefore, be it resolved: That in order to keep the condition at the White House from becoming as follows:

"NIGGERS IN THE WHITE HOUSE"

Things at the White House
Looking mighty curious,
Niggers running everywhere,
White people furious.

Niggers in the East room
Make a mighty throng;
Niggers in the music room
Singing a coon song,

Niggers in the sitting room
Making all the talk;
Niggers in the ball room
Doing cake walk.

Niggers in the hallway,
Taking off their wraps;
Niggers in the billiard room
Shooting game of craps.

Niggers in the store room,
Packing away their plunder;
Niggers in the bed room,
Snoring like thunder.

Not a room in the White House
Without niggers many;
Baby in the nursery,
Nigger pickaninny.

Niggers on the stairway
With such satiety;
Niggers in the Blue Room
Assembled for society.

Niggers in the front yard,
Niggers in the back;
Niggers come in omnibus,
Niggers come in hack.

On they come to Washington,
With a mighty rush;
Forty thousand niggers
Getting in the push.

There is trouble in the White House
More than you can tell—
Yelling like wild men,
Niggers raising hell.

"That the President and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the White House and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Blease said:

"I don't care whether the resolution is stricken out or not. I've got what I wanted. I've had it read."

WHITE HOUSE STATEMENT.

Explaining the presence of Mrs. DePriest at the tea given by Mrs. Hoover for wives of the congressional set, the White House last Thursday issued the following statement:

"All the wives and families of all the members of the Senate and House of Representativs have been invited to call at the White House at a series of teas to be given by Mrs. Hoover. No names whatsoever have been omitted from the official list."

Afro-American

IN FLORIDA.

After discussing Mrs. DePriest's presence at the White House tea for two hours, the Florida House of Representatives passed a resolution 71 to 13 condemning "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies," and asked President Hoover that the incident alluded to be discontinued.

IN TEXAS

The Texas Senate voted 26 to 2 its "condemnation and humiliation if such conduct is true on the part of the mistress of the White House."

"LET US ALONE!" CRY THE DEMONS

Baltimore Afro-American

During the earthly career of the Lowly Nazarene, as He went about the earth doing good and preaching the novel gospel of peace and goodwill, a man possessed with devils or evil spirits was encountered, and forthwith, when Christ drew nigh unto the demoniac, the demons protested against any interference on the part of the Master, pleading to be let alone, and asking Christ the following query: "Art thou come hither to torment us before the time?"

"Let us alone!" has ever been the cry of the forces of evil, oppression, injustice, inequality, ignorance, bigotry, intolerance, prejudice, traditions and customs; and any attempt to expose and overthrow the existing practices and customs, it mattered not how evil and reactionary they were, has always been met with stiff opposition and vehement denunciation on the part of those engaged in such practices.

Even before Christ had rebuked the evil spirits in this man possessed with devils, the evil spirits emitted a vociferous howl and earnest protest against any action on the part of the Great Healer which would endanger and imperil their domination and control of this unfortunate and hapless man.

Every reform movement has encountered similar opposition, and the leaders labeled as "trouble makers," "radicals," "agitators;" while their work was described as "dangerous obstacle," "inflammatory," "blasphemous," "incendiary," "seditious," and all of the arguments advanced by these reformers in support of their cause and contention were termed "heated," "bitter," "illogical," etc., by those who held divergent and different views.

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Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois. (Negro Press)

NEGRO PAPERS WHICH LIBEL WOMEN OF THEIR OWN RACE

(From the Raleigh (N. C.) Times

We have a marked copy of the Norfolk Journal and Guide, a technically well edited and apparently prosperous journal for Negroes, which sets forth a symposium of comments from like papers anent the DePriest incident. Reading these reactions, one is impressed with the fact that the fuse to renewed race prejudice has been lighted in the North rather than in the South. Southern criticism of Mrs. Hoover's social policy has not excited the Southern Negro, who for the most part is in thorough agreement with the opinion of its white press. Among the Negroes of the North and West, however, there appears to have been excited anew a dangerous and sometimes inflammatory sentiment Thus examine this comment, credited to the Chicago Bee:

"The protesting white women of the South can better employ their energies, using ther influence to persuade their men to have less social intimacies after dark with colored women than to endorse, direct or encourage diatribes against the First Lady of the land who seeks to practice real democracy, devoid of sham, hypocrisy, pretense or deception."

It is enough to say concerning this ugly comment that DePriest himself is described as being a mulatto of so light a shade that, except among Southern people he could, if he wished, "pass for a white man." But the charge that the practice of which he is product still obtains in the South is not only a sectional slander, but one that compromises one of the greatest successes ever won by those Negro leaders who are keeping free from politics and racial rancor, have devoted themselves to solving the Negro problem by the method of founding the Negroes themselves on fundamentals of racial purity and self-respect. Very largely the Southern white man has progressed morally to a point where he no longer jusitfies such libel; but it is a sad thing to see a Negro newspaper perpetuating the scandal of a past evil by libel of the women of the race for which it is published!

Such miscegenation as remains, in fact, is no longer to be found in any important degree in the South. The scenes of this biologically dangerous practice have shifted. They are located, not in the South but in such places as the Black Belt of Harlem and in Negro settlements such as those in the Chicago district whose votes sent the pale-skinned but negroid DePriest to be a member of Congress.

Chicago Bee 7-29-29

DE PRIEST SCORES DIXIE LAW MAKERS

Chicago Bee

CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 3—Addressing more than two thousand persons at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People here on Monday evening, Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago, roundly scored the members of the southern legislatures which recently passed resolutions censuring Mrs. Hoover for the now famous "White House Tea."

Political Move.

"They're just a lot of cowards," the Illinois Congressman called the southern legislators. "This is my country and your country. I've been elected to congress the same as any other congressman and I'm going to have the rights of every congressman—no more and no less—if its in the congressional barber shop or at a White House tea."

DePriest said the criticism of Mrs. Hoover's receiving Mrs. DePriest at the White House tea was an incident used by southern democrat politicians, seeking to win the solid south back into the democratic party.

"However," he added, "all racial prejudice is not confined to any one party or to any one church. They are all tinged with it."

Turning to the subject of prohibition, DePriest said: "The government is preparing to spend millions for the enforcement of the 18th Amendment. A few millions ought to be spent to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th, which guarantee the Negro his civil and political rights.

No Favoritism

"I do not propose to vote to appropriate a penny to enforce the 18th Amendment until similar sums are voted to enforce these other amendments now being violated all through the south."

DePriest said that as a congressman, he will pay as much attention to the needs of his white constitutents as to those who are black.

"Only in one respect will I insist on favoring Negroes, and that is in my recommendations for appointments to West Point and Annapolis. As long as I am in congress, I'll appoint only Negroes to those two schools, or until some white congressman appoints a Negro.

"I want to thank the Democrats of the south for one thing—they were so barbic they drove my parents to the north. If it hadn't been for that I wouldn't be in congress today.

"I've been Jim Crowed, segregated, persecuted, and I think I know best the Negro can put a stop to being imposed upon. It is through the ballot, through organization, through fighting eternally for his rights.'"

New York Age 7-20-29

New York N.Y.

CONSPICUOUS EDITORIALS

DISCUSSING AN UNPLEASANT SUBJECT

(From The Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide)

In all that we have said concerning the late DePriest White House episode and the hullabaloo that followed it we have carefully refrained from touching certain prevailing conditions which properly ought to be brought out in the open when people are getting all wrought up over the question of racial integrity and social equality, and imputing to the darker and less advantaged group a monoply of certain desires and inclinations, which, as a matter of fact, have been common to both races in the South for the past three hundred years. We are now forced to touch upon this unpleasant subject because of the false and unjust accusation which the Raleigh Times brings against certain newspapers.

Chicago Bee 7-29-29

The Times article is reprinted in another column on this page and is entitled: "Negro Papers Libel Women of Their Own Race." Passing over all of the incendiary and iflammatory talk that has been printed in the white press of the South, about this unimportant affair, this Raleigh editor thinks that "the fuse to renewed race prejudice has been lighted in the North rather than in the South," taking as his cue excerpts from comments by Northern and Western race papers on the White House incident reprinted in last week's issue of the Journal and Guide. Quoting the comments of the Chicago Bee, The Times says it is a "libel of the women of the race for which it is published."

Well, "Greater the truth, greater the libel," in this as in many other cases. Everyone who is at all informed upon this aggravated Southern social problem knows that what The Chicago Bee says about the unsavory things is true. If the Editor of The Times is not aware of it, we invite him to come down to Norfolk and take a look at our police court records. Come down and stroll around after dark thru certain streets of this city and see for himself. Let him acquaint himself with the conditions in his own home town and in other Southern towns. The furher South he goes, the more he will discover. If he asks why these conditions still obtain, the answer is that the Negro woman involved is an outcast of her own race and neither the law nor the morals of the white man protect her.

The Times which referred to this paper as being "technically well edited," whatever that means, evidently believes that "two wrongs make a right," for after chastizing The Bee or alleged slander of the women of the race, it proceeds to libel Negro Harlem and other Negro communities of the North and West and to take a malicious fling at the color of Oscar DePriest, who was born in Alabama and who carried with him to Chicago his Southern birthmark. What the Editor says about Harlem is peculiar to that community just as it is peculiar to Atlanta and Raleigh and Norfolk. The only difference is, it is more open in Harlem because existing laws and public sentiment permit it to be so. It is true in the South in spite of the laws and public sentiment against it, and this should be remembered by all of those who make a point of raising h—— about racial integrity and social equality every time a Negro is given civil or legal recognition, knowing all the while that it is illicit and not legal socal equality between the races that is the South's gravest social problem.

The Raleigh Times has an occult sense of what is in the minds of Southern Negroes. We earnestly commend to its editorial writers the reading of the recent bolume, "What the Negro Thinks," by Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Political - 1929
Office Holding

Illinois (Negro Press)

SOCIAL EQUALITY BUNK, DEPRIEST TELLS ROANOKE

Audience Applauds as He Asks Where All Mulattoes Come From.

Afro-American

KNOXVILLE CHEERS

6-29-29

Crowd There Hears DePriest Condemn Separate Schools.

Baltimore Md.

Straight out from the shoulder, Oscar DePriest, Congressman, of Illinois, discussed social equality at Roanoke, Va. Sunday, and Knoxville, Tenn. Monday.

In Roanoke, Mr. DePriest spoke under the auspices of the Elks and C. Tiffany Tolliver, president at the First Baptist Church.

In Knoxville, 1,800 packed the auditorium to hear the Illinois Congressman. He was met at the train and escorted by crowds to his stopping place.

Mr. DePriest said at Roanoke:

"Social Equality"

"When I hear the question of social equality mentioned so much in America, I always wonder where all the mulattoes come from. There has been social equality some where. This Sunlight Prejudice, and midnight cohabitation is something to think about. The mulattoes have increased over 200 per cent in the last 30 years, so there must be some social equality somewhere. Prejudice is based on down right ignorance."

Advocates Co-Education

"I am heartily in favor of Co-education, both among the black and white. If black and white boys were permitted to attend the same school, there would be more respect for each other, and less of this inferiority complex.

"William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, is the best friend the Negro has had since the days of Abraham Lincoln, and we are going to stick by him.

"Your Congressman, Clifton A. Woodrum, is a gentleman in every sense of the word, both in his office, and on the floor. I have never met a more gentlemanly man in my life than he. If I lived here I would vote for him myself.

"In fact, I find all of the Congressmen gentlemen, I would not want to be treated any finer. I am not insisting on social equalities, but I do say work together to promote your best interest. I would not give a "takers' blessing" for Sociel Equality. What the Negro needs is more wealth and education, and then he will make his own social equality."

Legislation

"Legislation for the Negro now is too plentiful; if there were not so much Legislation we would not have the "Jim Crow" laws now in many of our States, and the black and white boys and girls would not be attending separate schools. I know this might not sound good in Virginia, but it is true.

"The Negro is on the threshold of political and civil emancipation in America; it may be twenty-five years or more before this is accomplished, but it is sure to come. We cannot educate our Black boys and girls without causing them to have respect for one another. But since you have separate schools,—make them equal to the best in the Country. I am deadly opposed to separate schools for this reason, as long as Negro children are separately educated, they will be regarded as inferior. We must organize ourselves, we are treated differently from all other people in America, and we must view things differently.

Race First, Party Second

"As for myself, God made the Negro first, and then the Republican party afterwards, I owe my allegiance first to my race, and then to the Republican party. The debt that my father and mother owed the Republican Party has been paid, and I don't owe them one thing.

"Select the man who will best protect your interest and then vote for him, regardless if he is a Democrat, or a Republican, whether he be black or white. Ignore a man's politics, but if he treats you like a human being, like an American Citizen should be treated, stick to him, and back him with every effort.

No Favored Amendments

"I would not vote a dollar for the enforcement of the eighteenth amendment until the others are enforced"; he put particular stress upon the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments. "I intend to introduce a bill but it will not be for the Negro, but it shall be for the American citizens, both black and white.

Pritchard

"Timid people never get anywhere. Mr. Pritchard objected to having his office next to mine, and he was the one who moved. I did not mind his objection, but I did object to his telling me what to do. There is nothing any Congress-man in Washington can do that I cannot do. I regret that we have to come in contact with each other so frequently, because some day, I might have to sit at the same table with him, and he would have to move, because I surely would not move.

"I was told that one could hardly tell that I was a Negro, but to prove that I was I invited a man almost as black as my shoe to dine with me, in the person of my friend, Bob Abbott, of Chicago. My race is one that I will boast of anywhere in the world." Mr. DePriest said

Afro-American

6-29

League of Women Defends Mrs. Hoover's Action

Washington, June 24.—(AP)—The Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom made public Sunday a letter addressed to Mrs. Herbert Hoover commending her for extending to the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Illinois, "a courtesy which was automatically extended to the wives of all members of the United States congress and which we had taken for granted in turn would automatically be accepted by all citizens who believe in democratic institutions."

Baltimore Md.

6-27-29

"We believe that your hospitality to Mrs. Depriest adheres to the best American tradition of democracy" the letter said, "and is a happy step in the direction of more normal and wholesale race relations."

The letter was signed by Hannah Clothier Hull, national chairman, and Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary.—Atlanta Journal.

GEORGIA SETS THE UNITED STATES AN EXAMPLE

(Norfolk Journal and Guide)

There occurred recently two episodes involving interracial contacts of an unusual nature. Both possessed political and social implications. The wide difference in their reception by people who are very sensitive to the deviations of the color line affords a unique study in contrasts.

In Washington, D. C., Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the Republican congressman from the first Illinois district, who happens not to be white, was the guest of Mrs. Herbert Hoover at a semi-official White House tea.

Norfolk Va.

In Columbus, Ga., Dr. George W. Carver, head of the department of Chemistry at Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, was the speaker for the Lions Club and a number of guests, which included several women.

Columbus Ga.

The Washington incident raised a ferment. It is pointed out that the semi-official courtesy, extended Mrs. DePriest by the wife of the President of the United States spells disaster to "white supremacy" and "racial integrity."

The Georgia incident, created, so far as has been disclosed, nothing but the most favorable reaction.

Dr. Carver was introduced to the Lions and their guests, who included several women, as aforesaid, by Senator Powell, who, according to the Columbus Enquirer-Sun. "stressed in eloquent words the loyalty of Dr. Carver to the South and all that was of interest and of value to the development of this great section." After Dr. Carver had made his address, "which had aroused the enthusiasm and held the closest interest of his hearers, the Lions Club by a standing vote expressed its appreciation of the noted chemist's acceptance of its invitation and the inspiring nature of his discourse."

Commenting editorially on Dr. Carver's appearance in Columbus, Mrs. Julia Collier Harris, associate editor of the Columbus Enquirer-Sun made this observation: "Discussing Dr. Carver's personality recently with a biologist of repute who knows him intimately, I was struck by a suggestion that this friend made. He said that Dr. Carver represented to him an avatar, that is an embodiment of the genius of his race, a vessel as it were, into which the peculiar gifts, tendencies and possibilities of generations of the Negro race, far back to ancient time, had been distilled. * * * I think he hit the nail on the head, for not often in a lifetime does one get the impression of inherent, untarnished superiority, both mental and spiritual, that one senses in this unpretentious and undemanding Negro. Certainly there is something in this chemist and inventor that it not accounted for merely through his tangible achievements."

Suppose those who have experienced such a profound sense of social alarm could have thrown aside their fear, their prejudices and arrogance and viewed Mrs. De Priest and the White House incident through the same eyes, and with the same calm self-assurance and human charity that the Columbus Georgians viewed Dr. Carver? There would have appeared to them a different picture.

Dr. Carver has been to Columbus, in Georgia, and has delivered a formal scientific lecture to a group of the very best white people in Georgia, men and women. He was cordially received and there must have been handshaking and exchanges of other social amenities. He was introduced by a Democratic Senator of Alabama, and if anyone had chose to do so the occasion could have been given both social and political significance. But no one chose to do so. And Georgia today is composed and undismayed on account of the Columbus episode.

It would seem that the South would have profited more in the sweetening and enhancing of its spiritual and intellectual life to have paid more attention to the Georgia episode and less to the White House episode. There was nothing in the latter to give alarm except that "thinking made it so."

The possible effect of Mrs. Hoover's action on the minds of American Negroes is being greatly exaggerated. Booker T. Washington had luncheon at the White House with President Roosevelt and there arose immediately a thunderous protest from the same sources that are magnifying the DePriest incident. The courtesy extended Dr. Washington did not affect in the slightest degree the social attitudes or relations of the two races in the South and there is no reason to expect traditions and customs to be turned upside

down because of the semi-official recognition accorded Mrs. DePriest.

It is going to be very difficult for politically minded Southern people to bring a President of the United States around to the point of acting in his official responsibility to the 12,000,000 Negroes of whom he is also President, the same way that they in their private lives act toward them, or the same way that the President himself would act toward them in his private life. There is no justification in principle for such a course.

CHICAGO CITY COUNCIL PRAISES MRS. HOOVER

While the Mississippi Legislature was passing resolutions disapproving Mrs. Hoover's entertaining Mrs. Oscar DePriest at the White House, along with the wives of other congressmen, and two white men were fighting about the same incident in Georgia, the city council of Chicago unanimously adopted resolutions commending Mrs. Hoover for "her striking example of true Americanism." The resolution which was introduced by Alderman John Toman, (Dem.) of the 23rd Ward, stated:

"True Americanism makes no distinction among citizens because of their race, religion, or color. Although this courageous conduct on the part of the wife of the President has produced a storm of criticism from the intolerant and bigoted, we hereby express our admiration and satisfaction at stand and detestation of the motives of her critics."

Discussing An Unpleasant Subject

IN all that we have had to say concerning the late DePriest White House episode and the hullabaloo that followed it we have carefully refrained from touching certain prevailing conditions which properly ought to be brought out in the open when people are getting all wrought up over the question of racial integrity and social equality, and imputing to the darker and less advantaged group a monopoly of certain desires and inclinations, which, as a matter of fact, have been common to both races in the South for the past three hundred years. We are now forced to touch upon this unpleasant subject because of the false and unjust accusation which the *Raleigh Times* brings against certain Negro newspapers.

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Well, "Greater the truth, greater the libel," in this as in many other cases. Everyone who is at all informed upon this aggravated Southern social problem, knows that what the *Chicago Bee* says about the unsavory thing is true. If the Editor of *The Times* is not aware of it we invite him to come down to Norfolk and take a look at our Police Court records. Come down and stroll around after dark through certain streets of this city and see for himself. Let him acquaint himself with conditions in his own home town and in other Southern towns. The further South he goes the more he will discover. If he asks why these conditions still obtain, the answer is that the Negro woman involved is an outcast of her own race and neither the law nor the morals of the white man protect her.

The Times, which referred to this paper as being "technically well edited," whatever that means, evidently believes that "two wrongs make a right," for after chastizing the *Bee* for alleged slander of the women of the race, it proceeds to libel Negro Harlem and other Negro communities of the North and West and to take a malicious fling at the color of Oscar DePriest, who was born in Alabama and who carried with him to Chicago his Southern birthmark. What the editor says about Harlem is peculiar to that community just as it is peculiar to Atlanta and Raleigh and Norfolk. The only difference is that it is more open in Harlem because existing laws and public sentiment permit it to be so. It is true in the South in spite of laws and public sentiment against it, and this should be remembered by all those who make a point of raising hell about racial integrity and social equality every time a Negro is given legal or civil recognition, knowing all the while that it is illicit and not legal sociality between the races that is the South's gravest social problem.

The *Raleigh Times* has an occult sense of what is in the minds of Southern Negroes. We earnestly commend to its editorial writers the reading of the recent volume "What the Negro Thinks" by Dr. Robert R. Moton.

Current Comment

WHAT OTHER EDITORS ARE SAYING

Negro Papers Which Libel Women of Their Own Race

From the Raleigh (N. C.) Times

We have a marked copy of the NORFOLK JOURNAL AND GUIDE, a technically well-edited and apparently prosperous journal for Negroes, which sets forth a symposium of comments from like papers anent the DePriest incident. Reading these reactions, one is impressed with the fact that the fuse to renewed race prejudice has been lighted in the North, rather than in the South. Southern criticism of Mrs. Hoover's social policy has not excited the Southern Negro, who for the most part is in thorough agreement with the opinion of its white press. Among the Negroes in the North and West, however, there appears to have been excited anew a dangerous and sometimes inflammatory sentiment. Thus examine this comment, credited to the *Chicago Bee*:

The protesting white women of the South can better employ their energies, using their influence to persuade their men to have less social intimacies after dark with colored women than to endorse, direct or encourage diatribes against the First Lady of the land who seeks to practice real democracy, devoid of sham, hypocrisy, pretense or deception.

It is enough to say concerning this ugly comment that DePriest himself is described as being a mulatto of so light a shade that, except among Southern people, he could, if he wished, "pass for a white man." But the charge that the practice of which he is a product still obtains in the South is not only a sectional slander but one that compromises one of the greatest successes ever won by those Negro leaders who keeping free from politics and racial rancor, have devoted themselves to solving the Negro problem by the method of founding the Negroes themselves on fundamentals of racial purity and self-respect. Very largely the Southern white man has progressed morally to a point where he no longer justifies such libel; but it is a sad thing to see a Negro newspaper perpetuating the scandal of a past evil by libel of the women of the race for which it is published!

Such miscegenation as remains, in fact, is no longer to be found in any important degree in the South. The scenes of this biologically dangerous practice have shifted. They are located, not in the South, but in such places as the Black Belt of Harlem and in Negro settlements such as those in the Chicago District whose votes sent the pale-skinned but negroid DePriest to be a member of Congress.

Absurdities

From the Afro-American

From Tennessee

THEORY	FACT
"Southern people do not associate with Negroes on terms of social equality. "They do not associate with white people who associate on terms of equality with Negroes."—Editorial in the Memphis (Tenn.) *Commercial Appeal.*	The Pink Rose Amusement Garden on Walker Avenue, Memphis, was built originally as a residence for Miss Amanda Scruggs, colored, by one of Memphis' leading white candy makers, just after the World War.

From Mississippi

"We do not practice social equality and we refuse recognition to people who do."—Jackson (Miss.) *Daily News.*	In Mississippi 17.9 per cent of all Negroes are of (white-black) mixed blood; 18.8 per cent of all children under five years of age, and 20.6 per cent of all under one year of age. (U. S. Census figures.)

From Georgia

"The Negro knows his place, socially, and no sensible Negro wants anything except the status already fixed in the South."—Atlanta (Ga.) *Constitution.*	"Chicago.—White relatives of the late James Banks, rich white lawyer, are suing his colored wife for his $350,000 estate. The couple lived together 43 years in Atlanta before coming here to wed in 1927."

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois. (Negro Press)

REACTIONS OF COLORED PEOPLE ON THE WHITE HOUSE PARTY

Palmetto Leader 6-29-29

Maybe, if the rabid and narrow politicians of the South could or would glance at the colored press of this country, their professed fears over the inviting of Mrs. De Priest by Mrs. Hoover would be somewhat allayed. They would no doubt be surprised to learn that the colored people lay but little stress on that incident. It caused any joy or exhaltation. It is regarded not as a personal matter at all but strictly as an official act. The colored press has not been rough on those thousands of Negroes who voted the Democratic ticket with a Southern white man on it for vice president—and who might have been president—as have been the white press on the thousands of Southern whites who voted the Republican ticket.

One of the arguments put forth in the last election to keep the colored people from voting the Democratic ticket was the fact that a Southern white man, if successful, would be vice president, with the possibility of his becoming president. Now, if the South means to impress the idea that should a Southern man become president, racial prejudice and not official duties would dictate his policies and practices it will certainly be a long time before one is given a four year lease on the White House. None can get there without the votes of colored people in the states where voting is regarded as an American privilege and duty. But being thus warned, that vote in the future, no doubt will be more chary than ever. But our excitable friends should read the colored papers. They would be surprised at the unimportance of this incident in their view.

Boogaman!

Columbia S.C.

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER'S tea party continues to agitate the South. Southerners who voted for Hoover are foaming at the mouth and the other Southerners are pausing between curses to laugh at them. Southern papers say that the tea party has put the Hoovers beyond the pale of social recognition; some accuse the Hoovers of playing for Negro votes. The legislatures of Texas and Florida have passed resolutions condemning the President and his wife. Amsterdam News

THE PICTURE of a backwoods "cracker" threatening the President of the United States with social ostracism is one of the best subjects for a cartoon that we have ever seen. It is like the rooster, Chanticleer, who believed that the sun rose because he crowed. Civilized people will find it hard to take the incident seriously. 6-26-29

ABOUT TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO President Roosevelt invited Booker T. Washington to lunch at the White House. This raised a greater storm than the one which now is centered about DePriest. In this case the Northern newspapers are defending and justifying the President's wife; in the Washington incident the President was censured by both North and South. As Dr. Washington was a private citizen the President could not be defended on the ground of official routine. Owen Wister, the famous author, said that the White House belonged to the citizens as well as to the President and that he had no right to insult them by misusing it. Wister forgot that the White House belongs to the Negro citizen as much as to anyone else.

New York City

AS THE HERALD-TRIBUNE pointed out, a black face at the White House is nothing new. Since the Civil War there have been twenty-one Negro Congressmen and two Negro Senators, and all of them were received by the President. Black Haitian Ministers have been received at the White House by every administration, and even Woodrow Wilson received President King of Liberia.

THE SOUTHERNERS know all this. The suspicion grows, therefore, that they are using the DePriest incident as a scare. They wish to recapture the Southern Democrats who strayed from the fold last November; they are trying to make the South solid again. So they revive the old reliable political boogaman, the cry of race equality.

THE FINEST THING in the whole controversy is the statement of Congressman DePriest, who says that the talk of social equality is all moonshine, that his wife was asked to the White House merely as the wife of a Congressman. Mr. DePriest has proved that his constituents made no mistake when they sent him to Congress.

Braying Blease

Amsterdam News

THE DONKEY-LIKE BRAYING of Dixie's national legislators, who use the power given them by their constituents to declaim vociferously the "white superiority" myth, reached a high pitch Monday in the Senate when Coleman L. Blease, South Carolina Democrat, introduced a resolution censuring President and Mrs. Hoover because the latter entertained Mrs. Oscar DePriest at the White House with wives of the members of Congress. The Southern crusader for Nordicism cautioned the President and the First Lady to "remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House,' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians." 6-15-29

THE INSULT TO THE PRESIDENT, Mrs. Hoover and more than ten million citizens was heightened by a "poem" entitled "Niggers in the White House," in which a natural social courtesy was painted as a damnable outrage against the white purists. Blease, who owes his position to the fact that half the citizens of his state are denied the franchise, had already received the support of the Texas Senate, which last week adopted a resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover for her violation of "the most sacred social custom of the White House." The Florida House of Representatives joined the cry of "betrayal" Monday with a similar resolution.

IF NEGROES WERE NOT WEIGHTED with the seriousness of their position in America, they would probably die laughing at the antics of Mr. Blease and his Southern cohorts. When a member of a race comprising nine-tenths of the population uses the nation's legislative halls to attempt the forcing of his section's social tenets upon the President's family, then the situation becomes laughable. The "gentleman" from South Carolina should be reminded that whites have remained the rulers of America, despite the fact that Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Georgia S. Williams of Georgia and Mrs. Eugene D. Booze of Mississippi have sat in the "White House" as guests of the nation's heads and their households.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois (Negro Press)

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SO. FROTHS AT HOOVER

LEGISLATURE OF FLA., TEXAS AND VA. BOLDLY PASS RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE AGAINST PRESIDENT'S WIFE FOR WHITE HOUSE TEA — FLORIDA SAYS STATE BETRAYED BY HOOVER

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It was introduced by Representative Way, Democrat, and discussed for one hour and 5 0minutes before the vote was taken.

The resolution called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman from Florida, to "convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the House of Representatives, and that he use his influence with the President to the end that incidents hereinbefore alluded to be discontinued."

Representative Way in introducing the resolution said "the state of Florida has been betrayed by such action."

Representative Day, one of two Republican members of the House, declared the resolution was in bad taste. Frequent references to Florida having voted for Hoover were made in the course of the debate.

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Palmetto Leader

Senator Cole L. Blease is not only an able lawyer and a politician of ability but he is a poet. No doubt, few of his constituents suspected his versatility in this direction. But after all, who really knows what any man can do? Recently, the senator gave a reading from his poetical works before a distinguished gathering—the U. S. Senate. That our readers may get an idea of the loftiness of the theme and the beauty of expression, we give here only a few stanzas, space forbidding the whole masterpiece:

"Things in the White House,
Looking mighty curious;
Niggers running everywhere,
White people furious.

Niggers in the east room,
Make a mighty throng;
Niggers in the music room,
Singing a coon song.

Niggers in the hallway,
Taking off their wraps;
Niggers in the billiard room,
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Niggers in the front yard,
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Niggers come in omnibus,
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It is true that the distinguished and cultured Senators Bingham of Connecticut and Edge of New Jersey denounced the poem as bordering on obscenity and on motion the Senate expunged it from the record, yet that does not destroy the fact that it is exceedingly good poetry. What do those senators know about good poetry anyway? The trouble with them is they have been fed up on the poor stuff of Shakespeare, Milton, Longfellow, Whittier and others of their kind who thought they could write poetry.

Despite those senators, we maintain that that is excellent poetry. We are encouraged, too, in our belief because the author recited this same poetry to a gathering of mill workers in Greenville Saturday night and they enjoyed it, applauding same to the echo. Those people know how to appreciate works of this kind. They know how to encourage people. Those hard boiled U. S. Senators don't care a rap whether the South develops any poets or not. We would just like to know how in the Sam Hill is the South to develop poets if the Senate is to discourage them by not letting their poems appear in its record, and on top of that, some senators denouncing them as being obscene? We think the U. S. Senate should confine itself to enacting laws and not discouraging our Southern poets. If those senators don't know or can't appreciate good poetry when they see—or rather hear—it, its nobody's fault but their own.

DePriest Should Stop Talking

Norfolk Journal & Guide

THE JOURNAL AND GUIDE rises to second the suggestion, made recently by Edward H. Wright, one of Congressman DePriest's really able constituents, and last week in the columns of this paper by Dr. Gordon B. Hancock, convincing columnist and chairman of the department of economics and sociology at Virginia Union University, that Congressman DePriest could suspend his speaking engagements with profit to himself and his race. Unfortunately he has permitted himself to be drawn into bitter recriminatory tactics by his Southern hecklers, and such a situation can be of no benefit to anyone, certainly not to the members of the Congressman's race South of Washington.

It would have been enough, and he would have acquitted himself with honor, if he had confined his remarks on the now famous White House tea cup tempest, to his dignified statement defining his position on the question of "social equality." Up to that point he had his critics beaten in the matter of statesmanlike conduct. But when he carried the argument into Roanoke, Va., Knoxville, Tenn., and Cleveland, Ohio, and embarked upon an enterprise of "talking back" at his critics he played right into the hands of a section of the American public, mostly Southern, who were desperately in need of just such fuel as he has supplied to reenergize the Negro bugaboo. In doing that he rendered his race a disservice.

No one denies the congressman's right to talk. But the circumstance of his opening anew a bitter and continuous discussion of the race question in Southern newspapers is unfortunate. We live in a very large country, the geographical divisions of which are made up of people of many minds. Each division has its peculiar notions about things and its peculiar aversion to outside interference with what it considers its own problems. The South has a very pronounced obsession of this sort where the race problem is concerned, and those who look at realities as they are and who know the South as it is, know that the ultimate adjustment of the South's racial duality will be made from within. That has been proceeding, peaceably, if indeed slowly. Its procession has been retarded if not definitely halted by the aggressive and at times pugnacious remarks of the congressman. His course cannot be justified upon the ground that if he is talking, his critics are talking more. It profits us nothing to afford his critics something to talk about.

Negroes in the South have been fighting their own battles and with the support of some very strong allies among Southern white people, as well as of sane minds among both races outside of the South. No one can deny that the race has made substantial gains within the past few years. These are noticeable educationally in some directions economically, and very definitely politically. The reaction of leading Democrats and the Democratic press to the recent reversal of the Virginia primary law was all that any reasonable person could expect. A few years ago the party leaders and their press would have gone into a rage over Judge Groner's decision. The very division of the South along political lines at the last election afforded an opportunity for the absorption of the Negro electorate, both parties drawing upon it. Virginia, showing the way, had adopted an anti-lynching law. The race stands a fine chance to consolidate these gains and Congressman DePriest refrains from further talking. It takes two to make an argument. If he will close, the others will soon talk themselves out.

So we hope that he will cease talking, or at least change the line of speech that he will at least change the line of speech. He is justifying making he is now following. He said he was making it "defense."

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Political—1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Northern)

RECORD
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JUN 20 1929

The school is faced by reading ...

The Negro in Business

From The Boston Transcript.

Among the multitude of "surveys" is that of the Negro in business which has recently been concluded. It was conducted by the National Negro Business League, an organization founded by the late Booker T. Washington in 1900. At that time there were two Negro banks in the United States. Now, as stated in the Negro Year Book, there are 73. Negro business enterprises in 1900, as estimated in the same publication, numbered 20,000, as compared with 70,000 in 1924. It was to discover how the Negro business men conducted their affairs and in what ways they might conduct them better that the survey was undertaken. It was given the support and co-operation of the Laura Spelman Memorial Fund. Studies were made of 2817 enterprises employing 17,697 persons. These businesses were in 33 cities, all in Southern and border States except Columbus, Cleveland and Indianapolis.

Results are presented with that abundance of statistical detail dear to the heart of the makers of surveys. About one-fifth of the enterprises studied are grocery stores. They, with barber shops, cleaning and tailoring establishments and restaurants constitute more than half the total. Negro business has reached a point where to some extent it employs white persons. In this survey they numbered 148. Contractors and builders employed 69 of them; grocers, 51. When it comes to the competition which the Negro businessman must meet, he puts in first place the independent establishment of the white man, but, like this one of his competitors, he must find means of doing business in the face of the competition of the chain stores. That he is reasonably successful is indicated by the fact that more than 32 per cent. of the businesses studied have been in existence for more than five years. Dr. Paul T. Cherington, director of research of the J. Walter Thompson Company and professor of marketing in Stanford University, regards this record as one that "would compare favorably with the longevity record of any similar group of retailers."

Dr. Cherington, who, as a member of the advisory committee of the survey, wrote an introduction to the report, sums up the record as one, when taken as a whole, thoroughly creditable and deserving "the thoughtful study of all who are interested in the future of this important branch of American mercantile interests." He adds: "There never has been a time in the history of American business when the lot of the small retail trader was as difficult as it now is, and it is much to the credit of those Negro business men who are finding a place for themselves in these troublesome retail days that their record compares so favorably with that of their white confreres and competitors."

So another is added to the encouraging indications of the trend of affairs in this country. The Negro is finding his place. A quarter of a century ago Dr. Washington told his people that they must make their activities accord with the resources of the country and the common activities of the life of the community. Examination of the tabulations in the report of the survey is convincing evidence that these Negro business men have taken his words of advice to heart and have profited greatly. Their progress is of common concern. Dr. Robert T. Moton, Washington's successor at Tuskegee, in a letter thanking the trustees of the Spelman Fund for their support, speaks of the survey as a most valuable service not only to the Negro, but to American business as a whole, a statement with which there is not likely to be disagreement.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 17 1929

Repealing Void Laws

Expensive Attempts to Infringe Upon Negroes' Rights

To the New York Herald Tribune:

An anomalous situation in American law, which has given rise to conspicuous waste of public funds in a number of recent instances, deserves public attention.

The anomalous situation arises from the fact that the highest judicial tribunal in the land can declare a law unconstitutional, and yet there is no way to prevent state legislatures and city councils from enacting and re-enacting virtually the same law, the only remedy being to have such enactments thrown out of court after expensive litigation, for which the citizen and taxpayer must pay.

Let me give several brief examples: In 1917 the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contested the so-called Louisville segregation ordinance, and in the now celebrated case of Buchanan agt. Warley the United States Supreme Court held the Louisville ordinance, and therefore all residential segregation ordinances, unconstitutional. Yet city councils in American cities go right on enacting these ordinances. One passed in Louisiana was thrown out by the Supreme Court with words that were close to a rebuke for the City Attorney. The Richmond, Va., ordinance has just been held unconstitutional by a Federal district judge. Other such ordinances were enacted and defeated in Norfolk, Indianapolis and Dallas, Tex. And yet, in Atlanta, Ga., over the Mayor's veto and despite his statement that the ordinance is plainly unconstitutional, the City Council has unanimously passed a residential segregation ordinance.

In the same spirit state legislatures are attempting to evade the decision of the Supreme Court in the Texas white primary case, holding "white primary" laws unconstitutional.

Meanwhile, those who are interested in keeping down the cost of government in this country might well direct their attention to the needless and expensive litigation occasioned by this unjustifiable sort of legislation, which contravenes what the Supreme Court declares are the Negro's plain rights.

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

New York, June 14, 1929.

TRANSCRIPT
BOSTON, MASS.

JUN 14 1929

The Negro in Business

Among the multitude of "surveys" is that of the Negro in business which has recently been concluded. It was conducted by the National Negro Business League, an organization founded by the late Booker T. Washington in 1900. At that time there were two negro banks in the United States. Now, as stated in the Negro Year Book, there are seventy-three. Negro business enterprises in 1900, as estimated in the same publication, numbered 20,000, as compared with 70,000 in 1924. It was to discover how the negro business men conducted their affairs and in what ways they might conduct them better that the survey was undertaken. It was given the support and co-operation of the Laura Spelman Memorial Fund. Studies were made of 2817 enterprises employing 17,697 persons. These businesses were in thirty-three cities, all in Southern and border States except Columbus, Cleveland and Indianapolis.

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NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 21 1929

NEGRO POSTMASTER NAMED, VIRGINIA ASTIR

White Residents Said to Have Protested Appointment by Hoover Administration

Special Despatch to The World

RICHMOND, June 20.—The Hoover Administration has given Virginia a Negro Postmaster, and Senator Carter Glass of Lynchburg is all worked up over it, according to reports. A new Post Office near Thomas Jefferson's old home, Monticello, in Albemarle County, has been named Blenheim. The Postmaster, just commissioned, is Thornton J. Nightingale, a well-known Negro.

News of the appointment of a Negro Postmaster in Virginia, coming so soon after the De Priest incident, possibly has occasioned more comment than it would otherwise.

Representative Garber, Republican, of the 7th District, recommended Nightingale. He and Post Office inspectors visited the neighborhood and reported two eligibles both Negroes. He consulted acquaintances in Charlottesville and they advised him to indorse Nightingale, who, they said, was a worthy member of his race, Garber says.

It was further represented to the Representative, he said, that practically all the patrons of the office are Negroes. He said his information was that no white person wanted the place. Blenheim is an office of the fourth class, and the business is estimated to pay the Postmaster less than $300 a year.

White residents of Charlottesville and vicinity are reported to have protested the appointment of Nightingale, who is said to be a preacher, on the score of the appointee's race.

REGISTER
DES MOINES, IA.

JUN 19 1929

A FORESEEN TEMPEST.

One thing can be set down as sure in connection with the white house invitation list that included Congressman De Priest of Illinois and his wife, both colored. It is that neither President Hoover nor Mrs. Hoover was in the slightest degree surprised by the flurry that followed the invitation.

Whether we have ever had a presidential couple that might have blundered into this kind of criticism may be debatable. But we have probably never had a presidential couple that would be more sure not to blunder into it.

Mrs. Hoover, the former Lou Henry of Iowa, happens to be a highly intelligent, cultivated and scholarly woman who has almost as much experience, including social experience, in all parts of the world as the president, her husband. If both the Hoovers are calm, saying nothing and giving no sign of interest while the Senator Bleases rage, it is because they very well knew the Senator Bleases would rage.

When the words have all blown by, a careful examination of the pillars of the firmament will reveal that every one is in its place, and that the sun persists in shining very blandly.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JUN 20 1929

STILL TRYING TO SEGREGATE NEGRO

Persistence of Cities in Passing Residential Measures Against Him.

Editor Brooklyn Daily Eagle:

An anomalous situation in American law, which has given rise to conspicuous waste of public funds in a number of recent instances, deserves public attention.

The anomalous situation arises from the fact that the highest judicial tribunal in the land can declare a law unconstittuional, and yet there is no way to prevent State Legislatures and city councils from enacting and reenacting virtually the same law, the only remedy being to have such enactments thrown out of court after expensive litigation for which the citizen and taxpayer must pay.

Let me give several brief examples: In 1917, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People contested the so-called Louisville segregation ordinance and, in the now celebrated case of Buchanan vs. Warley, the United States Supreme Court held the Louisville ordinance, and therefore all residential segregation ordinances, unconstitutional. Yet city councils in American cities go right on enacting these ordinances. One passed in Louisiana was thrown out by the Supreme Court with words that were close to a rebuke for the city attorney. The Richmond, Virginia, ordinance has just been held unconstitutional by a Federal district judge. Other such ordinances were enacted and defeated in Norfolk, Indianapolis and Dallas, Texas. And yet, in Atlanta, Georgia, over the mayor's veto and despite his statement that the ordinance is plainly unconstitutional, the city council has unanimously passed a residential segregation ordinance.

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JAMES WELDON JOHNSON,
Secretary.
National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
New York, June 14.

MORNING POST
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

JUN 17 1929

TEXAS SENATE'S RESOLUTION.

The members of the Texas Senate, who voted for a resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover for entertaining Mrs. DePriest, wife of the Chicago negro Representative in Congress, on the occasion of a tea given to wives of national legislators, seem eager to discover a cause to become excited. The affair at which Mrs. DePriest appeared was a semi-official one in that it applied to women whose husbands are in official life. Representative DePriest appears to have been regularly elected and his wife would be entitled to all the advantages that would accrue unless there were reasons other than her color for excluding her.

Properly, Mrs. Hoover accorded the wife of the negro member of Congress all the [illegible] required by the situation. A woman of culture and refinement could not do less. It is not recorded that the presence of Mrs. DePriest at the tea was the cause of any resentment on the part of others present. It has been left to the Texas Senators to attempt to give an aspect to the incident which is in no respect warranted. Happily there are people of broader minds than seem to prevail in this branch of the Texas Legislature as indicated by the vote.

The white members of the Texas Senate do not deserve personal credit because they are white nor are members of the negro race responsible for the fact that they are black. Those who are race-proud would do well to reflect on this fact. Obviously the resolution is an attempt to make capital against the Hoover Administration and against those who helped the President to carry Texas.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

JUN 18 1929

A SOUTH CAROLINA YAHOO

Mrs. Hoover's gracious act, in inviting the wife of Representative St. Priest, of Chicago, an Afro-American, to a White House tea, appears to have infuriated Senator Blease, of South Carolina and the Florida Legislature.

Senator Blease brought the subject on the floor of the Senate yesterday by submitting a resolution denouncing Mrs. Hoover's action and filled with insulting abuse of the colored race. The resolution, on a point or order, was not permitted to be printed in the Congressional Record. The Florida Legislature, by an overwhelming majority, adopted a resolution condeming the President's wife for permitting a colored lady to attend a White House tea and associate with white women.

It seems to be impossible for the Southern Democrats to distinguish between a cultivated, refined colored woman and the ordinary type. In the last decade, with growing prosperity, there has been a marked transformation in the status of the colored people. The race can now boast of many colored doctors, lawyers, artists, composers and poets. These people are entitled to be treated with respect by civilized white people. They are so treated in every civilized country in the world.

Senator Blease, by submitting his resolution with the scurrilous poem attached to it, has merely exhibited his own disqualification for acceptance in decent society. It is not Mrs. St. Priest who should be excluded from the society of the White House, but Senator Blease.

NEWS
DAYTON, O.

JUN 15 1929

Mr. Hoover Plays the Man

A thrill of excitement has run across the country on receipt of the news that the wife of the president has entertained at an afternoon tea, along with other congressmen's wives, the wife of Chicago's new negro congressman, Oscar De Priest. It is needless to recount the causes of the consternation which this occasions in Washington society and politics, nor to outline its possible political consequences.

For ourselves, we wish only to congratulate Mr. Hoover upon an act of simple decency. The party which elected Mr. Hoover president owes its dominance largely to the race to which Congressman De Priest belongs. The Republican party has skillfully kept the negro vote in the Republican parlor; then, this accomplished, it has herded the negroes themselves off into the Republican kitchen. The Republican party has accepted the political service of the negro and then scorned his political society.

In refusing to continue this hypocritical swindle of a trusting race, Mr. Hoover has played the man. He has taken the honest consequences of his political associations. Mrs. De Priest in the president's parlor may shock a country absorbed in the contending snobberies of the Longworths and the Ganns; but it puts to a healthful shame Mr. Hoover's party with its business of kissing the negro into the polls and kicking him out of its parlors.

SUN
BALTIMORE, MD.

JUN 7 1929

THE HEAVENS WOULDN'T FALL

The decision of the United States District Court in Virginia, holding invalid a law in that State under which the Democratic party promulgated rules prohibiting Negroes from participating in a Democratic primary election, declares that such a law runs counter to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments adopted after the Civil War for protection of the Negro's political rights. The State is not prevented, however, from prescribing such qualifications for voters as it sees fit to adopt, provided they are of universal application, and therefore, even though the view of the District judge be upheld by the Supreme Court, it is not apparent why its practical effects should create consternation in the South.

For many years to come a provision, fairly administered, setting down educational qualifications or one requiring payment of poll tax or other taxes will be sufficient to bar from elections the great bulk of Southern Negroes. Certainly such safeguards would keep the more ignorant and shiftless Negroes out of Democratic primaries, even in the unlikely contingency that they wished to leave the Republican party and go over to the opposition, which they have shown little inclination thus far to do. And there is no reason why the Democratic party should not welcome to its ranks the intelligent, self-respecting and law-abiding Negro voter. Indeed, the [illegible]ace of the Negro vote would be elim[illegible]d, except in certain States where it is so [illegible]e as to dominate the entire electorate, if [illegible] could be split.

The chief trouble with the South is that it has sought to enact laws, for reasons well understood, which would permit the uneducated and non-taxpaying white to vote while making it as difficult as possible for the black, literate or illiterate, taxpaying or non-taxpaying, to exercise the suffrage. That in doing so

Illinois (White Press Northern)

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

it has persistently strained the law has never been questioned. The country has blinked the fact out of sympathy with a situation which was recognized as being exceedingly difficult to handle. The Groner decision is another reminder to the South that its recent propensity to impose upon other sections policies bitterly resented by the prevailing public sentiment may have an unpleasant sequel.

CUMBERLAND, MD.
News

JUN 20 1929

THE NEGRO IN WASHINGTON

The loud howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the Negro wife of a Negro Representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long-staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hoovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag "black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy; but their interest is political rather than racial.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hoover merely followed long-established precedent, says the New York Herald Tribune. Presidents and their wives, Republican and Democratic, have received Negro Representatives, Senators and foreign ministers and their wives at the White House for three-quarters of a century. When the Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was United States Senator from Mississippi, Mrs. Grant received him and his wife, and every Presidential household acted similarly, as a matter of course, with the twenty-one Negroes who sat in Congress in the decades following the Civil War. It is the exclusion of Negroes from the vote, not their acceptance as legislators, which is a novelty in American history. When President King of Liberia, who is as black as the ace of spades, came to the United States in 1919, he was received by President Wilson, and when he came again in 1921 President Harding welcomed him to the White House.

Mrs. Hoover would have been guilty of deliberate insult to a tenth of the people of this country had she, violating precedent, neglected to receive the wife of an elected member of the House of Representatives merely because of skin color. The Southern Democrats who are protesting so loudly know that, but they do not care; their interest is purely political. It may be that they will gain votes by their clamor, and it is possible that they will not; for alongside the unreconstructed South represented by Senator Blease and Senator Heflin there is a new South which faces facts and realities, pleasant or unpleasant, with unruffled calm and dignity.

Interesting, too, is the statement given out by Representative De Priest, who says:

> It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.
>
> These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.
>
> There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

What are realities? Facts are realities but facts are not the only ones. Religion is a reality. Faith is a reality. Sentiment is a reality. We sometimes make the mistake of being too practical. There is such a thing as being so practical as to be inaccurate, to lose touch with a whole side of life. All life's realities and all death's realities can not be measured by the measuring stick of facts. The things of the spirit are as real as the things of the physical world.

REPORTER
FOND DU LAC, WIS.
JUN 13 1929

The Negro As a Business Man

By Frederic J. Haskin

Washington, D. C.—The future of the Negro of the United States as a tradesman has been a matter of concern to Negro leaders for some time and to determine what the last few years have shown in this matter, the National Negro Business League recently made a survey with the assistance of the Underwriters' Statistical Bureau, a New York organization. Advertising agencies also interested themselves in gathering the data.

In general it was found that since the war there has been a definite upturn in Negro business but, on the other hand, many faults in judgment and management among Negro business men were revealed.

The Negro in this country has been for generations trained as a farm hand and day laborer. Education is a quite modern influence on Negro life and where Negroes have availed themselves of educational opportunities they have turned to classical and professional courses rather than to studies calculated to fit them for trade.

The survey was made in 32 cities located in the southern, central, northern, and lower Mississippi Valley states. It was not extended to the north Atlantic states nor to New England and the West. Quite possibly the figures of success in trade would have been materially increased had New York and Chicago been included in the survey but, on the other hand, it was considered that these cities were scarcely typical of the country as a whole.

A total of 2817 business establishments of Negro tradesmen were investigated. They employed a total of 17,697 persons. The aggregate Negro population of the 32 cities is close to one million. Most of the business establishments were found in Southern cities and the report on the survey expressed the view that for many years to come the great majority of Negro business will be done in the South.

Personal Service Trades Predominate

The business enterprises of Negroes are still rather small. Only fifteen were found to have annual gross business amounting to as much as $100,000 a year. Some 718 concerns did business of $10,000 a year while 1231 had gross receipts of only $5000 a year. As cost of goods, raw material, rent, wages for help, and other items have to come out of these gross figures it is obvious that profits can not be very large.

The classifying of the types of trade in which the Negroes visited were engaged shows that personal service predominates. Barber shops lead all other classes with 380 establishments or 14 per cent of all Negro business concerns. These employed 1619 persons. Negro tailors rank next. This business included cleaning and pressing as a rule. There are 312 such establishments or 11.3 per cent employing 1100 persons. Next following come restaurants numbering 309 or 11 per cent. Restaurants employ 1414 persons, substantially more than the tailors although the latter are more numerous. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that although the wages paid by restaurants are very small, waiters receive tips.

Automobile concerns — agencies, garages, repair shops, and the like follow with 169 establishments, or 6 per cent of the total, employing 850 persons and then undertakers with 154, or a trifle under 6 per cent, employing 949. The chance for tips would seem to be better in a garage than in an undertaking parlor but the large number of undertakers' employes may be accounted for by the curious fascination which funerals have for Negroes. It would appear that the work is so congenial that they can not resist it. Printers, amusement places, builders, movers, and photographers follow in the order named.

Nearly all of the employes of these Negro tradesmen are of their own race but some white help was found in making the survey. Of the total number of workers, 1.18 per cent was white, most of them being employed by contractors and builders, with grocers and barbers following.

Need Business Training

The criticisms made in the report are chiefly leveled against lack of progressiveness on the part of Negro tradesmen, slovenliness, and poor methods. Fifteen per cent of these trading establishments had practically no system of bookkeeping whatever. Thirteen per cent kept double entry books and nearly 60 per cent kept single entry books. However, 41 per cent paid cash for their purchases, 29 per cent cash and credit, and 16 per cent used credit. About 25 per cent of the tradesmen have cash registers and 70 per cent advertise in some way.

One of the strongest criticisms is of the fast that the typical Negro tradesman seldom puts his profits back into the business but uses everything he can take out to buy automobiles, radios, clothes, and various luxuries. Nor does the Negro tradesman pay any attention to what is going on in the trade world as a whole. He reads no trade magazines and misses many opportunities through ignorance of progressive merchandising methods. He seldom if ever makes any critical analysis of his business. It is either good or bad and he blesses or blames his luck as the case may be.

Many Negro tradesmen do not see their business grow because their shops are dirty and their goods kept in an unsanitary manner. Store clerks are likely to be discourteous to customers, and the Negro proprietor is more likely to back them up against the customer than otherwise. Also, many Negroes rely entirely upon trade from people of their own race and cavil at their neighbors because

they prefer to trade with the more sanitary shops of white tradesmen. The survey shows that race pride alone can not insure the success of a negro tradesman even in the most thickly populated Negro community. The Negro customer demands a certain amount of cleanliness and courtesy in return for his trade.

After studying the results of the survey, the National Negro Business League has made some recommendations for the betterment of conditions. Outstanding among these are recommendations for local trade associations of Negro tradesmen for mutual benefit, the maintenance of better accounting systems, no matter how small the business, and the improvement of sanitary conditions in restaurants and stores. Another one which goes to the heart of many trade difficulties urges that Negroes should attend schools giving courses likely to be useful in instilling more progressive business methods in members of the race.

Attention also is given to the need for better financing facilities for legitimate business enterprises, advice and assistance in investing surplus funds, and especially the exercise of better judgment in avoiding overcrowding. It has been found that too many small tradesmen open shops in the same line within the same neighborhood each operating on a shoestring.

Journal of Commerce
CHICAGO, ILL.

JUN 18 1929

COLOR IN THE WHITE HOUSE

The senate of Texas has officially declared that it stands with head bowed in shame because one of Mrs. Hoover's guests at tea the other day was Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro representative from Chicago. The political repercussions of this White House tea party are likely to be numerous and protracted. Mr. Hoover has been attempting to establish a lily-white Republican Party in the south. Has he much chance now? The outlook is decidedly dubious.

Yet not to have invited Mrs. De Priest would also have been politically embarrassing. Mr. Hoover was confronted by a choice such as has not been necessary for decades. More than a generation has passed since there last was a Negro in congress; hence the presidents of recent times have not found it necessary to choose between socially recognizing a Negro member of congress and unsocially snubbing him. But for Mr. Hoover this choice was necessary. It is a part of White House social routine that the president's wife should invite the wives of all members of congress to tea, during a series of tea-parties given in the course of the congressional session. Mr. Hoover could have abolished this custom, but only at the price of offending every congressional wife, and therefore of offending every member of congress. He could have seen to it that Mrs. Hoover should invite some members of congress and ignore some others, including Mrs. De Priest; but what a storm that would have stirred among all the uninvited! So what was left was merely the choice of inviting everybody, including Mrs. De Priest, or of excluding her and nobody else. The Negro voters already were resentful at the lily-white policy in the south. To exclude Mrs. De Priest while inviting the wife of every other member of congress might have permanently alienated a majority of the Negro vote in the north. What was Mr. Hoover to do? It was a delicate predicament.

The choice that he has made has not only offended the south but has staggered it. Northerners may have been a bit surprised at reading of the tea-party attended by Mrs. De Priest, but they were scarcely dumfounded, as the southerners were. In the accounts given of the affair by southern newspapers, Representative De Priest is not "Representative De Priest," or "Congressman De Priest," or "Mr. De Priest"; he is "Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican congressman from Chicago." Mrs. De Priest is not "Mrs. De Priest"; at the first mention she is "the Negro wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Republican congressman," and at the later mentions she is "De Priest's wife." In the south no Negro or Negress rates the courtesy title of "Mr." or "Mrs." And now a woman who in the south does not rate the courtesy title of "Mrs.," who is unceremoniously called by her Christian name and her surname, sits down at table in the White House on terms of social equality with the wife of the president of the United States! To Florida, North Carolina, Texas, and Virginia, states that had never gone Republican before but voted for Mr. Hoover last fall, and to Alabama, where 120,000 Hoover voters came within seven thousand votes of tearing their state away from the Democratic Party, the entertainment of "De Priest's wife" by Hoover's wife is a stunning blow.

Correspondingly, of course, Mr. Hoover has strengthened the Republican Party among the Negro voters in the north, who now will vote nationally upon no other issue than their resentment of the south's resentment of Mrs. De Priest in the White House. The Negro question, provocative as it is of suspicion, envy, and hatred, is the most difficult of all political and social questions confronting the America of the future. The present compromise will probably continue on substantially its present lines for several generations. During the period of this compromise there will recurrently be such flare-ups as the one that has now been occasioned by the entertainment of a Negress in the White House.

WOONSOCKET
RHODE ISLAND

JUL 5 1929

The Troublesome Color Line

The state of mind of the good people below the Mason-Dixie line insofar as the negro is concerned has always been different than that in the North. It is now, and, no doubt, always will be. We who live in this section of the country, try as we may, find it difficult to appreciate the prejudice which exists in the South and therefore are at a loss to explain it. Every so often this troublesome color line problem appears and Southerners rush into a rage, storm and protest. They even go so far as to induce their respective legislators to pass resolutions of censure and thereby advertise their hate of the negro to the world at large, which of course, may be perfectly proper from the viewpoint of the Southerner.

Recently the wife of President Hoover, hostess at the White House, invited to a White House reception and tea, the wife of Congressman Oscar DePriest of Chicago. Congressman DePriest is a negro. So, naturally, is Mrs. DePriest. A storm of protest immediately went up from the South. Legislatures passed resolutions censuring Mrs. Hoover. Politicians threatened dire things. Southerners were thoroughly aroused at this terrible thing which had happened in White House social circles. Neither President Hoover nor Mrs. Hoover had any comment to make. Mrs. Hoover was within her rights in extending to Mrs. DePriest any courtesies which she extended to the wives of other Congressmen. Neither she nor the President saw any reason for defense of an act of courtesy or common decency. And, we venture to express the opinion that, excluding the prejudiced South, people all over the country are today commending Mrs. Hoover for her courage and her silence in a troublesome situation.

Congressman DePriest, addressing a public meeting at Cleveland, Ohio, last week, said:

"This is my country and your country. I've been elected to Congress the same as any other Congressman, and I'm going to have the rights of every other Congressman—no more and no less—if it's in the Congressional barber shop or at a White House tea.

This statement will be met—no doubt already has been met—with hisses and booes from the South. There is no getting away from the fact, however, whether the question is being discussed in the North or the South, the East or the West, that Congressman DePriest is within his rights when he speaks as he does.

The lot of the colored folks, the majority of them good, loyal American citizens has been a hard one. They have been, for years, fighting an uphill battle against Southern prejudice. They are slowly winning recognition and decent treatment from many fair-minded citizens. As fellow citizens and brother men and women, all human beings, they are entitled to it.

The South, through its legislatures and otherwise, has been

Political - 1929 I Illinois, (White Press Northern)
Office Holding.

The South's Answer to De Priest and Scripps-Howard Paper.

A few weeks ago Mrs. Hoover received at the first of a series of teas for members of Congress the wife of Representative DePriest from the black belt of Chicago.

Commercial Appeal

After the tea Representative DePriest gave out a statement saying he was delighted with the fine social contacts his wife had made.

6-2-29

He arranged a musicale and reception for which admission was charged for the privilege of meeting the wife who met the president's wife. He rented an auditorium and tickets were put on sale at two dollars a head.

Memphis Scimitar

All Republican congressmen, with two exceptions, were invited. The result of the party was that it was attended by 3,000 negroes and one white congressman from Illinois.

Representative DePriest announced that the proceeds from the reception would go toward raising a fund of $200,000 for the promotion of social equality between the races.

The enterprise is more significant than we anticipated. In another column of this page is an editorial from the Cleveland Press, the key paper of the Scripps-Howard organization. It would appear from the editorial that the Scripps paper is co-operating with Congressman DePriest in soliciting a fund of $200,000 to bring about the cherished ambition of a few northern negroes and a few northern white fanatics to compel social equality between the races.

We have no criticism to make of that congenial group of negroes and whites who desire social equality. If negroes associate with that kind of white folks, it is their misfortune.

We do complain of the effort of the Scripps-Howard newspaper to promote social equality, not through congeniality, but by creating prejudice against the white people of the south.

It would seem that the fiasco of the DePriest party would be the answer to those who think they can force social contacts between people of different races, tastes, position and outlook on life.

Yet when the Scripps-Howard organization allies itself with the cause of social equality through the influence of its papers, it is obviously time for southern newspapers to put the world straight on the attitude of the south toward the negro.

The Commercial Appeal has never advocated social equality between any groups, black or white. Social equality is a matter of choice, interest and congeniality. The same social law that prevails in the south prevails everywhere else.

The Commercial Appeal has always been the negro's friend. It believes that the southern white man is a better friend of the negro than the northern white man.

The northern white man, ignorant of southern conditions, is strong for the negro race, but has no sympathy for the individual negro. The southern white man makes sharp racial distinction, but is sympathetic with and kind to the individual negro.

Despite the allegations made by the Scripps-Howard newspaper, there is no fight going on between negroes and whites for political control of the south. The black and white people of the south get along together much better than they do in the north. The negro is protected in his property and in every right he possesses.

An intelligent and successful fight is being waged against lynching. Sentiment is absolutely opposed to it. Crimes for which negroes are lynched would cause the lynching of a white person just as quickly.

The best minds of the south are endeavoring to prevent crimes and lynching and the leaders of the two races are united in a combined effort to suppress both.

There is no law in the statutes of any southern state limiting the franchise of the negro which does not apply equally to the white man of the same state of ignorance and illiteracy.

The south had its taste of carpetbag and negro rule following the Civil War. It knows what happens to orderly government when ignorance, malice and vice are in the saddle.

DePriest and the Scripps-Howard paper may raise $200,000,000 instead of $200,000, and get no farther in their effort to force social equality between uncongenial groups or to place control of the south in the hands of those not fit to govern.

NEWS
CANTON, O.

JUL 4 1929

POLITICS AND DE PRIEST

Congressman Hamilton Fish, jr., of New York, travels to Cleveland to tell an assembly of colored people that the furore in the south over the president's wife's tea party is all politics. The southerners are raising this fuss for the purpose of driving the Hoovercrats of the south back to the Democrats.

We might add that the use made of the incident in the north is also mostly politics. The object here is to lure the colored people, who have shown some signs of independence lately, back bodily to the Republicans.

We wonder sometimes if the colored people will ever get tired of being manipulated merely as pawn in the white man's "politics."

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 8 1929

Southern Views on Negroes

A South Carolinian Discusses Equalities and Opportunities

To the New York Herald Tribune:

Amidst the din of the ravings of De Priest and hypocritical Southern editors and legislators, it may be that I cannot be heard; nevertheless, I submit briefly what I conceive to be the Southern view on the "Negro Question."

First. In a restricted sense we believe in Negro equality under the law. That is, we think that our courts should be so administered that all laws apply equally to both Negroes and white people. That this is not always so cannot be attributed to race prejudice. In most state courts justice is a commodity quite beyond the reach of the poor and uninfluential. Neither race nor color has anything to do with it.

Second. We accept in principle the theory of equal economic opportunity. No intelligent Southerner is disposed to hamper the Negro in his pursuit of financial independence. In proof of this I point to the many wealthy Negroes in the South. These Negroes are happy in their success and wish no assistance from De Priest or any one else. Indeed, they have opportunities not enjoyed by the whites. They can live in the vicinity of swamps and rivers, where the land is most fertile, in complete immunity from both mosquitoes and malaria. Then, too, they feel no urge "to keep up with the Browns." Any Negro who is industrious, intelligent and law-abiding can accumulate wealth in the South if he knows how to save. While practically every field of endeavor is open to him, we try to teach him to avoid vocations and contacts that invite race friction.

Third. Only narrow or ignorant Southerners oppose Negro education. All Southern states provide free primary schools for the race, and colleges and universities where Negro boys or girls can "work their way through" with the payment of a very small additional amount. Our white students have no such opportunity. It should be stated here that educated white people who have the Negro's interests at heart feel that he should curb his tendency to overcrowd the professions. His race can support only so many men and women of this class. White people will not employ Negro doctors, lawyers, chemists, architects, undertakers, or even stenographers or clerks. There is no feeling about the matter, but just a natural race barrier. Southern Negroes understand this and do not resent it.

Fourth. We desire social development for him, but insist that it be among his own people. Any attempt to mingle thus with whites will lead inevitably to race clashes and should be avoided. Wise leaders of both races see the necessity for this.

Fifth. We cannot accept the theory of absolute political equality. From the standpoint of our critics this is quite indefensible, but we know that our attitude toward this phase of the question best serves the interests of both races. "Prejudice" has little to do with it. We have experienced "political equality" and know what it is like. The writer is not a very old man, but he recalls distinctly the conditions that prevailed in South Carolina during the latter years of Negro rule. "Political equality" of that day produced magistrates who could not read the laws they were required to interpret and enforce, school commissioners who did not know one letter from another, and lawmakers who were as ignorant as they were corrupt. The recollection of this period is like the memory of a hideous nightmare. We are not yet free from the shackles of debt it forged for us, nor is our civilization entirely cured of the taint it injected into the current of our social and political life.

As for the Hoover-De Priest incident, all this twaddle about "a slap in the face for the South," "an insult to Southern womanhood," is buncombe of the most transparent sort. Few educated Southerners share this feeling. It was merely a formal courtesy—a friendly gesture—by the President's wife to a Representative's wife. It had to come, and I'm glad it's over. Mrs. Hoover—or, to express it better, the

wife of the President—did exactly right. The function was in no sense personal, and the wife of the colored Representative doubtless has already discovered the ephemeral character of these "pleasant contacts."

Inherently Southern, racially white, geographically Democratic, my views on this subject accord with those of other intelligent Southern white men.

E. S. MOORER.

Greenwood, S. C., July 4, 1929.

PRESS

Camden, N. J.

JUN 22 1929

power of expression.

Raging resolutions denounce Mrs. Hoover because she extended the courtesies of the White House to the wife of Congressman DePriest, who, like her husband, is of African descent. Is 1924 a distant date? In that year it was trumpeted that the Afro-American had editorially declared for Mr. Davis, and that the Democratic party was the champion of the colored race. The zealous devotion to the colored voters took form in the nomination of a colored man for Congress from an Illinois district. Now had Mr. Davis been chosen President and had the Congressional nominee been elected would the editors who applauded his nomination have demanded his exclusion from the Executive mansion?

EXPRESS

Selma, Ala.

JUN 1929

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 1929

THE COMPLETE ANSWER

Southern Democrats are agog because Mrs. Hoover has behaved like the Christian lady she is, and has included a negro woman, the wife of a Congressman, in an entertainment tendered the ladies of the House of Representatives. How the President's lady could do otherwise we do not know, and whose business but hers it is who is invited to the White House, again we fail to see. But the pack is howling and yelping, and trying to inflame prejudices as dead as the dodo.

The best resume of the episode is that furnished by Congressman De Priest, husband of the colored woman in question. Says he:

It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.

There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

If Sam Koenig's Republican organization was worth a tinker's dam, this affair would be aired in Harlem, and the citizens of the largest black colony in the world, estimated at more than a million, might lose some of their Tammany proclivities—but ineptness allows the Republican party to lose the negro vote in the places where it counts, and get but a minute fraction of it in the South, where it does not count at all, even if cast.

NEWS-SENTINEL

FT. WAYNE, IND.

JUL 1 1929

DE PRIEST'S COMMON SENSE.

"No question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," accurately avers Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Illinois, adding that "there can be no social equality question as between races," since "social equality is all a matter of individual taste."

Mrs. Hoover, as wife of the Chief Executive of all the people, gave a tea for "all the wives and families of all members of the Senate and House of Representatives." No names whatsoever were omitted from the official list. Oscar DePriest is a representative. His wife's presence at the White House, therefore, means absolutely nothing except that it expresses the complete fairness and impartiality of the President and his wife toward all Americans.

Southerners have raised a mighty rumpus over the incident, laying great stress on what they call "race purity," which they feel has been greatly jeopardized because some women happened to be called together at the White House and found themselves in the presence of another woman of a little darker hue than themselves. It happens that Mrs. DePriest has a high percentage of white blood in her veins and her husband has an even higher percentage. The Pittsburgh *Courier*, a newspaper published by and for Negro citizens, rightly reminds us that—

> Everyone knows that this percentage of white blood flowing in the veins of Mr. and Mrs. DePriest is due to the direct violation of Negro womanhood by avaricious southern white men who should have remembered in the heat of their unbridled illicit intercourse with Negroes that Mother Nature does not know how to discriminate in the production of offspring, even if the father happens to be white and the mother happens to be black.

Neither race believes in biological amalgamation, in intermarriages, or in disregarding the color line in their perpetuation, yet as Oswald Garrison Villard has recently set forth, the races are coming together in a broader and more Christian sense. Their "points of helpful contact are steadily increasing and, above all that, the whites are really getting to know the blacks, especially the educated ones."

The southerner claims to know the Negro better than his northern brother. We doubt that. With every sympathetic understanding for the South's unwillingness to surrender control of the government to a large, and generally uneducated and ill-qualified Negro majority in numerous communities, we think the South would do well to open the gates of separate but adequate opportunity to the dark-skinned dwellers, released from slavery at the point of Yankee bayonets but still in the fetters of bigoted prejudice, economically and otherwise.

No section of this or any other country can make much progress unless its various component elements dwell together in harmony and good-will. No race should attempt to exercise cruel domination over another and deprive its members of their civic and human rights. Strife, bitterness and antagonism involve a heavy cost in commercial values and, as Mr. Villard says, "far more in moral ones." Leaders of both races in America—even in the Old South—are learning to know the other side's point of view, and in consequence of their unselfish co-operation, are exercising an influence far beyond their numbers. A magnificent beginning has been made on bridging the *gulf*.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUL 4 1929

replace the Klan's gift.

Negroes Guests Of 7 Presidents, Report Shows

Labor Department Official's Statement Issued Through Office of Secretary Davis

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Occasions on which Negroes have been received by Presidents of the United States were summarized in a report made public today through the office of James J. Davis, Secretary for Labor.

The report was prepared by Karl F. Phillips, a Negro, who is Commissioner of Conciliation in the department, apparently as an outgrowth of the discussion created when Mrs. Herbert Hoover included Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro Congressman from Illinois, among a group invited to a White House tea. Although Mr. Phillips's report remarks that his inquiry was directed by Mr. Davis, there was no explanation of the reasons for the research. Mr. Davis authorized issuance of the statement this afternoon shortly before he left Washington for the holidays, but he volunteered no comment.

Mr. Phillips, whose duties are somewhat like those assigned to the Bureau of Negro Economies during the war, pursues the history of Presidential receptions of Negroes since 1864. In that year, he reports, President Lincoln dined with Frederick Douglas, a field worker for the abolitionist movement. Mr. Douglas, it is added, also was received at the White House by President Cleveland and President Hayes.

The text of the report follows:

"June 28, 1929.

"Preliminary report to the Secretary.

"Subject: Various entertainments at the White House.

"Through Mr. H. L. Kerwin.

"1878—President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton, of Howard University, and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met Mr. John M. Langston, the first Dean of the University Law School, on whom President Hayes later called, socially, at the Langston home.

"1886—The Minister to Hayti was entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903—Hon. John C. Dancy (Recorder of Deeds) and wife were entertained at the White House.

"1904—Hon. Judson W. Lyons (Register of the Treasury) and wife were entertained at the White House by

Political — 1929 II

Illinois, (White Press Northern).

Office Holding.

Lenoir, N. C., News-Topic
Monday, August 5, 1929.

excepted. About all the rank and file need know now is how to read blue prints and take orders.

When the forces of money are permitted to consolidate for their protection, then things are subject to go wrong.

Too much business consolidation is doubtless the most dangerous activity experienced in our country today.

NORTHERN NEGRO PAPER ON TEA

(Durham Herald.)

But it is interesting to read the comment by some of the Negro newspapers on the DePriest incident. Some of those editorial remarks are in good taste, but others are harmful. One of them, for instance, says the "South is drunk with racial prejudice. Such outbursts are to be expected." About the rottenest was by a Chicago paper:

"The protesting white women of the South can better employ their energies, using their influence to persuade their men to have less social intimacies after dark with colored women than to endorse, direct or encourage diatribes against the First Lady of the Land, who seeks to practice real democracy, devoid of sham, hypocrisy, pretense or deception."

That's a slander of both races in the South, born of unadulterated ignorance on the part of that writer.

Another paper said that if the "Negroes were not weighted down with the seriousness of their position in America, they would probably die laughing at the antics of Blease and his Southern coharts."

ROCK ISLAND ILL ARGUS
FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 1929.

would be spent this year for the construction of airports.

About the time that Mrs. Hoover entertained the wife of a negro congressman, Harvard university conferred the honorary degree of master of arts on Robert Russa Moton, principal of Tuskegee institute, Alabama, following a precedent the university established in 1896 when it conferred a degree upon Booker T. Washington. The south should not be so distressed about these happenings. Did it not give its approval at the last presidential election to the northern way of doing things.

TRANSCRIPT
Boston Mass.

JUL 26 1929

NEGRO PARTY TALK

[From the Manchester Union]

There is room for difference of opinion about the degree of seriousness with which Representative DePriest, the negro member of Congress from Chicago, is urging members of his race to organize a political party of their own. Recent events no doubt have irritated the congressman. The to-do in the South because Mrs. Hoover invited his wife to a White House tea is calculated to embitter his views on the subject of racial discrimination. Yet as a practical politician with a good deal of experience he is not likely to be altogether blind to the evident handicaps upon such a venture as he proposes.

As a first step, apparently, the Chicagoan would have the colored folk in districts in which they predominate elect members of their own race to Congress. His estimate that there are a hundred such districts is probably over-generous, although since the big migration of blacks to the North there are a good many seats in Congress, even in this part of the country, where a well controlled colored vote could determine the outcome. So there is temptation enough to follow the fashion of the day and add another bloc to the list operating to the embarrassment of one or the other of the old parties or of both of them. But how far would a third party of the sort travel on the way it takes? And how long could it operate, even on a small scale, before it quickened prejudices which wise leaders of the colored people desire to see lulled?

It is by no means a novelty to find somebody proclaiming that this or that element of the population is about to go on its own, flock by itself, end all connections of its members with the Republicans or Democrats, and deal with the old parties only when it sees opportunity for its own advantage in some temporary alliance with one or the other of them. The line of division may be industrial interest, or sectional discontent, or any one of half a dozen other things. But certainly in no case could it be more unwisely drawn than between blacks and whites, who have sufficient differences without adding racial political segragation to them.

It has been an old scheme of agitators for weird causes to try to weld the colored population into a bund, but the results can hardly have pleased the backers of the undertakings. And the congressman himself is quite aware that he arrived at his present honors as a member of an old party. Perhaps in estimating his motives in recent utterances it may be well to bear in mind that this is a hot summer, and a good many things are being said on all sorts of topics by people who will find themselves reverting to a calmer philosophy when cooler weather arrives.

N.Y. Herald
7-4-29
New York, N.Y.

President Roosevelt.

"1903—Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, dined at the White House with President Roosevelt.

"1864—Frederick Douglas dined with President Lincoln at the White House.

"1878—Frederick Douglas was entertained by President Hayes at the White House.

"1885—Frederick Douglas dined with President Cleveland at the White House.

"1912—President Roosevelt entertained Hon. William H. Lewis, former Assistant Attorney General, at the former's home at Oyster Bay, N. Y., as over-night guest.

"1870—Senator B. K. Bruce was entertained by President Grant, and Mrs. Bruce entertained the members of the diplomatic set at her home at a reception.

"1871—P. B. S. Pinchback (at one time Acting Governor of Louisiana) was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

"At President Lincoln's second inaugural reception, 1865, Frederick Douglas was entertained at the White House, and as he entered the reception hall the greeting that Lincoln gave him in leaving a group of friends to greet Douglas, was so very marked in its warmth that certain historians have spoken of it in their publications.

"President Coolidge entertained the President of Hayti when he was here in attendance at the Eucharistic Conference.

"President Coolidge entertained President Borneo of Hayti at a diplomatic reception.

"The additional search, directed by the Secretary, is in progress.

"Respectfully,

"KARL F. PHILLIPS,
"Commissioner of Conciliation."

Mr. Phillips declined to discuss the report or the reasons for its preparation.

OPPOSES CRITICISM OF MRS. HOOVER

Gov. Moody Refuses to Share in Sentiments Expressed by Texas Legislators.

AGREES ON RACE QUESTION

Calls Mingling of Whites and Negroes on Basis of Social Equality Intolerable.

New York Herald Tribune
7/8/29

AUSTIN, Texas, July 6 (AP).—Although opposed to the mingling of races on a basis of social equality, Governor Dan Moody has declined to join the Texas Legislature in its criticism by resolution of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President, for entertaining the wife of a negro Member of Congress, at a White House tea.

The resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover for her action was adopted by the Legislature several weeks ago.

"Any part of this resolution which may be reasonably construed as a personal criticism of the wife of the President of the United States of America does not have my personal approval and I decline to have any part in it." the Governor said in a statement filed with the document in the Secretary of State's office.

Referring to a section of the resolution which reminded Democrats who voted for Mr. Hoover, that they had been cantioned that just such incidents as the one condemned might happen, the Governor said:

"Recognizing the right of every citizen to vote his convictions I do not assert the right to officially upbraid any because they exercise the liberty to hold and vote views different from mine, nor do I aprove any attempt at official criticism of any citizen's vote."

The resolution had the Governor's "hearty approval" in so far as "it condemns customs that bring the two races into contact upon the same social plane" he stated.

"Any mingling of the races on a basis of social equality is intolerable and no precedent can justify it," he declared. "The ill effects of acts tending toward equal social recognition between the races are thoroughly demonstrated by the recent contemptible public utterances made before mixed audiences by the negro whose wife was the recipient of the invitation mentioned in the resolution."

JOURNAL-NEWS
ITHACA, N. Y.

JUN 26 1929

Defining Social Equality

Not since President Roosevelt shared his luncheon tray with Booker T. Washington has there been so much fuss over social equality as the reception tendered by Mrs. Hoover to the wives of Congressmen, among whom happened to be Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro representative from Illinois.

Some Southerners are offended, as they would be, though in neither North or South does there seem to be the stir such an incident would have created some years ago. Mrs. Hoover has defenders below the Mason and Dixon line. But the best word on the subject has been contributed by Representative De Priest himself. It covers this particular episode as well as the wider subject of social equality between the races.

It's a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that any question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress.

There can be no social equality question between races. Social equality is a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

Southern friends might well study this little essay on an ancient subject and pray for the dispassionate judgment which in this case is all the more remarkable because it is rendered by the one who must feel most keenly the backwash of the affair.

Political — 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Northern).

The Birmingham Ala Ledger

JUN 26 1929

How The State Press Feels

RARELY is any news event given the editorial attention by the weekly press of Alabama as has been accorded the recent official tea at the White House where the wife of the negro Congressman from Illinois was one of the guests and it is noted that not a word in a single Alabama newspaper is said in extenuation of the incident.

Editorial commentators are not even moved by the fact that the tea was pronounced a routine affair as part of a series which includes the wives of all senators and congressmen. The comment ranges from deploring the circumstances to the drawing of political conclusions. Some of the comment is temperate, some of it is highly intemperate.

"No section of the world is more friendly to the negro than the South," says the Prattville Progress. "No section of the world is really a truer friend and will come quicker to his rescue in need, but it believes that social equality is not best for either race."

"Before the end of the next four years," says the Greene County Democrat, "we will find DePriest putting Hoover in exceedingly embarrassing circumstances," while the Tallassee Tribune remarks that the incident "will do more to reunite the solid South than all the political meetings that we could hold."

The Greensboro Watchman facetiously remarks that "our congressman, W. B. Oliver is not a married man and doubtless counts himself in luck."

The Marion Times-Standard inclines to place blame upon the President.

The Andalusia Star says that the incident violates "an honored tradition which has been recognized and approved by all presidents' wives since our government was founded."

The Covington News states that "Alabama is first to go on the honor roll," because DePriest is a native of this state, while the Fayette Banner says simply "Somebody page Teddy Roosevelt."

The Sylacauga News in the course of a long editorial says that "this tea party promises to become as famous as that at Boston," while the Opp Weekly News states that "this paper was not at all surprised, and told our readers so before election.'

The Pickens County Herald speaks of the affair as "unfortunate" while the Wilcox Progressive Era sees political significance, saying, "The main idea in our opinion was to assure for the Republican party the solid negro vote of the North in future elections."

The Hartford News-Herald says nothing was better designed to "bring a wave of free national publicity," while the Northwest Alabamian at Fayette declares that "the idea prevails that the incident will cause cyclonic, typhoonic or monsoonic disturbances throughout the country."

The Huntsville Times suggests that "the decent thing perhaps might be a retiring of the negro congressman for not even good Republicans appreciate what has taken place."

The Wiregrass Journal at Dothan in a long editorial advances this thought: "The higher specimens of the negro race would break their legs rather than accept an invitation to and appear at a social function on the same footing with white people. They would do this, not because they feel inferior to the white race, but because they, being intelligent and cultured members of the colored race, recognize the fact that the general scheme of the fitness of things would not permit of such social contact without damage to the negro race and damage to the white race."

The Cullman Tribune says the incident has "created one of the biggest sensations in years," and the Luverne Journal says that "Mrs. Hoover has made a mistake in entertaining the wife of a negro congressman at the White House that she will never live to overcome."

The Headland Wiregrass Farmer remarks that the incident has created such a furore in Washington social circles that "the Florida East Coast will be a popular gathering place the year round for Washington society folk."

The Roanoke Leader says: "This is indeed an unfortunate incident. The Leader believes that it is unfortunate for the hostess and her distinguished husband, unfortunate for the DePriests and unfortunate for the general public. The Leader condemns and deplores this occurrence."

Our Southern Home at Livingston refers to it as a "blunder" and the Tuscaloosa Journal says it "has created a sensation" and will have important political significance.

The Limestone Democrat at Athens thinks the affair "fraught with danger," and remarks: "It will not hurt the white people of the South, but is quite likely to do incalculable harm to the negroes of the country. It is to be hoped that it will not occur again."

The Oneonta Democrat says: "It should not have caused so much excitement in political circles it seems to us. No one should have been surprised," and the Athens Courier concludes its editorial with the words, "We will later see where we are drifting."

The Evergreen Courant says: "The incident will without question go down as one of the administration's biggest blunders, and one that is to be regretted. The most intelligent negro leaders will concur in the opinion that the incident was a mistake."

The Brewton Standard is particularly incensed at the publicity given to the costume worn by the congressman's wife, remarking however that "she was all dressed up and had somewhere to go—the White House."

The Jackson County Sentinel at Scottsboro refers to the affair as "a grievous blunder," and the Fort Payne Journal apoligizes for even discussing the subject, saying:: "We very much dislike to comment editorially on subjects which might cause some one to accuse us of 'waving the bloody shirt', but we feel that we would fail in our duty to our people were we to fail to raise our voice in warning."

HERALD
SYRACUSE, N. Y.

JUL 1 1929

ECHOING VERDICTS

Even at this comparatively late day a newspaper editor can hardly glance through his pile of exchanges without finding one or more expressions of opinion, editorial or contributed, regarding that memorable entertainment of Mrs. De Priest, the colored wife of the colored Representative in Congress, at a social function in the White House. It is probable, however, that for every judgment thus expressed in print, a thousand opinions have been uttered in social circles, or wherever men or women, or both, may congregate throughout the country.

Such Southern protests as we have seen have been clearly inspired by an inherited and no doubt natural race or color prejudice. Outside of the South, however, the echoes have better reflected the varied American points of view. So far as we have been able to examine this concensus of opinion, it is preponderantly either favorable to the act or policy of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover, or either tolerant and sympathetic with regard to their handling of a perplexing situation. The basis of the latter attitude is well described by one newspaper contributor when he hypothetically says: "They [the President and his wife] might, if they had wished, have given Mrs. De Priest a gratuitous insult by inviting all the other wives of Illinois Congressmen and excepting her. But there was no sane reason why they should."

The major judgment, as we interpret it, is that the occupants of the White House were obliged to distinguish between their personal right of social discrimination, on the one hand, and their sense of public or official obligation read in the light of the democratic principle of equality, on the other. Measuring it by this test, the majority conclusion seems to be that they chose the wiser part, at least politically and morally, if not socially. In endeavoring to answer such a question, each man or woman would do well to consider what he or she would be impelled to do in the same circumstances if confronted by the dilemma that faced Mr. and Mrs. Hoover. At the same time it is pertinent to speculate on what the American reaction would have been (outside of the South) if the White House host had blacklisted the wife of a selected Congressman because her face had not been painted white, as Senator Roscoe Conkling once put it, "by nature's brush."

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 7 1929

Many Negroes Were White House Guests

Colored Members of Congress Always Attended Functions There

By Lester A. Walton

DURING the reconstruction period following the Civil War, Negro members of Congress and their wives attended official receptions at the White House. No loud outcry came from any section of the country, for this form of social recognition was accepted in matter of fact fashion. A breach, rather than an observance, would have occasioned widespread comment.

History will substantiate the claims of those who point out that Mrs. Hoover did nothing revolutionary, unheard of or unprecedented when she officially had as one of her guests to tea Mrs. De Priest of Chicago, whose husband is the first Negro Congressman in twenty-eight years, and the first of his race from the North.

Residents and former residents of Washington are alive to-day who well remember the social amenities enjoyed by the Bruces, Lynches, Raineys, Cheathams and other Negro families prominent in the official life of the capital. In striking contrast to its present mood, the South in those days raised no "social equality" issue and appeared to view the situation with complacency and calm.

Revelses Were Dinner Guests

Old Washingtonians and their descendants recount that United States Senator Hiram R. Revels and his wife were dinner guests at the White House during the Administration of President Grant. The only reference in the Southern press to the incident is said to have been an article facetiously written telling of a large dish of jelly on the table and Mrs. Revels asking: "Please pass that 'trimbling truck.'"

Both the Senator and Mrs. Revels were educated and refined, and those who knew them construed the gibe as an unfriendly thrust by Southerners who did not take kindly to the social attention paid the Negro couple by the Nation's Chief Executive. But the newspapers of the section did not wax wroth. It was not until Booker T. Washington dined at the White House with President Roosevelt that a more pronounced and hostile attitude was shown.

Hiram Revels was born free in Fayetteville, N. C. He was United States Senator from Mississippi in 1870 and 1871.

The next Negro Senator from Mississippi was Blanche K. Bruce, born a slave, who was in the Upper House six years. He and Mrs. Bruce are said to have had more social courtesies extended them than any race couple ever to appear in official Washington's Who's Who. Their social contacts were not merely official but in many instances grew out of mutual personal preference.

Mrs. Bruce, who was comely, of light complexion, tall and stately, not only attended social functions at the White House but was known to have stood in the receiving line during the Administration of President Hayes. Blanche K. Bruce was Senator from 1875 to 1881. Subsequently he served two terms as Register of the Treasury and one as Recorder of Deeds. Throughout their official life the Bruces were conspicuous at receptions, dances and teas.

They also were known for their hospitality, for they believed in entertaining as well as being entertained. The couple first lived at No. 909 M Street Northwest, which was the scene of many official and social affairs. Then they moved to a five-story brownstone house at No. 2010 R Street Northwest, near Connecticut Avenue, an exclusive section of Washington. Senator James G. Blaine, Senator Stewart and Thomas Nelson Page were among their neighbors.

When her husband was in the Senate, Mrs. Bruce had her carriage and coachman and called on the wives of other Senators. They, in turn, visited her home, in accordance with etiquette as prescribed by official Washington. Nobody is known to have "thrown a fit" and there were no demagogues in either branch of Congress to raise the cry of "race supremacy." Mrs. Bruce numbered among her best friends the wife of Gen. John A. Logan.

The Bruces spent six months abroad on their honeymoon. In London they were presented to Queen Victoria and entertained by the United States diplomatic representatives at London and Paris.

Senator Bruce, also of an engaging personality, was popular with his colleagues. One of his closest friends and warmest admirers was Senator L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi, an aristocrat and a member of one of the State's oldest and best families. The spectacle of the two men walking arm and arm down Pennsylvania Avenue is always discussed when old-timers who know Washington history get together and delve into the past.

Mrs. Josephine Bealle Bruce was born in Philadelphia. She was the daughter of Dr. Joseph Willson, a dentist, who moved his family to Cleveland at an early age. Dr. Willson wrote the first social study of the Negro in the Quaker City, which was published. The daughter, who was a small child when taken to Cleveland, was graduated from the public schools and the first Negro teacher in that city.

Attended Exeter And Harvard

When Roscoe Conkling Bruce, the present manager of the Dunbar Garden Apartments in Harlem, became of school age, his parents sent him to the exclusive Friends Kindergarten in Washington. Later he went to Phillips Exeter and Harvard College, serving two terms as President of the University Debating Society, was winner of the Phi Beta Kappa key and class orator. Senator Bruce died in 1898, and Mrs. Bruce in 1923.

It is no secret that C. H. J. Taylor, a Negro of intellectual attainments, was a frequent visitor at the White House the first time Grover Cleveland was President. The story goes that when Cleveland wanted to temporarily forget the cares of state after a strenuous day he would invite his friend to drop in for an hour or two. Taylor was a gifted story teller and his anecdotes always proved to be a mental tonic for the President.

The high esteem in which Cleveland held Taylor was indicated when he named the Negro as Minister to Bolivia. The nomination was turned down by a Republican Senate.

Those conversant with the social prerogatives exercised years ago by Negro Senators and Representatives by virtue of office, point out that this was an era before the advent of the Tillmans, Bleases and Heflins; before the coming of the Jim Crow car and before race prejudice, intolerance and reaction had crystallized themselves into law.

It was not Southern statesmen of the Lamar school who sought political preferment by preaching race hatred, picturing to the poor whites the bugaboo of Negro domination and social equality, and who passed disfrachisement laws. It was an easy matter to inflame those known as "hill billies" and "crackers" against the Negro. For at the bottom of this deep-rooted antipathy was the economic question. The Negro, both as slave and free man, always was shown preference by the employer whenever there was competition for work.

Aspirants for office in the South who experience no qualms of conscience in stirring up racial strife and unrest just so long as their personal ambitions are realized, have found that the most effective campaign material in arousing the poor whites is to rant about Negroes wanting social equality. Mixed schools, the presence of Negroes on Pullman cars, in movies and other public places of accommodation are held to be injurious to Nordic superiority.

Not only has this sort of propaganda been advantageously used in the South as a burning political issue, but a systematic campaign has been conducted for more than twenty-five years by protagonists who have sought to convert other sections of the country to their way of thinking. Furthermore, it cannot be said that such activities have been confined solely within the boundaries of the United States.

Behaved With Dignity and Restraint

Twenty-one Negroes held seats in the House of Representatives between the Fortieth and Fifty-sixth sessions of Congress. With their wives they attended official functions and are said to have deported themselves with becoming dignity and restraint. Like all self-respecting Negroes of to-day, they did not push themselves or seek what the South refers to as social equality. But they did accept the complimentary considerations to which they were entitled by reason of position.

Negro Congressmen of another day and time were: Richard H. Cain of South Carolina; H. P. Cheatham of North Carolina; Robert C. Delarge of South Carolina; Robert B. Elliott of South Carolina; Jeremiah Haralson of Alabama; John Hyman of North Carolina; John M. Langston of Virginia; Jefferson Long of Georgia; John R. Lynch of Mississippi; J. K. Menard of Louisiana; Thomas H. Miller of South Carolina; George W. Murray of South Carolina; Charles E. Nash of Louisiana; James E. O'Harra of North Carolina; Joseph H. Rainey of South Carolina; A. J. Ransier of South Carolina; James T. Rapier of Alabama; Robert Smalls of South Carolina; Benjamin S. Turner of Alabama; Josiah T. Walls of Florida, and George H. White of North Carolina.

WHITE HOUSE GUEST

Mrs. Blanche K. Bruce

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Public Ledger

JUL 1 1929

REAL RACIAL EQUALITY

To the Editor of the Public Ledger:

Sir—May I say a word about the colored element in a White House dinner? And let me preface it by saying that in my earlier years I have studied and written not a little on the South.

Northern people are ignorant of two important facts about the South: First, there are two or three States which have for generations had a racial proportion of about six Negroes to four white people; second, there are as many classes of Negroes as there are whites in the North, so that one can no more speak of colored people in a lump than of whites.

Furthermore, and I am a Northern man, our histories, written almost entirely in the North, are as limited in historical knowledge of the South as our people are. For example, I have yet to see a history of the United States which presents the following most important fact: Up to about 1801 there was, as in the North, a real sentiment in the South that slavery was inconsistent with the Declaration of Independence and a wide spread individual emancipation, accompanied by education and franchise, than in the North. Even Jefferson told the first du Pont that Virginia would soon be free of slaves.

Then came the South American revolutions and those in the West Indies, especially that of Toussaint L'Ouverture, in the Negro republic of Haiti. Forthwith Toussaint sent emissaries to every one of our Southern ports to awaken the freed Negroes there to revolt and spread it among the slaves.

If you want a Northern menace to look at as a parallel to that time, just recall our anarchist and Bolshevist propaganda, and it will be illuminating. The revolts that actually ripened in the South were few compared to those that were nipped in the bud. * * * The menace was so real that immediately States passed laws taking away the franchise from free Negroes and providing that any one who freed one must put him outside of that State. The societies and individuals who did free them obeyed that law; until, when the reaction grew so great that emancipation was discouraged, great numbers of whites left for the Northwest Territory.

Then came the misunderstanding and abuse and agitation that led to the Civil War and left much of the South as devastated as France or Belgium, except that those lands did not have ignorant colored masses put on top of them by their conquerors—masses six to four more numerous than whites, which became an orgy of the impossible.

Their problem today is a tremendously complicated one. It is only those conferences held by broad leaders of both races which give hope that a racial majority gradually emerging into a proper condition of citizenship without a Russian horror will do so in a sane American way.

Now for an illustration: In 1892 I was writing sketches in Texas; and where I boarded a young colored man was waiting on table and caring for rooms to make money to pay his way in a Congregational "college" about like our high schools.

He learned I was from Chicago, which was a widely talked-of city then, because of a proposed World Fair. One day when I was busily engaged in a sketch he began making the bed; but something about him attracted my attention, and it proved to be an excited breathing, due to his trying to screw up his courage to ask me a question—his first and only question.

Now I doubt whether one of your readers could ever guess the nature of the first question that colored "college" man so earnestly wanted to ask of this Northern man from Chicago. It was a most significant one coming from that source. Here it is: "Boss, does white people and colored people marry in Chicago?"

Political — 1929 I

Office Holding

Illinois. (White Press Northern.)

In the seventies, eighties and even nineties this partly educated element among colored people in the South thought of freedom as equality in every respect, marriage being the acid test.

The more highly educated of the last two decades have come somewhat to value racial priority as the whites do, and like the whites, everywhere have slowly—how slowly!—come to realize that equality of opportunity and the ballot of sovereignty is the only equality there is, except the equality of manhood and womanhood. I told the young "college" man that none of my friends had married colored people; "nor," said I, "have they married any of those who have an ignorant low standard of life or racial differences that make it work out to no good end."

Imitation of the whites and ultimate amalgamation, consequently, were the ideals of that period. The Hampton and Tuskegee ideals of racial self-respect have rapidly corrected that and been accompanied by an idea of racial purity—but how slowly in such great ignorant masses!

Roosevelt officially recognized Booker Washington at dinner; the only case, however. Mrs. Hoover recognized a Congressman of color, officially. Both were official. The relative percentage seems to be the same. And just watch us and see how soon we can forget it.

BURTON ALVA KONKLE.

Swarthmore Pa., June 24, 1929.

MAIL

Charleston, W. Va.

JUN 27 1929

De Priest Makes It Plain

Among much which has been said about the presence in the White House at Mrs. Hoover's tea of the wife of a Negro congressman, it would be difficult to discover anything more sensible than what has been said by the husband of the woman, Congressman Oscar De Priest. Consider it:

> It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a white house tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.
>
> These southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican party.
>
> There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This covers the ground so thoroughly and is so in accord with the facts that the case may well rest right here.

JOURNAL

LEWISTOWN, ME.

JUN 28 1929

PERHAPS THE MOST VITAL problem of America is the future of the negro.

Maybe you do not perceive the tensity of the situation even today, when it is just in the beginning. We get an inkling of it, in the suppressed state of mind over the affair at Washington, where the wife of the Negro Congressman attends a function at the White House in the regular order of social decree.

Another case in point, is that which developed some time ago at Evanston, Illinois, where the township high school had to abandon its annual "junior prom" because 15 negro students would not abandon their rights as members of the class to attend this social function.

In this latter case, the scholars might have tolerated the situation had the Country Club committee permitted. They refused to permit negroes admission to the clubhouse. Everyone tried to persuade the negro members of the class to stay away. They refused.

If this be not an issue, of growing delicacy and importance, we do not perceive one. And the worst of it is, that it is bound to grow as the negro develops his race-pride and gains in culture and sensitiveness of self-appreciation as he is rapidly doing. One's sympathies are with ALL parties concerned in the condition of impasse, at Evanston. One sympathizes with the colored folk, who are ostracised thru no fault of their own; one sympathizes with the Country Club, which is created and maintained for white folk, exclusively.

At present the barrier of color is insuperable. We may inveigh against it as we please—it exists. It is most strong among those who know, like, respect the negro the most and whom the negro likes best—the people of the South.

Quite apart from this is the growing culture of the educated colored man and woman, especially in music, poetry, literature. In that rather remarkable book, "The Magic Island" (if that be the correct name of it, being a book on Haiti) we learn that the negro has never sensed that he is a negro, until the incoming of the White. And the cold, indifferent and ruthless attitude of many whites is beneath contempt. Yet what is to be done? Our concern in this writing is not to suggest remedy; but to predicate the issue. We educate negro and white side by side and we refuse to dance with them; we decline to permit our daughters to marry colored men and vice-versa. We set up the occasion for an issue and then explode it. By degrees the negro is building himself into our cities. New York is the largest negro community on earth. Harlem has more negroes than whole regions of Africa. They are millionaires; poets; educators; essayists; men and women of fashion. One day last winter coming from New York, by train, we saw the most exquisitely, fashionably artistically dressed of women enter the Pullman chair-car. She was black. The Pullman porters also colored, treated her as grande dame. Undoubtedly she was. She was perhaps a Harlem leader of society of white people may it ever become so?

Another point is here—the growing numbers of the colored people and their increasing power. We have adopted their music; sing their songs and dance their dances. In his intellectual darkness the old-negro was happy. But the new colored man or woman, educated in school and college, is not going to be happy, when denied admission to free institutions.

What form is this revolt to take? We dare not suggest. The negro was supposed to be dying as a race. Instead he has increased about 20 per cent in numbers since the year 1900. Will he be suppressed? Can we educate him and suppress him? Should we do so? Or is the issue to be met by a sincere adoption toward the colored man and woman of the same laws that we have in society toward persons in general no matter what the color—do our own selection of our friends and associates, and regard nothing but decency and character as the passports to our homes, tables and social affairs?

WORLD-HERALD

OMAHA, NEB.

JUL 5 - 1929

SEC. DAVIS STEPS IN.

A member of the president's cabinet, Secretary Davis, has been called upon to provide an alibi, in the nature of listed precedents, in defense of the administration of which he is a high official, because the wife of Congressman De Priest of Chicago was entertained socially at the White house. His action seems to transfer the incident from the social to the political field.

Ordinarily the department of labor is not officially concerned in social events at the White house or elsewhere. That it should now issue to the press a formal statement showing that various presidents have officially entertained colored diplomats and officials as well as Frederick Douglass and Booker Washington, can hardly be construed otherwise than as an apology, or a plea in mitigation. The purpose, it is not unreasonable to assume, is to allay southern resentment at a time when President Hoover is said to be trying to convert the republican party in that section from a "black and tan" to a "lily white" status. It is possibly designed to have a direct bearing on this year's election in Virginia, where the "lily white" republicans have perfected a fusion with the Bishop Cannon Hoovercrats in the hope of wresting control of the state from the democratic party.

It is much to be doubted if Secretary Davis' remarkable defense will appeal greatly to popular sentiment north or south, and in either black or white circles. That Mrs. De Priest was served tea at the White house by the first lady of the land was no doubt pleasing to the members of her race. But when the administration follows that act of social recognition with an official explanation and defense the bloom is taken off the rose. Nor will whites who deplore on principle the social intermingling of the races be inclined to accept the explanation without question. For while there existed the unquestioned right and privilege to entertain Mrs. DePriest, it was in no sense obligatory to exercise it. Both President Wilson and President Coolidge distinguished emphatically between the executive offices of the White house, as Robert Barry points out in the New York Evening World, and the residential quarters thereof. The president is under no obligation to invite to the White house any person he does not wish to. President Wilson, for example, did not invite Senator Lodge to diplomatic dinners, though the senator was chairman of the foreign relations committee. President Coolidge failed to invite Senator Norris to the state dinner for the chief justice, though the Nebraskan was chairman of the senate judiciary committee, and Senator Overman, the ranking democratic member, was present. The president can properly do as he pleases in such matters.

The secretary of labor would better have kept hands off the De Priest incident.

NEWS

NEWBURGH. N. Y.

JUN 27 1929

A Social Mole Hill

Only a certain type of Southern politician, anxious to descredit the Hoover administration, is able to see without squinting how the De Priest incident involves the question of social equality between the white and colored races. Mrs. De Priest was invited by Mrs. Hoover to a white House tea, not because she was colored but because she was the wife of a Representative in Congress. Mrs. Hoover did not go out of her way to extend social recognition to a member of the colored race; she performed a routine act of social courtesy that had nothing to do with the color question.

NEWS

Clearwater Fla.

JUN 27 1929

PLACING BLAME WHERE BLAME IS DUE FOR DE PRIEST AFFAIR

IT IS NEITHER surprising nor illogical that the "de Priest incident" was highly distasteful to probably all southerners and certainly to a majority of northerners, particularly to those who, like the writer, have lived in the south long enough to become somewhat familiar with the negro situation and gain the southern point of view regarding the menace of race equality. It is surprising, however, to note the deliberately misleading comments being made by many normally honest newspapers which, sad to relate, got their editorial noses akinned when, hanging to the tail of the Tammany tiger, they were dragged over the rocks in the recent presidential campaign.

These papers, finding at last an opportunity to display their stock of sour grapes, are attempting through employment of ridicule, sarcasm and outraged dignity to brand Mrs. Hoover's action as a gesture toward social equality. Bunk! There was nothing social about it—it was an official function, the list of guests being prescribed by the congressional directory—and anyone thinking for a minute that the Hoovers favor social equality between whites and blacks need only watch for the list of those invited to any private social affair by the president or his wife. If the name of a negro appears, we'll eat the list.

It is true that if Mrs. Hoover were a southern gentlewoman confronted with the same situation she probably would shirk her official duty. But she is not of the south, she has not spent her life in proximity to the black race and she therefore does not have that innate and thoroughly justified reaction on the negro question. She was merely playing the game, inviting to an official function all of those qualified purely by official position. It is certain that she did not relish the situation, any more than she, as a Californian, where the Japanese furnish the race problem, relishes contract with Japs.

It most assuredly was Mrs. Hoover's duty to give de Priest official recognition—recognition which is accorded all officials, whether or not they belong by breeding, religious beliefs, political affiliations, mental tastes, or race to the Hoovers' social set. Such recognition is invariably accorded all races, white, yellow, brown or black, in diplomatic circles. For there are times when it behooves one race to offer recognition—or respect if you will—to members of another race. We read recently of a leading Georgia family giving a large party in honor of an old negro retainer upon the completion of fifty years of service.

In the case of the Georgia incident, recognition, the family apparently felt, was due, and recognition was given. However, it is to be supposed that in this case the negro did not take advantage of the situation and try to assume an equal social footing with the whites. The de Priest woman did—and therein lies the trouble. Mrs. Hoover did the graceful thing—the de Priests did the ungraceful thing in accepting the invitation. The true note was struck by the Virginia senator who, instead of forgetting his chivalry and berating a gentlewoman for performing her obligations as she saw them, reprimanded de Priest by reminding him that, while both the white and the black races are respected in their respective positions, any attempt at intermingling socially will not be tolerated.

Of course, de Priest ran true to form. Occupying an official capacity and accorded the recognition his position demanded, he could not resist the opportunity to take advantage of the situation, even though he must know full well that, from his own standpoint as well as that of the whites, there is and never will be anything in common between the two races. And that brings the blame right down to where it belongs—on the Chicago voters who placed de Priest in office. His presence is embarrassing to everyone in Washington official life and, if he is sufficiently intelligent to realize it, it is embarrassing to himself as well.

No, Mrs. Hoover is not to be condemned for playing the game, nor can we entirely blame de Priest for not possessing the mentality to see the way to avoid embarrassment and set a precedent which would have immeasurably furthered the progress of his race. Both individuals were victims of circumstances. But the Chicago voters who elevated to a position higher than their own a member of another and mentally and morally inferior race deserve all the criticism of those whose sensibilities are shocked. And it was a Chicago paper that called the south the "shame of the nation!"

EVE. UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUL 6 - 1929

Southern Race Issue

If all the hullabaloo which the legislatures of certain Southern States in this country have raised over Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of the wife of a Negro member of Congress gave anyone the impression that she had established a White House precedent by her action, it will be dispelled by the report from the office of the Department of Labor and which are given a list of Negroes that have been entertained by Presidents of the United States. It is a fairly long list and begins with the social contact made between President Hayes and John M. Langston in 1878. There have been more than a dozen other similar incidents.

However, it is doubtful whether Mrs. Hoover considered the fact that there existed these precedents to support her in the step she took. She appears to be a woman with the courage to do what was right and in inviting Mrs. De Priest to her tea for the wives of congressmen she did exactly what was officially proper. But for the benefit of those timid souls who might seek to excuse Mrs. Hoover's action and as a reminder to certain States that Negroes have been entertained in the White House before, the list might prove of some benefit.

The Southern politicians would do well to drop the matter, but from their point of view just now it serves their desire to do something to heal the Democratic breach of the last election because of the candidacy of former-Governor Smith. The theory is that if the prohibitionists cannot be regular with a wet candidate, they may be restored to regularity on the race issue. It is a rather desperate expedient.

STAR COURIER
KEWANEE, ILL.

JUL 3 1929

Other Opinion

Mr DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT

(New York World)

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the white house, Oscar De Priest, Negro representative in congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a white house tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, republican or democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of congress. That's all there was to that.

These southern democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the republican party.

There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

Chelsea Herald
Randolph, Vt.

June JUL 27 1929

The Hoovers stirred up a hornets' nest when a negress, the wife of a Chicago Congressman, was invited to a White House reception. Legislative bodies in two Southern states have made protest by formal resolution and public opinion as voiced by the press of that section is severe in its criticism. A lot is said about inviting the negro to a plane of social equality with the white—a very raw spot below Mason & Dixon's line. Dire threats are made that the South will slam the door upon Republican hopes of permanent entrance there, and dismay has seized the "Hoovercrafts" who helped throw four old-line Democratic states and all the border country to the Republican ticket last fall. To the North it seems a tempest in a teapot. Mrs. De Priest was not a special guest of the Hoovers, but came with the wives of the other Congressmen, and not to have invited her would have been resented as a slight upon the constituency that sent her husband to the House. Safe to say, Mrs. Hoover would not have summoned the negress as a guest of her own choosing. Whether the White House could have managed in some indirect way to avoid the issue, and did not care enough about the sensibilities of the South to do so, does not appear. It is one of those troublesome things that beset the path of those in politics. Probably the effect will not be very lasting.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Northern).

GAZETTE

Clinton, Ky.

JUN 27 1929

The Hoover Insult

(Memphis Commercial Appeal.)

Representative DePriest, negro member of Congress from Chicago, takes immediate action to capitalize financially the social status accorded his wife by President and Mrs. Hoover.

He proposes to have a reception and musical at the Washington auditorium for the purpose of raising $200,000 to be used in promoting social equality.

He assumes there are enough Republican congressmen, their wives and enough negroes in Washington willing to pay the price of a ticket for the privilege of an introduction to his wife.

The absurdity of his conclusion should convince Mr. and Mrs. Hoover of their folly in creating such a situation. In the first place, the invitation to the wife of the negro members of Congress was a gross and inexcusable error. It did not advance social equality. Its only effect was to intensify race consciousness.

The south can never feel the same again toward President and Mrs. Hoover. The president and his wife have placed themselves beyond the pale of social recognition by southern people.

Southern people do not associate with negroes on terms of social equality. They do not associate with white persons who associate on terms of equality with negroes.

DePriest has a mistaken idea that the recognition accorded his wife has settled their social status. As a matter of fact, it has only established the social status of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

Undoubtedly DePriest will be able to raise $200,000. He can put it to better use than to squander it in an attempt to purchase social equality.

Social equality is not based on prejudice or antagonism. It is a matter of personal preference. Social inequality exists among all races and between races.

Persons gather socially in groups that are congenial without any thought of whether they are better than another group, or whether another group is better than they are. Each person establishes his social status. Congeniality is an unfailing test.

The established rule cannot be violated with impunity. No person with due regard for social amenities attempts to force himself into company where he is not wanted. An attempt to force one's self into company where he is not desired is conclusive that he does not belong.

The President and Mrs. Hoover doubtless thought they were rendering a service to the negroes by recognizing the wife of the only member of Congress of that race. A greater dis-service cannot be imagined. The white people of the south know the negro better than the north will ever know him.

They know how to treat him. They treat him in a way that is best for him. They treat him in a way that makes it possible for the races to live together peaceably and without friction.

When the north violates the practices of the south it finds itself in turmoil and in the midst of race war.

When there is an over-abundance of labor in Chicago, for example, white men demand the jobs filled by negroes. And they get them. When Chicago negroes undertake to move into white residential sections, their homes are bombed. They are driven out or white residents move away.

The white man in the south protects the negro employe. The races are segregated voluntarily. Then south will not tolerate a violation of its social distinction between the races. Not even the president of the United States may defy traditional customs and maintain the respect of southern people.

Hoover has given affront to the south which cannot be palliated or condoned. It was radical and premeditated and a gross insult to every southern white person.

UNION

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUL 4 1929

WHITE HOUSE INCIDENT

Fuss Over Courtesy to Representative's Wife Is Deprecated.

To the Editor of The Union.

Sir: It is a strange fact that there are hundreds, yes, thousands of Negroes in the North and also in the South who can truthfully say, "In my veins flows the blood of white sires, whose names are part of our Nation's history."

In the British House of Lords there is many a title which can be traced back to some natural child of British royalty.

A Negro of fine mind and most excellent qualities told me recently that his mother's uncle had as his sire one of the Presidents of the United States who occupied the White House in the 19th century, and I have no doubt this Negro's story was true.

It is a matter of common knowledge that thousands of mulattoes, quadroons and octoroons can trace their origin to white families, distinguished in the annals of the Nation—and by this I mean, to white fathers.

Since this is so, why make such a fuss over the courtesy properly shown to the wife of a duly-elected Congressman of the United States by the present First Lady of the Land?

I suppose if Jesus should come to the United States He would find Himself barred from many a home, as probably being too democratic and on too good terms with the ordinary people.

Heaven help America to be just to all! WILLIAM K. PALMER.

Chicopee, July 3, 1929.

NEW YORK TIMES

JUL 7 1929

DE PRIEST INCIDENT STILL STIRS SOUTH

Hoovercrats Especially Have Been Placed in an Extremely Uncomfortable Position.

EDUCATORS' PLAN SCORED

Bishop Disapproves Proposal for Federal Control of Schools—Interest in Waterways.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 4.—It would require several columns to give an accurate picture of the torn and harassed South with its chagrined and angry Hoovercrats and its joyous but also angry dyed-in-the-wool old-line Democrats, who swallowed their prejudices and voted for Alfred E. Smith. Which is to say that today, despite the fact that it is practically a month since Mrs. Hoover's mixed tea took place, some of us are still seething in white hot indignation.

The first reaction of the average Southern Democrat when the De Priest tea incident was made public was somewhat to the effect that nothing better was to be expected of a Republican administration. In addition it was a smashing blow to the Hoovercrats and would resolidify the South. The second reaction came when negro politicians of the type of Ben Davis, formerly Republican national committeeman for Georgia, began to elaborate the incident and garnish it with intimate details of the toilette of Representative de Priest's wife. Well, a lot of the true-blues sizzled and are still living in an atmosphere of excessive political humidity.

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Driven from Pillar to Post.

As for the Hoovercrats, they were literally impaled upon one of their most precious prejudices after having dodged that other justly notorious horn of the dilemma, their anti-Catholic bigotry. It was a perfect example of retributive justice—one prejudice had driven them into the Republican Party and a second prejudice has thrust them back into the bosom of Raskobian democracy. Only a rare few among the dryest of the drys found the heart to defend the President and Mrs. Hoover. In the main the Hoovercrats felt that they had been betrayed and loudest and bitterest of the assaults on the tea party were made by southern newspapers which had bitterly attacked Smith and Raskob and led in the fight to carry the South for the Republican Party. As for the language used in private by some southern Hoovercrats, it is unprintable.

Strangely enough, what with the Legislatures of the Republican States of Texas and Florida condemning the incident, and the Legislatures of Georgia and Mississippi following suit, several newspapers which had most ardently supported Alfred E. Smith and assailed the bigotry of Hoovercratic southerners took a position in marked contrast to that of the Hoovercrat journals. Notable in its refusal to get over-perturbed was The Norfolk Virginian Pilot, while The Macon Telegraph and The Columbus Enquirer-Sun in Georgia saw the incident as unfortunate because of its effect on the vast majority of unthinking negroes, but expressed the belief that the invitation to De Priest's wife could not well have been avoided.

Naturally, a number of Democrats pointed out with pride that no Democratic President had ever entertained a negro in the White House. In fact, they asserted that only Roosevelt and Hoover had smashed through the color line. There followed a digging-up of records and when the dust of the musty files had settled it was discovered that Lincoln, Hayes, Grant, Coolidge and Cleveland had negroes as White House guests. Of course, records can be incorrect or unauthentic. So many of us in the South, Democrats and Hoovercrats, will continue to believe that the memory of the great Cleveland has been deliberately maligned. After all, isn't an illusion very comforting and, when destroyed, a disastrous piece of business?

HARTFORD, CONN.

Courant

JUL 2 - 1929

As Congressman De Priest Sees It.

The statement of Representative De Priest of Illinois regarding the invitation of his wife to a White House tea is to the point. "My wife," said the Representative, "was not invited because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that."

Particularly interesting is what Representative De Priest said of the agitation which the incident started. "These Southern Democrats, these haters," he asserted, "are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party." Nothing could be clearer.

One of the minor features of the presidential campaign of 1928 was the double-dealing of the Democratic leaders with regard to the Negro vote. In the South the plea of the desperate party newspapers was to vote the Democratic ticket in order to maintain white supremacy. In the North every effort was made to get the Negro to vote the ticket of the party which was using the anti-Negro slogan in the South. It is hardly believable that a large number of voters were deceived. Those who were should be undeceived by this time.

EVE. UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 27 1929

MR. DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT

From the New York World.

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar De Priest, Negro representative in Congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

"These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican party.

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

ADVERTISER
Creston Ia
JUN 26 1929

The rural service department was created for the ... of our rural readers. Use it.

A NEGRO CONGRESSMAN.

Instead of being "just another congressman," Oscar DePriest, a Negro who represents the Chicago district which sent the late Martin B. Madden to the house, is capitalizing on the ostracism that was certain to come. Yesterday he was in Tennessee where the more or less limited rights of Negroes are well established. DePriest told his Negro audience to "fight for your selves, using your vote as your weapon." Press dispatches did not state whether DePriest considered the fact that many Negroes in the south do not vote.

DePriest's position in congress is anything but enviable. In congress and out there is a wall of prejudice against white people associating with Negroes, and DePriest will find no exception in his case. Because he is a black man he can be of little value to his district, although it is predominantly peopled by Negroes. Whether right or wrong, this situation exists and it cannot be changed by an election.

The administration itself has been reached by the complication as a result of Mrs. DePriest's presence at a White House tea. For this, the president and Mrs. Hoover have been severely criticized, especially in the south.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUL 4 1929

represented to be. ... to

White House Greeted 15 Negroes Since 1864

International News Service.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—Beginning with the administration of President Lincoln, fifteen negroes have been entertained at the White House, it was disclosed today in a survey made by Karl F Phillips, colored Commissioner of Conciliation of the Department of Labor, at the request of Secretary of Labor Davis.

The furore made over the fact Mrs. Hoover entertained at tea at the White House Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of Representative De Priest (R) of Illinois the only negro congressman in nearly three decades, evidently inspired the survey.

Phillips' survey showed President Lincoln entertained Frederick A. Douglas, noted colored leader, at dinner in the White House in 1864. Douglas was also entertained at dinner in the Executive Mansion by President Hayes in 1878, and by President Cleveland in 1885. Phillips report said:

"At President Lincoln's second inaugural reception, in 1865, Frederick Douglas was entertained at the White House, and as he entered the reception hall the greeting Lincoln gave him, in leaving a group of close friends to greet Douglas, was very marked in its warmth."

Other occasions where Negroes were entertained at the White House, as compiled by Phillips, follow:

1870—President Grant entertained Senator B. K. Bruce, of Louisiana, and Mrs. Bruce entertained the members of the diplomatic corps at a reception at her home.

1871—P. B. S. Pinchback, one time Governor of Louisiana, was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

1878—President Hayes entertained President Patton, a white man, president of Howard University, a Colored institution, at which John M. Langston, Colored, first dean of the University Law School, was present.

1886—President Cleveland entertained the minister to Haiti.

1903—John C. Dancy, recorder of deeds of the district of Columbia, and his wife.

1903—Dr. Booker T. Washington dined at the White House with President Roosevelt.

1901—Judson C. Lyons, register of the Treasury, and his wife were entertained by President Roosevelt.

1912—President Roosevelt entertained William W. Lewis, former assistant attorney general at Oyster Bay.

President Coolidge entertained the president of Haiti when he was here in attendance at the Eucharistic conference, and he also entertained President Borno of Haiti at a diplomatic recetion.

JOURNAL-COURIER
NEW HAVEN, CONN.
JUL 3 1929

MR. DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT
(New York World)

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White River Jct.
Randolph, Vt

JUN 27 1929

The Hoovers stirred up a hornets' nest when a negress, the wife of a Chicago Congressman, was invited to a White House reception. Legislative bodies in two Southern states have made protest by formal resolution and public opinion as voiced by the press of that section is severe in its criticism. A lot is said about inviting the negro to a plane of social equality with the white—a very raw spot below Mason & Dixon's line. Dire threats are made that the South will slam the door upon Republican hopes of permanent entrance there, and dismay has seized the "Hoovercrafts" who helped throw four old-line Democratic states and all the border country to the Republican ticket last fall. To the North it seems a tempest in a teapot. Mrs. De Priest was not a special guest of the Hoovers, but came with the wives of the other Congressmen, and not to have invited her would have been resented as a slight upon the constituency that sent her husband to the House. Safe to say, Mrs. Hoover would not have summoned the negress as a guest of her own choosing. Whether the White House could have managed in some indirect way to avoid the issue, and did not care enough about the sensibilities of the South to do so, does not appear. It is one of those troublesome things that beset the path of those in politics. Probably the effect will not be very lasting.

TIMES
SCRANTON, PA.

JUL 1 1929

COLORED POLITICAL MEET

Hon. Fred K. Derby and H. M. Kerber, superintendent of city parks, will be speakers at a booster meeting of the Colored Citizens' Political club to be held tomorrow evening at 8 o'clock in the Republican hall, 125 Franklin avenue. Talks will also be given by other prominent politicians. A program of entertainment has been arranged and refreshments will be served.

Political – 1929.

Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press Northern).

HARTFORD, CONN.
Courant

JUN 30 1929

De Priest Furore Different From Yet Like 1901 Incident

Sullivan Points Out That While Mrs. De Priest Had Official Right at Hoover Tea, Booker Washington, with No Official Status, Was Entertained Unofficially

By Mark Sullivan

OF all the false aphorisms with which the world deluded itself—a world whose predisposition is to take too many things for granted—one of the most misleading is the adage which says "history never repeats."

When this furore broke out about the presence of the wife of a Negro Congressman at one of a series of afternoon teas given for the wives of Congressmen, the first reflection of the present writer was about the similar furore that attended a similar episode in 1901, when Theodore Roosevelt, then President, entertained at dinner a Negro educator, Booker Washington.

There was a difference—enough difference to give grounds for the saying about history never repeating. The difference was in favor of the greater justification of President Hoover—to those who think about such things in terms of justification. Roosevelt did not have to give a meal to Booker Washington, who was not in official life. The present White House host had to include the wife of the Negro Congressman in some one of the series of teas—or else be guilty of a discrimination so wanton that it would be construed as an injustice.

In the present case, the colored woman who was among the guests at a White House tea is the wife of a Member of a Congress duty elected. Every wife of every Congressman has rights which are attributes of her husband's official position. Every family whose head is in official life has certain rights going with the rank of the husband. Similarly, every family whose head is a representative of a foreign country has certain rights going with the respective rank of the representative within the diplomatic corps—and diplomatic corps includes every race and every color.

Determining Social Precedence.

In the diplomatic corps, some aspects of precedence at official functions are determined by relative length of residence in Washington. During the Grover Cleveland Administration the Foreign Minister longest here was the one from Hayti. As a matter of course, every other foreign representative gave precedence, and at an official White House dinner the Haytian Minister and his wife had the places of honor.

These privileges going with the official status of the head of a family are very important in Washington. How important they are, how much contention can arise over them is illustrated by the furore that arose a little while ago about Mrs. Gann. While the two cases are quite different, of course, Mrs. Gann, in a technical sense had a less strong case than the wife of Congressman de Priest would have had if she had been omitted from any function designed for all wives of Congressmen. Mrs. Gann is the sister of Vice-President Curtis. Mr. Curtis has no wife. Mrs. Gann claimed the rights pertaining to a woman who is the head of a Vice-President's household. The rights were conceded to her, both by American official circles and by the whole diplomatic corps. Whatever rights go with the women members of any official family are always conceded—and are meticulously observed by everybody in official life.

Social Rank Observed.

The seriousness with which such matters are taken—and conceded—in Washington is further illustrated by the very proper insistence of Speaker Longworth and Mrs. Longworth upon the consideration that goes with his office. Mr. Longworth is head of one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. As such he is the equal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the superior of the Vice-President and of everybody else excepting only the President. If Mr. Longworth or his wife should submit to any diminution of their rights at official functions, they would thereby compromise the standing of the legislative branch of the government relative to the others. To maintain that standing, to insist upon their rights and rank at official functions, is an essential and historically most important part of the duties of the Speaker and his wife. Similarly, to concede these rights, to observe them almost religiously, to refrain from trespassing upon or abridging the appropriate rights that go with every official rank in Washington, is the duty of every person in every other official rank.

To deny to the wife of any one Congressman the rights at, and the access to, official functions which belong to every wife of every Congressman, would be a discrimination condemned by precedent and tradition, and equally condemned by justice and principle. The de Priest case had no faintest relation to social equality. Nine-tenths of the uproar arose about it was based on misunderstanding.

Booker's Unofficial Status.

Roosevelt's case in 1901 was different and weaker. Roosevelt was not obliged to entertain Booker Washington. Booker Washington had no official status, was not in official life; he was head of a Negro school, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

As to how Roosevelt came to do it, there are two legends. (Incidentally, the present writer, who is composing a history of that period, would like to know from any informed person which of these legends is correct.)

The more familiar of the legends says that Roosevelt wanted to see Washington about a phase of Negro education, that he asked Washington to come to the White House office, then when Washington came Roosevelt was busy, and that thereupon Roosevelt said offhand, "Stay to dinner and I'll have leisure to talk to you."

On the other hand, one of Roosevelt's friends, Francis E. Leupp, had a different version. According to this version, Roosevelt wrote a note to Washington, asking him to dinner. Washington realized there was dynamite in the invitation—and realized that Roosevelt did not realize it. Washington, with a fine sense of consideration, sought out Francis Leupp to devise means by which he could keep the engagement without having it get into the newspapers.

South Aroused Against Roosevelt.

It did get into the newspapers and a furore arose similar to the present one, but more violent. One cartoon about Mrs. Roosevelt went so far against decency that Southerners themselves condemned it and suppressed it. A Southern Senator of that day, Tillman, of South Carolina (predecessor of the present "Cole" Blease), was quoted as saying "The action of President Roosevelt in entertaining that nigger will necessitate our killing a thousand niggers in the South before they will learn their place again."

The Macon, Ga., "Telegraph," in connection with the Roosevelt-Washington incident, used phrases about "negrophilists" and "social hermapterodites." "The Richmond Times," said: "It means that President Roosevelt is willing that Negroes shall mingle freely with whites in the social circle."

It did not mean that, of course. It

(Concluded on Page 1.)

did not mean that in Roos case, and it does not mean tl Hoover's case. But in the s violence that arises over inc like this, excited persons pay attention to facts or true meanings.

The Raleigh, N. C., "News and Observer," was one of the few Southern newspapers that treated the Roosevelt-Washington episode in a spirit of reason. "The News and Observer" deplored the incident, but called attention to a phase of it that has application to the present de Priest incident. "The News and Observer" said "Mr. Roosevelt has a right to choose his guests without consulting anybody at his private dinners—though he has not always the right of choice at state functions."

Excitement Soon Over.

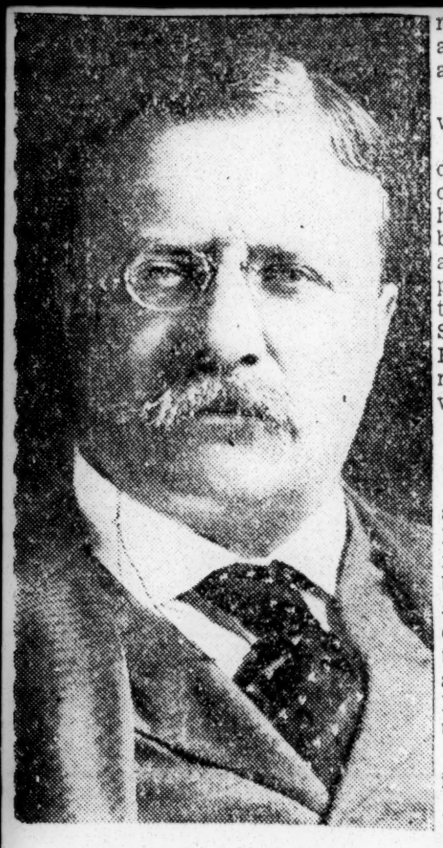
It is the saving grace in human nature that violent emotion does die down, reason does come back. The final phase of the Roosevelt-Washington incident was infinitely creditable to the South, to its generosity, its reason and its sense of justice.

At that time the South was still the Solid South. No state had broken away, not even Missouri. In no Southern state at that time was any appreciable Republican vote, and practically no white Republican vote at all.

During the height of the Roosevelt-Washington episode it was freely said that Roosevelt's action had permanently cemented the solidarity of the South, that Roosevelt would never get the white man's vote in that territory, that Roosevelt would not even dare visit the South. Actually, within three years, Roosevelt was generously invited to visit the South, was welcomed there as no President had ever before been welcomed there, and in the next election, 1904, he made the first break in the Solid South, carrying Missouri, and rolling up a formidable vote in several other states.

Dooley Should Be Alive.

When the present de Priest episode arose, another reflection of the present writer was "if only Mr. Dooley were writing now." "Mr. Dooley"



Theodore Roosevelt

(Finley Peter Dunne) as a writer of humorous contributions to the Sunday newspapers of the early '90s, was more than a humorist. He was a philosopher. In an even larger sense, he was a definitely useful institution to a whole generation of American life. He did more than make us laugh. He made us laugh at ourselves—which is something more and different.

"Mr. Dooley" used to "kid" everybody. Of Senator Beveridge's speeches he said: "Ye could waltz to them." When Roosevelt wrote an appreciative book about the experiences of himself and his Rough Rider regiment in the Spanish War, Mr. Dooley said: "If I was him I'd call th' book 'Alone in Cuba'." At other times Mr. Dooley suggested as a title "Th' Biography iv a Hero Be Wan Who Knows," or Th' Darin' Exploits iv a Brave Man be an Actual Eyewitness," or Th' Account iv th' Desthruction iv Spanish Power, as it fell fr'm th' lips iv Teddy Rosenfelt an' was took down be his own hands."

Mr. Dooley did not omit himself from his own kidding. Writing about immigration, he said that he held sound American views, being himself "a Pilgram father that missed the first boat."

Why Worry?

"Mr. Dooley supplied the softening solvent of humor to the American atmosphere in times of acute controversy.

Just when we were getting worked up into factional passion with every one searching the cellar of his vocabulary for verbal lumps of coal, Mr. Dooley would come out in the Sunday newspapers with a picture of the situation that made every reader laugh at it—and at himself.

Mr. Dooley dealt with the Roosevelt-Washington incident:

"Th' ghost iv th' other Wash'ton didn't appear to break a soup tureen over his head. P'raps where George is he has to assocyate with many mimbers of th' Booker branch on terms iv akequality. I don't suppose they have partitions up in th' other wurruld like th' kind they have in th' cars down South. They can't be anny Jim Crow Hivin. I wondher how they keep up race supreemacy? Maybe they get on without it."

The colored man's manners, Mr. Dooley felt sure, had been unexceptionable:

"I didn't hear that th' guest done annything wrong at th' table. Fr'm all I can larn, he hung his hat on th' rack an' used proper discrimination between th' knife and th' fork, an' ast f'r nawthin' that had to be sint out f'r. They was no mark on th' tablecloth where his hands rested, an' an inventory iv th' spoons afther his departure showed that he had used gintlemanly resthraint."

About the political consequences of it, as to the prospect that the in-

Booker T. Washington

cident was "goin' to be th' roonation iv Prisidint Tiddy Rosenfelt's chances in th' South," Mr. Dooley expressed satire which does not sound as funny or grotesque as it did then:

"Thousand's iv men who wudden't have voted f'r him undher anny circumstances has declared that undher no circumstances wud they now vote f'r him. He's lost near ivry state in th' South. Th' gran' ol' commonwealth iv Texas has deserted th' banner iv th' Republican party, an' Mississippi will cast her unanimous counted vote agin' him. He'll be beat sure. . . . We hear that th' white man in Alabama that voted f'r Rosenfelt las' year has come out again' him. Th' tide has turned."

As for Mr. Dooley himself:

"I don't mind sayin' that I'd rather ate with a coon thin have wan wait on me. I'd sooner he'd handle his own food thin mine. F'r me, if anny thumb must be in th' gravy, lave it be white, if ye please. But this wasn't my dinner, an' it wasn't my house, an' I hardly give it a thought."

But Mr. Dooley realized that with himself as with the President it was not a matter of what he might prefer to do.

"An' f'r th' life iv me, I can't tell which is right. But I think th' Prisidint's place is a good dale like mine. (Mr. Dooley kept a saloon.) I believe that manny an honest heart bates beneath a plaid vest, but I don't like a naygur. Howiver, Hinnissy, if Fate, as Hogan said, had condimned me to start in business on th' Levee, I'd sarve th' black man that put down th' money as quick as I wud the white. I feel I wudden't, but I know I wud. But bein' that I'm up here in this Cowcasyan neighborhood, I spurn th' dark coin. They'se very little iv it, annyhow."

All that, the Roosevelt and Booker Washington incident and the commotion that accompanied it happened nearly twenty-eight years ago. Many of the persons stirred up by the present incident had not been born when the Roosevelt one occurred. We had a pretty good President then, we have a good one now, and we've had some good ones between. The United States has had twenty-eight fairly good years since 1901. Probably there are twenty-eight good years ahead of us. We need not share the cynical mood Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, gave utterance to when he left the Senate on March 4 last, nor do we need to believe all of Senator Reed's words, which, as reported in the press and quoted from memory, were:

"An Englishman in the White House, an Indian as Vice-President, a Mexican in the Senate and a Negro in the Lower House! It's time for a white man to go West."

Even so, there is always hope. Probably the country can survive even the retirement of Senator Reed.

HERALD-News

Randolph, Vt.

JUN 27 1929

The Hoovers stirred up a hornets' nest when a negress, the wife of a Chicago Congressman, was invited to a White House reception. Legislative bodies in two Southern states have made protest by formal resolution and public opinion as voiced by the press of that section is severe in its criticism. A lot is said about inviting the negro to a plane of social equality with the white—a very raw spot below Mason & Dixon's line. Dire threats are made that the South will slam the door upon Republican hopes of permanent entrance there, and dismay has seized the "Hoovercrafts" who helped throw four old-line Democratic states and all the border country to the Republican ticket last fall. To the North it seems a tempest in a teapot. Mrs. De Priest was not a special guest of the Hoovers, but came with the wives of the other Congressmen, and not to have invited her would have been resented as a slight upon the constituency that sent her husband to the House. Safe to say, Mrs. Hoover would not have summoned the negress as a guest of her own choosing. Whether the White House could have managed in some indirect way to avoid the issue, and did not care enough about the sensibilities of the South to do so, does not appear. It is one of those troublesome things that beset the path of those in politics. Probably the effect will not be very lasting.

STATE JOURNAL
COLUMBUS, O.

JUN 19 1929

Mrs. Hoover's Colored Guest.

A great fuss is being made in the South over Mrs. Hoover's entertainment at an afternoon tea of the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro congressman from Illinois. The Florida house of representatives has gone so far as to condemn as disgraceful the action of the president's wife and similar severe comments have come from many other Southern sources.

In the North we probably have little conception of the violence of the prejudice which exists in the South against anything which looks to an excited imagination like a step toward social equality between the white and black races, of which there is no likelihood in any section of the country. Mrs. Hoover did a very natural thing in inviting Mrs. De Priest to her party. She is entertaining the wives of all the congressmen in instalments. To have omitted Mrs. De Priest from her list of guests would have been a glaring instance of racial discrimination, for which we are not supposed to stand in this country. Mrs. Hoover did the only possible decent and kindly thing under the circumstances. Northerners may well be tolerant of the prejudices of the South, for which there are evident reasons, but they should guard against sharing them.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUL 7 1929

NEGRO CONTINUES EQUALITY BATTLE

De Priest Appoints Second Boy of His Race to West Point

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, July 6.—With the advent of Alonso Souleigh Parham, a twenty-year-old Negro boy from Chicago, at the Military Academy at West Point, begins the crusade of Representative De Priest of Illinois for equality between the races. Young Parham has entered West Point on De Priest's appointment, the first Negro to enter the Academy since 1918, when J. B. Alexander of Ohio entered, stayed six months and then left, heartbroken with the veiled racial antagonism he encountered. Parham has been given a room by himself, though it is the custom to put two students in a room.

De Priest has said that he will appoint only colored youths to Annapolis and West Point until white Congressmen stop appointing only white boys. His appointee to Annapolis failed in his physical examination recently and another has been selected to take the examinations.

Twenty-two colored youths have entered the Military Academy since its establishment. Only three have graduated: John H. Alexander, Henry Ossian Flipper and Charles Young. The latter attained prominence in the army and was retired as a Colonel in 1917. He has since died.

What became of those who entered and left before graduation is not known at the War Department, since no record is kept after they leave.

There are now in the service two colored officers who rose from the ranks without ever having attended West Point. They are Lieut. Col. Benjamin O. Davis of the Ohio National Guard at Cleveland, who has been detailed to Wilberforce University, a Negro institution at Wilberforce, O., and Lieut. Col. John E. Green, who is also at Wilberforce but who has been retired effective Nov. 15.

Political – 1929.

Office Holding.

GAZETTE
BILLINGS, MONT.
JUL 3 1929

DE PRIEST MAY HAVE COMPANY.

When southern Republicans protested because Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, had tea at the White house, they got something by the tail which is going to be difficult to let go of. Already De Priest is on a nationwide tour asking for action against disenfranchising negroes in the south. He is not bitter, not spectacular, but De Priest is a striking man, a good speaker, very sensible and he is leading a movement which has the backing of race papers and thousands of voting negroes. It has caused a more definite campaign for racial equality than we have had for many years.

The Washington Tribune, a negro paper of extensive following, already predicts that instead of De Priest sitting alone as the only negro in congress the next four years will see representatives of that race from Chicago, Detroit, New York, St. Louis and Philadelphia. The steady shift of negro population from rural districts of the south to industrial centers of the north has now amounted to such a volume that in the cities named there are congressional districts where negro voters have command. The wide campaign at present is directed against the segregation movement and against discrimination against negro Annapolis and West Point appointees. They are all old matters of controversy and all had been safely laid away in recent years until southern Republicans made the mistake of asking De Priest to remain quiet and not accept invitations to official affairs.

STAR
Washington, D.C.
JUN 24 1929

Illinois (White Press Northern).

De Priest Comments by Press Show Sectional Disagreement

Newspaper comment on "the De Priest incident," the presence of the wife of the colored Representative from Illinois at a White House tea, reflects vigorous sectional disagreements. Southern editors almost without exception condemn what they regard as an ill-considered arousing of the racial equality issue. Elsewhere the tea is generally regarded as an official affair and no cause for the tempest it has stirred up, although there is no denying that it has been made a factor in the national political situation.

"That Mrs. Hoover had a perfect right to do this no one will deny," concedes the Anniston, Ala., Star. "She is mistress of the White House and in many respects one of the most admirable women who have attained to that high station—a woman of broad culture, a fine mind, of domestic habits and of fine character in every respect. But that very fact makes her defiance of the larger national social sanctions the more deplorable." Speaking for the South, the Star charges that "there is much hypocrisy on this question of social equality in the North that comes to the surface every time it is put to the test," and adds: "Booker Washington, although himself entertained at the White House, decried social equality among the races, and the most reliable thinkers among the Negroes accept his philosophy. Hence it is that we feel that Mrs. Hoover has done a real injustice to a dependent people whom she probably sincerely wants to help."

The Chattanooga Times says the affair at which Booker T. Washington was entertained by President Roosevelt "was perhaps as much a business as a social affair, if not more so." That paper continues: "Presidents hold many a conference in the White House dining room. But there was nothing in the nature of a conference about the entertainment of the wife of Chicago's Congressman. It was purely a social affair—one of those occasions the success of which depends so largely upon congeniality and mutual recognition as social equals on the part of the participants."

* * * *

"We shall have to leave it," says the Charleston Evening Post, "to the Heflins and the Bleases to rave about the inclusion of a colored Congressman's wife among the guests of Mrs. Hoover at an official White House tea. That's the worst of it." The Lynchburg Advance finds evidence that "the occupant of the White House is completely out of sympathy with Southern social views, despite the fact that he was the beneficiary of a political upheaval in the South." The Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch sees an end of "the farcical attempt to convince the people of Virginia and other States that the national Republican party is 'lily white.'" The Charlotte News thinks that "introduction of the racial issue so suddenly and so unexpectedly by the Hoover family proves nothing quite so much as that our most popular idols have feet that are made of clay."

Assuming that "President and Mrs. Hoover could not have been unmindful of the disapproval they would provoke among Southerners," the Asheville Times offers the opinion: "There will be plenty of discussion, but no social revolution in the United States will follow. Social lines are not very flexible, even among those of the same race." The Birmingham News remarks: "Just what the exigency is that induces the President to disregard the practice of scrutiny and discrimination almost uniformly adopted by his predecessors in the White House awakens lively interest throughout the country. * * * In the meantime the South is agreed that in justice to both races—black as well as white—each shall develop separately in all social ways."

In support of the President the Boston Transcript declares: "As a matter of fact, the alleged 'equality' was purely political. * * * Since Virginia papers threaten a defection of thousands of votes, we may be pardoned for remarking that most of the Northern Negro vote went for the Democratic ticket in 1928, but that it may not do so again." Action by the Texas State Senate in condemning the President inspires the statement by the Duluth Herald: "The Texas Senators pictured themselves as 'bowing their heads in shame' at this spectacle. They did not say how sorry it made them to think that Texas went Republican for the first time only to co-operate in making this alarming social incident possible."

* * * *

"There is reason to believe that the protest has been in part, at least, influenced by two ulterior motives," states the Waterbury Republican. "One of these, as was clearly apparent in the debate in the Florida House, is purely political. Southern Democrats see an opportunity to discredit Southern Republicans. * * * The other motive is to serve warning upon Southern Negroes who might read into the incident a social significance that it wholly lacked."

"This event will do much to heal the breach in the Democratic ranks below the Line," concludes the Milwaukee Journal, while the New York Evening Post recognizes that "it is being seized upon all over the South by Democrats seeking to re-establish the control broken in upon by the Hoovercrats."

The Springfield Republican insists that "Chicago has some rights worthy of respect, and among them is this one—that its Representative and his wife shall be officially treated like other Congressmen and their wives, so long as they do not outrage the usages of decent society."

"The Republican party," asserts the Dayton Daily News, "has accepted the political service of the Negro and then scorned his political society. In refusing to continue this hypocritical swindle of a trusting race, Mr. Hoover has played the man." The New York World says: "The Hoovers deserve the greatest credit for their willingness to pay the price of observing the letter and spirit of the Constitution. To have taken any other course would have been more convenient."

Emphasis upon the fact that only an official courtesy was extended is placed by the Louisville Times, the Columbus Ohio State Journal, the Sioux Falls Argus-Leader and the Topeka Daily Capital. The Columbus paper adds that "Northerners may well be tolerant of the prejudices of the South for which there are evident reasons but they should guard against sharing them."

The Worcester Telegram advises that "calmness is needed on all sides, but that doesn't necessarily mean a complete acceptance of the existing situation. The Negro probably needs protection against the extremists among his friends as well as against his enemies," concludes the Massachusetts paper.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUL 7 1929

DE PRIEST INCIDENT STILL STIRS SOUTH

Hoovercrats Especially Have Been Placed in an Extremely Uncomfortable Position.

EDUCATORS' PLAN SCORED

Bishop Disapproves Proposal for Federal Control of Schools—Interest in Waterways.

By JULIAN HARRIS.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COLUMBUS, Ga., July 4.—It would require several columns to give an accurate picture of the torn and harassed South with its chagrined and angry Hoovercrats and its joyous but also angry dyed-in-the-wool old-line Democrats, who swallowed their prejudices and voted for Alfred E. Smith. Which is to say that today, despite the fact that it is practically a month since Mrs. Hoover's mixed tea took place, some of us are still seething in white hot indignation.

The first reaction of the average Southern Democrat when the De Priest tea incident was made public was somewhat to the effect that nothing better was to be expected of a Republican administration. In addition it was a smashing blow to the Hoovercrats and would resolidify the South. The second reaction came when negro politicians of the type of Ben Davis, formerly Republican national committeeman for Georgia, began to elaborate the incident and garnish it with intimate details of the toilette of Representative de Priest's wife. Well, a lot of the true-blues sizzled and are still living in an atmosphere of excessive political humidity.

***

Driven from Pillar to Post.

As for the Hoovercrats, they were literally impaled upon one of their most precious prejudices after having dodged that other justly notorious horn of the dilemma, their anti-Catholic bigotry. It was a perfect example of retributive justice—one prejudice had driven them into the Republican Party and a second prejudice has thrust them back into the bosom of Raskobian democracy.

Only a rare few among the dryest of the drys found the heart to defend the President and Mrs. Hoover. In the main the Hoovercrats felt that they had been betrayed and loudest and bitterest of the assaults on the tea party were made by southern newspapers which had bitterly attacked Smith and Raskob and led in the fight to carry the South for the Republican Party. As for the language used in private by some southern Hoovercrats, it is unprintable.

Strangely enough, what with the Legislatures of the Republican States of Texas and Florida condemning the incident, and the Legislatures of Georgia and Mississippi following suit, several newspapers which had most ardently supported Alfred E. Smith and assailed the bigotry of Hoovercratic southerners took a position in marked contrast to that of the Hoovercrat journals. Notable in its refusal to get over-perturbed was The Norfolk Virginian Pilot, while The Macon Telegraph and The Columbus Enquirer-Sun in Georgia saw the incident as unfortunate because of its effect on the vast majority of unthinking negroes, but expressed the belief that the invitation to De Priest's wife could not well have been avoided.

Naturally, a number of Democrats pointed out with pride that no Democratic President had ever entertained a negro in the White House. In fact, they asserted that only Roosevelt and Hoover had smashed through the color line. There followed a digging-up of records and when the dust of the musty files had settled it was discovered that Lincoln, Hayes, Grant, Coolidge and Cleveland had negroes as White House guests. Of course, records can be incorrect or unauthentic. So many of us in the South, Democrats and Hoovercrats, will continue to believe that the memory of the great Cleveland has been deliberately maligned. After all, isn't an illusion very comforting and, when destroyed, a disastrous piece of business?

REPUBLICAN
GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y.

JUL 6 1929

By Morris

What People Are Talking About

THE NEGRO IN THE WHITE HOUSE

(Syracuse Post-Standard)

Secretary Davis has made report though why the report should b made by Secretary Davis does no appear, th..t the entertainment of Negro at the White House is not a all novel. Frederick Douglass wa entertained by Lincoln and also b President Cleveland. While Roose velt was the object of condemna tion because he had Booker Wash ington at the White House, tha President Coolidge had the Presi dent of Haiti at a diplomatic re ception was not noted as an un fortunate incident.

Hoover carried several Souther states, which happily did not pre vent him from dealing with a Negro congressman precisely as h would have dealt with the family of a congressman who was white All excepting men in the South think the better of Hoover because he has not undertaken to punish a congressman because he is black. There is no issue of social admissibility, altnough there has been an attempt to make that an issue.

There have been Negroes in congress before. It has been the custom to deal with them as whites are dealt with, and as the laws command that they shall be dealt with. It would be a sad case indeed if Congressman DePriest should be punished, after he had been elected, because he is a Negro. He is not; and he will not be. There is no question of social acceptability involved. There is no concern about the color of the foreign envoys or of foreign potentates received at the White House. It would be unfortunate if it were so.

The French, for example, deal with Negroes precisely as though they were white; and of course, Americans should do the same, regardless of the law which commands it. That a political officer from Haiti should be less acceptable because he is black, when he is not any the less welcome to the French, is entirely illogical; but unhappily it is true. For, regardless of who he is and of what he knows, the Haitian is reckoned as a Negro; and he must pay the penalty.

This social prejudice, we are pleased to note, Hoover does not, and will not, subscribe to. The Negro he will deal with according to his deserving, not his color, as he should be dealt with.

Theodore Roosevelt honored him who was deserving of honor when he had Booker Washington in to luncheon; and Roosevelt set a precedent in the Washington invitation worth preserving, and which will be preserved. No Negro is entitled to consideration because he is a Negro; and no one should be punished for that reason. He should be dealt with solely on merit which unhappily is not the idea in the Southern states at all. The United States should not be governed by prejudice in any respect, although we must admit that South Carolina, for example, is so governed.

NEWS

Gouverneur N.Y.

JUN 27 1929

MRS. HOOVER'S RECEPTION

The incident of the reception of Mrs. de Priest, wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, at the White House reception, has aroused a storm of comment all over the country. The legislature of Texas took it upon itself to pass an official rebuke upon the president. The press in other sections of the country has praised the act. In the south it has been bitterly condemned.

Viewed dispassionately and without prejudice the incident has some significent aspects. President Hoover was the first Republican to break the solid south. In his hands for the first time in history was the opportunity of building up a real republican party in that section. That can hardly be denied and it also cannot be doubted that Mr. Hoover was well aware of the fact. Yet with a gutsture he has apparently thrown away that opportunity. He could not have been ignorant of what he was doing. Now the southern gentry who voted to keep the pope out of the White House are confronted with an alternative that is much more offensive to them, regardless of the merits of the matter.

On the other hand, consider what confronted the president. Wives of Congressmen have customarily been received at White House receptions. He was duly and rightfully elected to represent a certain district in Illinois. Was it up to President Hoover to override the will of the electorate in that Illinois district? Was he to say they had no right to choose their own representative?

We think these are the important aspects of the affair, and regardless of what one may think it is certain that the president acted from principle.—Charleston Gazette (Dem.)

NEWS
DAYTON, O.

JUL 7 1929

Politics and De Priest

Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York travels to Cleveland to tell an assembly of colored people that the furore in the south over the president's wife's tea party is all politics. The southerners are raising this fuss for the purpose of driving the Hoovercrats of the south back to the Democrats.

We might add that the use made of the incident in the north is also mostly politics. The object here is to lure the colored people, who have shown some signs of independence lately, back bodily to the Republicans.

We wonder sometimes if the colored people will ever get tired of being manipulated merely as a pawn in the white man's "politics."

Negroes at the White House.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read the report made public by the office of Secretary Davis about negroes who had been entertained by Presidents of the United States. May I call attention to the fact that a New York historian, James D. Hammond, in his book "The Life and Opinions of Julius Melbourne" states that Melbourne dined with Thomas Jefferson, the father of Democracy?

A. A. SCHOMBURG

Brooklyn, July 9, 1929.

New York Times

ENTERPRISE

Cambridge Springs, Pa

JUL 1 1929

Just when Hoover is doing his best to promote world peace, Mrs. Hoover entertained a negro woman at the White House.

She is Mrs. De Priest, wife of a negro Congressman from a negro district in Chicago.

To the glory of Mrs. Hoover, let it be said that the White House made no apology nor explanation, as Roosevelt did when he entertained Booker T. Washinton in his dining room.

At last reports, social Washington had nothing else to talk about. The poor things.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press, Northern)

JOURNAL
SALEM, ORE.

JUN 20 1929

An Amusing Spectacle

Nothing is more amusing than to witness the outbursts of righteous indgnation, confined principally to the southern states that voted for Mr. Hoover for president, against the entertainment socially at the White House of the wife of a negro congressman, who was received along with the wives of white congressmen at tea by Mrs. Hoover.

The Texas and Florida legislatures have adopted strong resolutions condemning "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes" and censuring the first lady of the land. If the legislatures of the other southern Hoover states were in session, they would do likewise.

A Virginia congressman has issued an open warning to the lone negro representative "against any movement or attempt by you in direction of social equality" though he does not state whether lynching will follow or not. And Virginia voted for Hoover!

The national convention of the "Knights of American Protestanism" an outgrowth of the Ku Klux Klan, in session at Norfolk, Va., has unanimously adopted a resolution "disapproving and deploring the fact that the wife of the President of the United States entertained at a social function the wife of a negro congressman." Yet this organization claims credit for electing Mr. Hoover.

Of course the vote rolled up in the South by Mr. Hoover was the result of the appeal to religious prejudice, skillfully fomented in his behalf. The people voted against Al Smith because he was a Catholic. They feared the pope worse than they feared the negro. Now they are voicing their racial prejudices, as last November they voted their religious prejudice.

It is the first time southern Democrats who supported the ticket last fall, have had a chance to laugh. They overcame their prejudices in voting for Smith, and so can view with equanimity the passion of the benighted bolters still swayed by prejudice.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 18 1929

MRS. HOOVER'S TEA PARTY

Consider the position of Mr. I. C. Trotman of Suffolk, Va., as a result of the tea party where Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the wife of the Negro Congressman from Chicago, was received by Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the President of the United States. Mr. Trotman is one of the ten committeemen from the Second Virginia Congressional District who have called an anti-Smith convention to meet at Roanoke to-day. Mr. Trotman admits with sorrow that he has fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire. Having bolted the Democratic Party to keep the Pope away from the White House he now has to face the fact that a Negress entered the front door of the White House. For Mr. Trotman, therefore, life is one damned menace after another.

It must be admitted that Mrs. Hoover's refusal to employ some polite stratagem in order to avoid the situation in which the President now finds himself was extraordinarily bold. Mr. Hoover was the first Republican to break the Solid South. His was the opportunity, the first in sixty years, to build a Republican Party in the South. Yet he has sacrificed the opportunity. He has permitted his wife, in the language of the Governor of Texas, to offer "an affront" to the dominant sentiment of the South. He can have had no illusions as to the cost. That Mrs. Hoover and he did what they did can be set down only to their preference for principle over expediency.

What principle? Among the Southerners whose opinions are reported in the Northern press the Hoovers have come out for social equality. No doubt the incident will be interpreted that way alike among Negroes and Southern whites. But if the incident is looked at closely and dispassionately it will be seen that the principle which the Hoovers stood for was the right of the voters of any district to be represented by a qualified representative of their own choosing. Mr. De Priest was duly elected by the voters of the First District of Illinois. He has been duly sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives. It is the custom of the wife of the President to receive the wives of Congressmen at the White House. Mrs. De Priest is the wife of a Congressman. To have refused to receive her would have been a condemnation by the White House of the action of the electorate in the First District of Illinois. It would have set up qualifications to the right of representation which are not recognized by the Constitution. The Hoovers deserve the greatest credit for their willingness to pay the price of observing the letter and spirit of the Constitution. To have taken any other course would have been more convenient. But it would have been to countenance by their own personal decision an indirect nullification of the spirit not merely of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments but of Article I. After all that Mr. Hoover has had to say about law observance he could not with self-respect have done anything but what he has done.

The affair dramatizes once again the profound and dangerous error into which the American people strayed when, beginning sixty years ago, they lost sight of the necessity of preserving the essentially federal character of the American Union. The United States is of continental size; because of its size and the diversity of its local life its safety and stability depend upon reserving to localities, to States, to groups of States and to sections as far as it is humanly feasible the determination of those questions which involve custom, usage and local opinion. The attempt of the North to impose its views of Negro rights on the South has been a failure. It has brought about nullification of two amendments, and the South has now reached the point where Southern leaders demand not merely acquiescence in their nullification of the law but participation by the President in nullification. The attempt to impose the theological and social views of small communities upon the urban population of the country is meeting the same sort of disaster. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments are efforts to impose national usages upon a people the genius of whose institutions is federal.

The hope of the future lies in the recognition by the American people that their attempts, concededly noble in motive, at converting a union of states into a unitary state, have been an experiment, and that the experiment is a failure.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JUN 18 1929

What Happened When Negro Congressman's Wife Was The Guest of Mrs. Hoover

Eagle Bureau,
Colorado Building.

Washington, June 18—In view of the wild and exaggerated stories being circulated throughout the South, as well as in other parts of the country, concerning the visit of Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of a Negro Congressman from Illinois, to the White House, a statement of what happened on that occasion is of interest.

Mrs. Hoover for some weeks had been inviting large groups of wives of Congressmen to tea. Invitations were extended to the wives or official hostesses of all members of the House of Representatives, without exception and without regard to political affiliations.

How a Problem Was Solved.

There was never the slightest suggestion not to invite Mrs. De Priest, as far as the White House is concerned, if there was a problem, it was one of method. To invite Mrs. DePriest alone would, it was felt, have been offensive. On the other hand, to invite her with a group of 50 or 60 women might have proven embarrassing, as such a group would have included some women who might have taken exception to her presence and created a scene.

The procedure finally adopted was to give a small, semi-private tea. This took place on Wednesday, June 12. Fourteen women were invited, all of whom were known to have no objection to meeting Mrs. De Priest and none of whom was from the South. It is said that on this occasion the services of Southern White House aids was dispensed with.

Mrs. De Priest Received.

The women on arrival were shown into the East Room. Mrs. Hoover took her place in the Blue Room as usual. The first woman to be presented was Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General. The guests were taken into the Blue Room one by one. Mrs. DePriest wa presented seventh or eighth. She crossed the East Room and entered the Blue Room on the arm of a uniformed White House aid in the usual fashion.

After a moment of conversation with Mrs. Hoover, Mrs. DePriest was shown into the state dining room, where another aid handed her a cup of tea and some cakes. She conversed with the other women present, mentioned her happiness at finding a house in Washington with a garden and trees and said that she was anxious to return to Chicago to ship her furniture here.

Enjoyed the Occasion.

Mrs. DePriest was self-possessed and calm and seemed to enjoy the experience.

She wore a plain, imported dress of powder blue chiffon with hat to match, and no jewels. Her shoes were of a smart model, and it was the comment of other women present that she was gowned in perfect

taste with a coniderable degree of "chic."

Washington Little Excited.

Washington is much less excited over this incident than certain parts of the country appear to be. There is, however, great interest in the degree to which Mrs. DePriest intends to figure in social life here. For example, as the wife of a member of Congress, it is proper for her to call on the wives of the Cabinet. The Cabinet ladies are "at home" each Wednesday throughout the winter. If Mrs. DePriest paid such calls, it would then be incumbent on the Cabinet women to return them.

At the tea at which Mrs. DePriest was presented two Cabinet women were present—Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General, who is from Minnesota, and Mrs. James W. Good, wife of the Secretary of War, who is from Iowa. There were also present women from Pennsylvania, California and Ohio.

SENTINEL

ROME, N. Y.

JUN 15 1929

Mrs. De Priest's Reception.

When the present Congress convened in first and extraordinary session, the fact that the House roll call carried the name of a Chicago Negro would seem to have passed [illegible] without notice among the remaining members. It received merely casual mention in the Northern press, along with the number of women included in the new Congress. Even last fall when Oscar De Priest was nominated at the primaries and elected at the polls, it is not in memory that any white member of the House raised his voice in protest. The chief point of comment seemed to be that whereas shortly after the Civil War the South, under carpetbag rule, had sent many Negroes to Congress, only to have the Ku Klux Klan eliminate them in course of time, now a Northern district was to be so represented.

At no time during the year's campaign, or this spring at the assembling of the new Congress, is it in recollection that attention was drawn to the fact that Oscar De Priest was possessed of a wife, much less was prediction made that the fact might be of significance. The hubbub that attended Vice-President Curtis's fight for recognition of his sister as his "official hostess" failed to draw out a hint that a similar storm might arise over Mrs. De Priest.

Thus it must have been with something of surprise that most persons perused Friday's Associated Press announcement that the Negro congressman's wife had attended a tea party given at the White House by Mrs. Hoover for about 40 women "of the congressional circle" apparently "without any commotion." Why should there have been commotion?

However, the commotion was soon to be manifested in the Texas Legislature. A Galveston senator offered an ironical resolution congratulating the "Hoover Democrats" on "this most brilliant social function of the season," and declaring that Mrs. Hoover's tea "marks an epoch in the march of Republican prosperity matched only by the president's farm relief proposal." There was prompt opposition to the resolution, which in the end seems to have been sidetracked, at least for a time; but the only woman member of the Senate condemned the entertainment at which Mrs. De Priest was present, the while she favored delay "until another resolution, more serious in its language, could be drafted."

Thus do we have a fresh illustration of the tendency of legislators of both sexes and all localities to meddle in matters with which, constitutionally, they have no concern. Why should not Austin permit Washington to regulate its own official social functions — silly or kindly as they chance to be from time to be?

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 19 1928

[illegible] as part of the price which it must pay for prohibition.

MR. DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

> It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.
>
> These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.
>
> There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 19 1928

The Negro in Washington

The loud howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the Negro wife of a Negro Representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long-staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hoovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag 'black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy; but their interest is political rather than racial.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hoover merely followed long-established precedent. Presidents and their wives, Republican and Democratic, have received Negro Representatives, Senators and foreign ministers and their wives at the White House for three-quarters of a century. When the Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was United States Senator from Mississippi, Mrs. Grant received him and his wife, and every Presidential household acted similarly, as a matter of course, with the twenty-one Negroes who sat in Congress in the decades following the Civil War. It is the exclusion of Negroes from the vote, not their acceptance as legislators, which is a novelty in American history. When President King of Liberia, who is as black as the ace of spades, came to the United States in 1919, he was received by President Wilson, and when he came again in 1921 President Harding welcomed him to the White House.

Mrs. Hoover would have been guilty of deliberate insult to a tenth of the people of this country had she, violating precedent, neglected to receive the wife of an elected member of the House of Representatives merely because of skin color. The Southern Democrats who are protesting so loudly know that, but they do not care; their interest is purely political. It may be that they will gain votes by their clamor, and it is possible that they will not; for alongside the unreconstructed South represented by Senator Blease and Senator Heflin there is a new South which faces facts and realities, pleasant or unpleasant, with unruffled calm and dignity.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 25 1928

De Priest Asks Legal Equality With Whites

6-25-29

'Who Cares for Social Parity?" He Asks in Address at Knoxville, Tenn.

Urges Political Solidity

Ten Whites, 500 Negroes Hear His Plea to Race

Special to the Herald Tribune

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 24.—"All I want is white equality before the law," said Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Chicago, in an address in the City Courtroom here tonight which was attended by ten white persons and 500 Negroes.

"Who on earth asks for social equalitly?" he continued. This statement was loudly applauded by the Negroes in the audience.

"Negroes never will gain their political and civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution until they organize politically," De Priest said. The future progress of the Negro was placed squarely up to the Negro himself by the noted leader. He declared that under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution the Negro was entitled to a square deal, civilly and politically, but he declared that he was not getting it.

"The only way you can get it," he said, "is to organize and work under inteligent leadership.

"It is no longer possible for a white man to stand and fight the Negro's battles. That is getting unpopular even in Northern cities—even in Chicago."

De Priest attributed to Mayor William Thompson the greatest service to Negroes in Chicago. He enumerated the long list of Negro office-holders in Chicago, the total running above 1,000

NEWS

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 18 1929

the great cause—

THE SOUTH AND MRS HOOVER

The traditional conception of that eternally burning issue of the Southland, sometimes called social parity, or equality of man, was brought forth again yesterday. Inspired by the fact that Mrs Hoover was hostess at a White House tea at which one of the guests was the wife of the Negro congressman, De Priest, we have the spectacle of a class or color distinction.

Just how they can reconcile such an attitude and honestly claim to be Florida member of his Legislature As first lady of the land Mrs Hoo- Carolina, are fair examples of that and a South Carolina senator feel- ver not only acted in an official detestable thing which cropped into ing bound to uphold the traditions capacity as a representative of all bona fide citizens and representa- of their birth by publicly criticizing the people in recognizing Mrs De tives of their land is not easily un- the first lady of the land. Priest, but was courageous enough derstandable.

Condemnation is cast upon the wife of the President by both of these representatives of the nation, our land which is supposed to typify all that represents real democracy and recognizes the inherent rights of the individual, irrespective of the late presidential election. Both of these representatives are supposed to be Democrats of the "solid South," which showed during the campaign the fangs of a tradition that should have been repudiated in these advance days.

to spurn the public criticism that years the climate of their section warps their senses of what constitutes justice, honesty, tolerance and Americanism.

The southern representatives who yesterday criticized Mrs Hoover, Way of Florida and Blease of South

The incident indeed furnishes a test of Americanism for these

taste with a coniderable degree of "chic."

Washington Little Excited.

Washington is much less excited over this incident than certain parts of the country appear to be. There is, however, great interest in the degree to which Mrs. DePriest intends to figure in social life here. For example, as the wife of a member of Congress, it is proper for her to call on the wives of the Cabinet. The Cabinet ladies are "at home" each Wednesday throughout the winter. If Mrs. DePriest paid such calls, it would then be incumbent on the Cabinet women to return them.

At the tea at which Mrs. DePriest was presented two Cabinet women were present—Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General, who is from Minnesota, and Mrs. James W. Good, wife of the Secretary of War, who is from Iowa. There were also present women from Pennsylvania, California and Ohio.

SENTINEL
ROME, N. Y.
JUN 15 1929

persons perused Friday's Associated Press announcement that the Negro congressman's wife had attended a tea party given at the White House by Mrs. Hoover for about 40 women "of the congressional circle" apparently "without any commotion." Why should there have been commotion?

However, the commotion was soon to be manifested in the Texas Legislature. A Galveston senator offered an ironical resolution congratulating the "Hoover Democrats" on "this most brilliant social function of the season," and declaring that Mrs. Hoover's tea "marks an epoch in the march of Republican prosperity matched only by the president's farm relief proposal." There was prompt opposition to the resolution, which in the end seems to have been sidetracked, at least for a time; but the only woman member of the Senate condemned the entertainment at which Mrs. De Priest was present, the while she favored delay "until another resolution, more serious in its language, could be drafted."

Thus do we have a fresh illustration of the tendency of legislators of both sexes and all localities to meddle in matters with which, constitutionally, they have no concern. Why should not Austin permit Washington to regulate its own official social functions — silly or kindly as they chance to be from time to time?

Mrs. De Priest's Reception.

When the present Congress convened in first and extraordinary session, the fact that the House roll call carried the name of a Chicago Negro would seem to have passed [redacted] without notice among the remaining members. It received merely casual mention in the Northern press, along with the number of women included in the new Congress. Even last fall when Oscar De Priest was nominated at the primaries and elected at the polls, it is not in memory that any white member of the House raised his voice in protest. The chief point of comment seemed to be that whereas shortly after the Civil War the South, under carpetbag rule, had sent many Negroes to Congress, only to have the Ku Klux Klan eliminate them in course of time, now a Northern district was to be so represented.

At no time during the year's campaign, or this spring at the assembling of the new Congress, is it in recollection that attention was drawn to the fact that Oscar De Priest was possessed of a wife, much less was prediction made that the fact might be of significance. The hubbub that attended Vice-President Curtis's fight for recognition of his sister as his "official hostess" failed to draw out a hint that a similar storm might arise over Mrs. De Priest.

Thus it must have been with something of surprise that most

NEW YORK WORLD
JUN 1 9 1928

blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUN 1 9 1928

De Priest Asks Legal Equality With Whites

6-23-29

'Who Cares for Social Parity?" He Asks in Address at Knoxville, Tenn.

Urges Political Solidity

Ten Whites, 500 Negroes Hear His Plea to Race

Special to the Herald Tribune

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 24.—"All I want is white equality before the law," said Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Chicago, in an address in the City Courtroom here tonight which was attended by ten white persons and 500 Negroes.

"Who on earth asks for social equality?" he continued. This statement was loudly applauded by the Negroes in the audience.

"Negroes never will gain their political and civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution until they organize politically," De Priest said. The future progress of the Negro was placed squarely up to the Negro himself by the noted leader. He declared that under the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution the Negro was entitled to a square deal, civilly and politically, but he declared that he was not getting it.

"The only way you can get it," he said, "is to organize and work under intelligent leadership.

"It is no longer possible for a white man to stand and fight the Negro's battles. That is getting unpopular even in Northern cities—even in Chicago."

De Priest attributed to Mayor William Thompson the greatest service to Negroes in Chicago. He enumerated the long list of Negro office-holders in Chicago, the total running above 1,000

NEWS
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
JUN 1 8 1929

The Negro in Washington

The loud howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the wife of a Negro Representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long-staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hoovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag "black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy; but their interest is political rather than racial.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hoover merely followed long-established precedent. Presidents and their wives, Republican and Democratic, have received Negro Representatives, Senators and foreign ministers and their wives at the White House for three-quarters of a century. When the Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was United States Senator from Mississippi, Mrs. Grant received him and his wife, and every Presidential household acted similarly, as a matter of course, with the twenty-one Negroes who sat in Congress in the decades following the Civil War. It is the exclusion of Negroes from the vote, not their acceptance as legislators, which is a novelty in American history. When President King of Liberia, who is as black as the ace of spades, came to the United States in 1919, he was received by President Wilson, and when he came again in 1921 President Harding welcomed him to the White House.

Mrs. Hoover would have been guilty of deliberate insult to a tenth of the people of this country had she, violating precedent, neglected to receive the wife of an elected member of the House of Representatives merely because of skin color. The Southern Democrats who are protesting so loudly know that, but they do not care; their interest is purely political. It may be that they will gain votes by their clamor, and it is possible that they will not; for alongside the unreconstructed South represented by Senator Blease and Senator Heflin there is a new South which faces facts and realities, pleasant or unpleasant, with unruffled calm and dignity.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUN 25 1929

which it must pay for prohibition.

MR. DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.

There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both

Carolina, are fair examples of that detestable thing which cropped into the late presidential election. Both of these representatives are supposed to be Democrats of the "solid South," which showed during the campaign the fangs of a tradition that should have been repudiated in these advance days.

the great cause—

THE SOUTH AND MRS HOOVER

The traditional conception of that eternally burning issue of the Southland, sometimes called social parity, or equality of man, was brought forth again yesterday. Inspired by the fact that Mrs Hoover was hostess at a White House tea at which one of the guests was the wife of the Negro congressman, De Priest, we have the spectacle of a class or color distinction.

As first lady of the land Mrs Hoover, wife of his Legislature senator feel- Florida member of all traditions capacity as a representative of all and a South Carolina people in recognizing Mrs De Priest, but was courageous enough ing bound to uphold the public criticism that yes- of their birth by publicly criticizing the public criticism that action was the first lady of the land.

Condemnation is cast upon the to follow her wife of the President by both of was destined to follow that sector below the Mason-Dixon line.

Just how they can reconcile such an official bona fide citizens and representative of alltives of their land is not easily understandable.

It must be that after all these years the climate of their section warps their senses of what constitutes justice, honesty, tolerance and Americanism.

The southern representatives who these representatives of the nation, from our land which is supposed to typify all that represents real democracy. The incident indeed furnishes a test of Americanism for these yesterday criticized Mrs Hoover, and recognizes the inherent rights of representatives of our government. Way of Florida and Blease of South of the individual, irrespective

Illinois, (White Press, Northern.)

Political—1929

Office Holding

PRESS
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.

JUN 18 1929

MRS. HOOVER'S CRITICS GIVE BISHOP CANNON A MAGNIFICENT OPPORTUNITY

When in the history of such matters was a leader of men ever accorded a more magnificent opportunity than rests today with Bishop James Cannon, Jr., as the anti-Smith Democrats meet in convention at Roanoke to secede from and condemn the Democratic leadership of the Old Dominion and to nominate a gubernatorial candidate?

The Roanoke convention climaxes the long politico-ecclesiastic career of Bishop Cannon. Last autumn he led the anti-Smith Democrats of the South in such successful rebellion against the party's national standard bearer that not only Virginia but also North Carolina, Florida and Texas went into the Republican column and cast their electoral votes for Mr. Hoover. Today he prepares to complete the process of overthrowing the control of Governor Harry Flood Byrd, Senator Carter Glass and Senator Claude Swanson of Virginia. The revolt of the anti-Smith Democrats in the South has progressed steadily. Today's Roanoke convention is expected to be the beginning of perhaps a new era in Southern Democracy. In other Southern states Democratic leaders shiver apprehensively.

The Bishop of Africa and Brazil, who is the recognized head of the anti-Smith faction of Democracy, however, is today faced with a problem that has arisen over the weekend and which, to those who charge him with putting politics into religion, might seem a serious impasse.

Last week Mrs. Hoover, wife of the President, entertained at a White House tea Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the negro congressman from the first Illinois district. The incident has created a political furore in the South comparable with the Theodore Roosevelt luncheon to Booker T. Washington.

Exultant regular Democratic leaders, who last autumn beat in vain the tom-tom of negro prejudice against Mr. Hoover as a Republican nominee, have leaped avariciously to a combined chorus of, "we told you so" to their anti-Smith Democratic brethren and "ain't it a shame!" for general consumption. For the first time since election they have an opportunity to poke sharp sticks at the anti-Smith leaders and to say to them, "Now see what you've done." That talk goes big in the South—not as big as it used to because of the change in population, but still pretty big. Senator Pat Harrison's comment on the White House incident explains why. The Mississippian is fairly reflective of the Southern viewpoint when he says: "If there is one thing the people of the South do not approve it is any tendency toward negro social equality."

And that is quite so. The people of the South may approve of voting dry and drinking wet; they may approve of political rather than personal prohibition, but they still retain the notion that neither the Fourteenth nor the Fifteenth amendment should be a part of the Constitution. So it is a Situation with a capital "S" which flutters from the teagown of Mrs. Oscar De Priest at the White House portals.

The Texas Senate, acting upon a resolution introduced by its only woman member, Miss Margie Neal, launches an official condemnation of Mrs. Hoover for something which was certainly the business of nobody except the White House mistress. Even Governor Dan Moody of Texas, who has been saying nothing and mighty little of that since the split in Texas Democracy, at last finds in an attack upon Mrs. Hoover a subject on which he is perfectly safe—in Texas. With one accord the Southern senators and representatives rise up to condemn Mrs. Hoover for her hospitality to Mrs. De Priest. Yesterday the Florida Legislature passed a resolution similar to that of the Texas Senate, but without mentioning Mrs. Hoover by name.

Of course that is to be expected from states which in one way or another nullify the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments while committing political hari-kari over what they declare to be the nullification of the Eighteenth. It is the political tradition of the South.

Even I. C. Trotman of Suffolk county, Virginia, member of the famed Committee of Ten which called the Roanoke anti-Smith convention, abuses Mrs. Hoover by telegraph, though Trotman, like his associates who gather at Roanoke today, did a great deal to help elect Mr. Hoover. And Mr. Trotman declares for publication that unless the Roanoke convention, presumably made up of Southern men and women who did their best to elect Mr. Hoover, "passes a resolution denouncing the entertainment of a negro woman in the White House by Mrs. Hoover, I will no longer take part in the convention."

And here is found Bishop Cannon's opportunity.

The dominating mind of the Roanoke convention is that of Bishop Cannon, whether or not he attends in person. Certainly the Bishop will be told that unless the convention rebukes Mrs. Hoover it will lose its force among the Democrats of Virginia and that the Bishop himself will lose caste among the Southern states. But certainly Bishop Cannon is too big to be swayed by any such argument of political expediency. As a Virginia political leader he might be expected to decide with Pilate; but as the Bishop of Africa and Brazil, as a prelate of a faith which makes no distinction as between the color of men's skins, as an outstanding servant of the Good Shepherd, who ministered to the meek and the lowly, who preached to Gentile as well as Jew, and to slaves as well as freemen, his duty plainly lies elsewhere. The Bishop is a Christian first and certainly he cannot consent to the condemnation of Mrs. Hoover's Christian attitude toward a woman of another color, when such condemnation obviously would be for political ends only.

No, it is to be expected that he will welcome the opportunity Mrs. Hoover and her critics have put into his hands at the Roanoke convention. Never was a man given greater chance to demonstrate the measure of his spiritual stature. On one side he may be shown the kingdoms of Southern political control which may be his if he will permit the denunciation of a good Christian woman for a Christian act of hospitality. But on the other hand lies his obvious choice as the disciple of a Great Master who preached the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of Man. And his is the choice. The convention will do his bidding.

The Bishop has been criticized and abused by those who say that he has employed his religion to political ends. In a single move he today has the opportunity to confute his critics by forbidding, at any political cost, the passage of the threatened resolution, and by demonstrating that to the follower of Christ no choice is possible as between expediency and right.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

JUN 25 1929

De Priest Asks Legal, Not Social Parity for Negro

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"Who wants social equality?" he asked amid applause. "All I want for the Negro is equality before the law."

Illinois, (White Press, Northern.)

Political—1929
Office Holding

PRESS
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LEADER
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JUN 21 1929

A TEMPEST IN A TEAPOT

First it was Teapot Dome. That was some tempest.

Now it is the teapot on Mrs. Hoover's dining table.

The president's wife entertained groups of wives of congressmen; and in the last group—the tempest was postponed as long as possible—she entertained the wife of the only colored member of congress. Then the tempest began to swirl, the south went into conniption fits, and the Texas legislature resolved to "bow our heads in shame and regret" and some more poppycock like that.

The writer can see how the drys, if they were consistent which they are not, might criticize Mrs. Hoover for feeding tea to anybody, since it contains the same drug, of the uric acid group, that is contained in coffee—but for the life of him he cannot see how anybody can criticize her for inviting a Negress to her table.

The writer has eaten at the same table with Negroes and found that, just like whites, some of them are charming and some are so-so. The writer would not enjoy sitting at the same table with persons who eat sloppily, no matter whether they were white, red, yellow, brown, black, green, blue, crimson, violet, or any other primary or complementary color; and he has noticed that mere whiteness is not a guarantee against sloppiness.

The absurd race prejudice goes to show that a large proportion of the folks who go around in grownup physical bodies are still mental kids.

A person who is mentally grown up is able to lay prejudice aside and think with his intellect, not merely with his emotions. There is no objection to emotions which "emote" in the right way, but race prejudice "emotes" in the wrong direction. Anyone who is aware that he harbors race prejudice needs to give himself a psychological overhauling, instead of criticizing others for not harboring it.

NEWS
HAMILTON, O.
JUN 21 1929

COLORED GUESTS AT WHITE HOUSE

Violent Antogonistic Reaction From The South

(New York Herald-Tribune)

The loud howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the negro wife of a Negro Representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long-staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hoovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag "black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy; but their interest is political rather than racial.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hoover merely followed long-established precedent. Presidents and their wives, Republican and Democratic, have received Negro Representatives, Senators and foreign ministers and their wives at the White House for three-quarters of a century. When the Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was United States senator from Mississippi, Mrs. Grant received him and his wife, and every Presidential household acted similarly, as a matter of course, with the twenty-one Negroes who sat in Congress in the decades following the Civil War. It is the exclusion of Negroes from the vote, not their acceptance as legislators, which is a novelty in American history. When President King of Liberia, who is as black as the ace of spades, came to the United States in 1919, he was received by President Wilson, and when he came again in 1921, President Harding welcomed him to the White House.

Mrs. Hoover would have been guilty of deliberate insult to a tenth of the people of this country had she, violating precedent, neglected to receive the wife of an elected member of the House of Representatives merely because of skin color. The Southern Democrats who are protesting so loudly know that, but they do not care; their interest is purely political. It may be that they will gain votes by their clamor, and it is possible that they will not; for alongside the unreconstructed South represented by Senator Blease and Senator Heflin there is a new South which faces facts and realities, pleasant or unpleasant, with unruffled calm and dignity.

BULLETIN
ANAHEIM, CALIF.
JUN 17 1929

SCORNING VOTES

THOSE whose memories run back a score years will recall the furore stirred up in the nation when Theodore Roosevelt, then president of the United States, entertained Booker T. Washington at the White House. His official action drew the full scorn of the South, and it was freely predicted that his apparent social error had cost him the support of the former slave district.

Roosevelt was not a man to play politics for the votes his actions would win. He recognized that the Constitution established racial equality in this country, and he understood the importance of Booker T. Washington as an educator and a leader among his people.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover now finds herself in a position not dissimilar to that of the illustrious Teddy. The first lady recently held a private tea at which she entertained several of the wives of administration leaders, including cabinet officers, and among her guests was Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the negro representative from Chicago. As might have been expected, the South is much exercised over the situation. The Texas state senate has condemned Mrs. Hoover by resolution.

As is the case in most arguments, there is much to be said on both ides. The South feels that because of the racial temperament of the negro it is necessary to keep the black man submerged. Any move that would accord him a social standing therefore is to be deplored.

Mrs. Hoover doubtless saw a chance to show her independence of political pressure, and to let the public know her faith in the Federal Constitution. She may have seen a chance to give the negro people something prideful to look up to. Doubtless Mrs. De Priest is a woman of refinement and a leader among her people. Technically, there is no good reason why representatives of the negro race should not be received at the White House; practically the advisability of the practice might be open to question.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUN 25 1929

SCORES DE PRIEST ATTACKS

Senator Simpson Lauds Mrs. Hoover for Entertaining Wife of Negro.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., June 24.—The Senate and Assembly met separtely tonight after the joint session called for the questioning of Mayor Hague of Jersey City. In the Upper House, Senator Simpson of Hudson County, the Democratic leader, introduced a resolution condemning criticism of President Hoover's wife for entertaining Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the negro Representative of Illinois.

The resolution, which was referred to the judiciary committee, said:

"We express our appreciation of the fine gentility and graciousness of 'the First Lady of the Land' as evidenced by her recent entertaining socially, at the White House, the wife of Congressman Oscar de Priest. We deprecate the coarse criticism directed at this action by some of the members of Congress at Washington. We know that this high example set by 'th First Lady of the Land' will promote the growth of the modern American spirit, that bulwark against class hatred and class prejudice."

NEWS
NEWPORT, R. I.
JUN 18 1929

The Florida House of Representatives shows its narrow-mindedness, in adopting a resolution condemning what is termed "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies." The matter referred to is the invitation to the wife of Representative Oscar De Priest, a colored man from Chicago, when Mrs. Hoover invited the wives of all representatives. It is not Mrs. Hoover's fault that the Negroes of Chicago, sent one of their race to Congress, and if Mrs. De Priest's name had been omitted from the invitations there would have been more talk than when she was invited. The South, however, considers race prejudice as of greater importance than social etiquette.

Political - 1929

Illinois (White Press, Northern.)

Alice Holding

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 24 1928

Women Praise Mrs. Hoover's Race Fairness

International Peace Leagu Backs First Lady on Hav ing Mrs. DePriest to Te:

FindReceptionCustomary

Letter Deplores Criticism of Action Toward Negro

WASHINGTON, June 23. — The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today made public a letter congratulating Mrs. Herbert Hoover for her "very proper courtesy" in receiving Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of a Negro Representative from Illinois, at a tea in the White House. Representative de Priest is the first Negro in Congress in many years.

Teas at the White House for wives and the families of the members of Congress are an established custom, and Mrs. de Priest's name was included among the other guests.

League Praises Mrs. Hoover

The Women's League expressed gratification that the White House "has led the way to more intelligent, Christian and sound social relations with the citizens of our minority race." The letter follows:

"June 22, 1929.

"Mrs. Herbert Hoover, White House.

"My dear Mrs. Hoover: When the first notice of your hospitality to Mrs. de Priest was given publicity in the press it did not seem either suitable or necessary to express the attitude of this organization of women regarding a courtesy which was automatically extended to the wives of all members of the United States Congress, and which we had taken for granted in turn would automatically be accepted by all citizens who believe in democratic institutions. However, since we note the resolutions passed by various groups, deploring this very proper courtesy of yours, we do wish to express our wholehearted gratitude and admiration to you.

"The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—an organization of women with members in every state in the union and affiliations in the three major political parties—has consistently urged a more humane and decent policy with regard to our Negro citizens. We believe that your hospitality to Mrs. de Priest adheres to the best American tradition of democracy, and is a happy step in the direction of more normal and wholesome race relations.

Tell of Policy Adoption

"At the annual meeting of this organization, held in Detroit, April 24 to 27, a statement of policies was adopted, one paragraph is as follows:

"'The Negro problem is one that every one can help in single-handed, for t iarises mainly because of the stupidities and cruelty of race prejudice. We look forward to the day when there will be no more inconvenience or self-consciousness connected with race than with the possession of blue eyes or brown eyes. As regards legislation we urge the passage of the Dyer anti-lynching law bill.'

"At this time, when all patriotic citizens are rejoicing that the President is giving such splendid efforts to the furtherance of permanent international peace, we of the Women's International League in turn are gratified that the White House has led the way to more intelligent, Christian and sound social relations with the citizens of our minority race, and we, therefore, beg you to accept this expression of our warm admiration.

"Respectfully yours,

"HANNAH CLOTHIER HULL,
"National Chairman.
DOROTHY DETZER,
"Executive Secretary."

Mrs. De Brust's attendance at the White House tea brought protests from Southerners in Congress and from Legislatures of several Southern states.

MORNING POST
JAMESTOWN, N. Y.

JUN 22 1929

De PRIEST'S VIEW OF MATTER.

Oscar DePriest, the negro representing in Congress the First Illinois District, speaks with far more rational appreciation of what was really involved in the entertainment of his wife in the White House than has been exhibited by some Southerners who have passed criticisms on Mrs. Hoover. He is quoted as saying:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that."

As a statement of what was implied in the act of Mrs. Hoover in inviting Mrs. DePriest, that is putting it as fairly as it could be done. The talk that the Anglo-Saxon race is menaced by the act of the mistress of the White House is the veriest bosh. It would not be suggested by one doing sane thinking. However, there are those from whom reason takes flight when race questions come under consideration. Social relations are not founded on race. We seek those who possess sympathies and views of life akin to our own. However, that does not make a case for being inconsiderate of those outside our social circle.

Because one is white, it would not follow that all whites would be agreeable as associates. The same rule may apply among negroes. Individuality determines the social circle in which we move. It is not a mass movement dependent on race. DePriest exhibits no misconception of the matter. While the greater part of the agitation is for political effect, a portion comes from other motives, though for not more commendable reasons.

NEW YORK AMERICAN

JUN 18 1929

Blease Assails President Over Colored Guest

But Loses on Resolution to Make Hoovers Respect 'White House.'

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Blease, Democrat of South Carolina, introduced a resolution today calling attention to the recent entertaining at the White House of the wife of Representative De Priest, Negro Republican from Illinois.

SENATOR COLE BLEASE

But some of the resolution's language, especially doggerel verse which it contained, aroused such opposition that Blease withdrew it.

Senators Edge of New Jersey and Bingham of Connecticut were especially vigorous in their stand against the resolution.

It asked that "the President and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Although the resolution was stricken from the record, it was ruled that it had been referred to the District of Columbia Committee for consideration.

The verse in the Blease resolution was pitched around the theme of "Niggers in the White House." It had a dozen stanzas, all beginning with this phrase, and at *olumn 1.* embodied the plea for the ur to be made on the Presid Mrs. Hoover.

The resolution set forth that Mo De Priest, at the recent White House tea, "sat on Mrs. Hoover's right as her social equal," and that the wives of the Attorney General and Secretary of the Navy had attended. Then the poem was cited describing how Negroes were moving through the rooms of the White House.

Senator Edge sought to have the resolution expunged from the record.

STRUCK A SNAG.

Vice President Curtis ruled this could be done only by unanimous consent and Blease immediately objected. Said he:

"There's not a word in it that reflects on anybody. Mrs. Hoover did entertain a nigger in the White House. Nobody denies that. I'm not surprised either.

"In the campaign last year I told the voters in my State and in other States that if Herbert Hoover were elected niggers would be guests at the White House and would eat at the White House.

"I don't care now if it is srtuck from the record—I've had it read and that was what I wanted."

Senator Borah and Senator Walsh also objected to the wording of the resolution. Bingham, however, succeeded where the others failed. He said:

"The resolution is so worded it will give offense to hundreds of thousands of our fellow ctiizens."

Blease retorted:

"Well ,if it gives offense to my friend from Conneoctciut I'm willing to withdraw it, but not because it might give offense to the negro race."

The resolution was entitled, "To request the Chief Executive to respect the White House."

TALLAHASEE, Fla., June 17 (AP).—The Florida House of Representatives today adopted by a vote of 71 to 13 a resolution condemning what the resolution termed "certain social policies of the Administration in entertaining negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies."

PHRASING TONED DOWN.

The resolution befo the vote was taken had been amended so as to eliminate the language which would have protested at "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Illinois," and the criticism was directe' at the White House in general terms.

The resolution called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman from Florida, to "convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the House of Representatives and that he use his influence with the President to the end that incidents herein before alluded to be discontinued."

Representative Way, in introducing the resolution, said:

"The State of Florida has been betra"ed by such action."

EXPRESS
DUBOIS, PA.

JUN 19 1929

A BLUNDER AVOIDED.

—o—

Congress saved itself from a very erious blunder when it finally killed he two amendments to the census and reapportionment bill—those

amendments which would have excluded negroes and aliens from the count.

Neither amendment has a leg to stand on. Neither was put in as a statesmanlike measure; petty congressmen devised them simply to harass and embarrass the opposition. Each was sectionalism at its worst. It is a good thing that both were at last killed.

The House of Representatives has been desirous, of late, of regaining the prestige it once held, according to Washington correspondents. Its early action on the census and reapportionment bill was the last way in the world for it to gain that end.

UNION
MANCHESTER, N. H.

JUN 15 1929

economic tendencies of the times.

ANOTHER FLURRY IN WASHINGTON.

Mrs. Hoover has contrived to startle social and political Washington—the two shade into each other in a fashion all their own—by having the wife of the negro congressman from Chicago among her guests at an afternoon tea.

There are parts of the land where such an incident would stir nothing more than interest and a little discussion, but that isn't the way in Washington. Back in Roosevelt's day there was a great to-do when Booker T. Washington dined at the White House, and there is a furore now over the case of Mrs. DePriest. In the Senate Senator Caraway of Arkansas was so moved in spirit that he had a newspaper account of the tea read into the Congressional Record, and the gossips' tongues are wagging from one end of town to the other.

The South very likely will hear a lot of the incident. But the South has its traditional prejudices where the color line is concerned. Socially it has much influence in Washington, and it may be noted that the Congressional Women's Club, while it makes no specificatons about race or color, has not had to face the problem presented by an application by Mrs. De Priest for membership.

The White House, however, appears to be quite unperturbed. Mrs. Hoover is entertaining all of the congressional women in groups, and the Chicago representative's wife came along in her regular order. No exception was made in her case, and her invitation was neither advanced nor delayed. The recognition accorded her was precisely that due her status as the wife of a duly elected member of Congress. The country at large will be satisfied that Mrs. Hoover did the sensible thing, and did it with her customary graciousness.

SENTINEL
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

JUN 22 1929

In a Teapot

WITH proper deference to the prejudices of southern statesmen and citizens, The Sentinel indorses the opinion of Bishop Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, who characterized the excitement over the entertainment of the wife of a negro congressman at the White house as "a tempest in a teapot."

Such social occasions are not personal but official. The wife of the president has no more right to discriminate against the wife of a black congressman than she would have to discriminate against the wife of a democratic congressman.

In some passionate resolutions, perhaps the ones presented in the senate by Mr. Blease of North Carolina, Mrs. Hoover was reminded that she lives in the White house and was sternly charged not to repeat the heinous offense of welcoming a negro into those precincts.

Because she does live in the White house, Mrs. Hoover can not do otherwise than she has done, even if she wanted to. The opinions of excitable private citizens on the subject are negligible, but senators who permit themselves to be carried beyond the bounds of common sense by racial prejudice do not present an agreeable spectacle.

MERCURY-CITIZEN
ANACORTES, WASH.

JUN 18 1929

The south and its negro problem goes on for years and years. The Florida legislature has resolved against the Republican policy of entertaining a negro in the white house, referring to Mrs. Hoover's having the wife of negro Congressman DePriest to tea. None but a courageous president could allow such things done, for it does take real courage to tell age-old prejudices where to get off. Roosevelt got away with it. A lot of southern people, of course, will always be sensitive about negroes. Their ancestors owned them as slaves, and they have to bluff it through, or think they have. Meantime the negro must occasionally be reminded that he belongs to an inferior race, and although he may be educated and cultured, and a citizen contributing to the nation's welfare, he may not dine with the president, because that is a sign of social equality.

STAR
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
News
JUN 18 1929

FLORIDA INSULTS THE WHITE HOUSE

IT IS improbable that the White House will be moved by the indecent resolution adopted by the Florida legislature censuring Mrs. Hoover for entertaining Mrs. De Priest, wife of the Negro congressman, on an equality with the wives of white members of congress.

Florida is, in common with the rest of the south, bitterly prejudiced against our Negro citizens. Such a state of mind divides the country along color lines and makes two nations where there should be but one.

The situation that is created is full of danger and of menace. It is senseless, as are all prejudices. It is a denial of the American doctrine of social, political and economic equality as being the elementary right and condition of every citizen.

Slowly and in the face of astounding handicaps the Negro is emerging from poverty and the stigma attaching to it. Two or three more generations will see the Negro in every walk of life and holding in each a place as honorable and as well earned as any other. In such circumstances the bitter hostility and prejudice characteristic of the south and of ignorance generally must automatically disappear. Meantime, it is the duty of every self-respecting American citizen to discourage prejudice on all occasions.

RECORD
CHICO, CALIF.
JUN 21 1929

Legislatures of several southern states are debating and resolving over the fact that Mrs. Hoover gave a tea at which she invited Mrs. DePriest, wife of the only colored member of congress. The southerners discern in Mrs. Hoover's action the beginning of a breakdown of social castes and beginning of equalization between the colored and white races, all of which is piffle. The negro having been fully admitted to citizenship, having been granted all the polltical rights of the whites, is as much entitled to sit in legislative bodies as the whites. And the President's wife in the social duties that are her lot and that prevail at the White House, can draw no color line. As Will Rogers aptly says: "Who I entertain is my business; who Mrs. Hoover entertains is her business."

Political - 1929

Illinois. (White Press, Northern)

Race Holding

MR. DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.

There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like.

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

A BISHOP ON NEGROES

After tedious utterances of the Southern Congressmen on this tea at which Mrs. Hoover entertained the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Illinois, the statement given out by Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church South comes as a refreshing contrast. "Such occasions," he said, "while social, are not personal but official. The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement, and cannot. There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The President and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does. It is about time for everybody to quit seeing black only and having these blatant outbreaks about it."

The only statement on the subject which matches this for common sense is the one that came from Mr. De Priest himself.

The Negro in Washington

The loud howls heard in Florida and elsewhere, protesting because Mrs. Hoover entertained the Negro wife of a Negro Representative, are good old-fashioned politics. Florida went Republican in 1928; so did Virginia and North Carolina and Texas, and the long staple Democrats in those recalcitrant states are eager to find any stick with which to beat the "Hoovercrats" out of active political life. If they can find an excuse for shouting that Hoovercrats are old-fashioned carpetbag "black Republicans," promoting the cause of social equality between the races, they will be only too happy; but their interest is political rather than racial.

As a matter of fact, Mrs. Hoover merely followed long-established precedent. Presidents and their wives, Republican and Democratic, have received Negro Representatives, Senators and foreign ministers and their wives at the White House for three-quarters of a century. When the Hon. Blanche K. Bruce was United States Senator from Mississippi, Mrs. Grant received him and his wife, and every Presidential household acted similarly, as a matter of course, with the twenty-one Negroes who sat in Congress in the decades following the Civil War. It is the exclusion of Negroes from the vote, not their acceptance as legislators, which is a novelty in American history. When President King of Liberia, who is as black as the ace of spades, came to the United States in 1919, he was received by President Wilson, and when he came again in 1921 President Harding welcomed him to the White House.

Mrs. Hoover would have been guilty of deliberate insult to a tenth of the people of this country had she, violating precedent, neglected to receive the wife of an elected member of the House of Representatives merely because of skin color. The Southern Democrats who are protesting so loudly know that, but they do not care; their interest is purely political. It may be that they will gain votes by their clamor, and it is possible that they will not; for alongside the unreconstructed South represented by Senator Blease and Senator Heflin there is a new South which faces facts and realities, pleasant or unpleasant, with unruffled calm and dignity.

NEW YORK TIMES
JUN 21 1929

Named Negro as Postmaster Because No White Applied

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Representative Garber, Republican of Virginia, who named a negro as postmaster at Blenheim, Va., today defended his selection on the ground that white applicants were lacking.

The Postoffice Department submitted to him only two names, both being those of negroes, Mr. Garber said. The department also informed him that "Blenheim, Va., is a colored settlement."

Mr. Garber pointed out that his predecessor, Representative Harrison, a Democrat, had named a negro for the position.

De Priest to Insist on Negro At Annapolis

Illinois House Members to Name New Candidates for the Naval Academy

Silent on Two Attacks

Southern Representatives Refuse to Attend Fete

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Representative Oscar de Priest, Republican, of Illinois, the only Negro member of the House of Representatives in twenty-seven years, announced today that he would name new Negro candidates for his district's vacancies in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He said that two candidates and two alternates would all be Negroes.

De Priest said he was not ready to announce the names of his selections. He was notified today that Charles E. Weir, of Chicago, a Negro candidate, had failed to meet the physical requirements at the Academy. Weir advised De Priest that he had had an "eminently fair" test.

Explaining Weir's failure, the Representative declared that Weir had been examined by physicians in Chicago before he submitted to tests yesterday at Annapolis. "We were told at that time," he said, "that Weir would be lucky to pass the eyesight examination." The candidate himself stated that he had been troubled with his vision for the last four years.

The Representative declined today to comment on two attacks, one from Representative Joseph C. Shaffer, Republican, of Virginia, and another from Representative Robert A. Green, Democrat, of Florida, both of whom scorned De Priest's invitation to attend a musicale and reception June 21.

The letter written by Mr. Shaffer to Mr. De Priest follows:

"Representative Oscar De Priest,
House Office Building, Capitol.

"Dear Sir:

"Your invitation to attend a musicale and reception to be given at the Washington Auditorium June 21 has been received.

"I decline the invitation.

"Permit me to say that I am a Republican member of Congress and that I have observed your course in the House, and it has been retiring and exemplary. The continuance of this course would have won you the admiration and respect of your colleagues and of this country. Every courtesy has been accorded to you to which you are entitled by virtue of your high office.

"You are now embarking on a perilous course which will, if you continue, disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the South. The people of the country are in sympathy with the development and advancement of your race, and I strongly favor this course.

"Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race.

"The white people have their position, and are respected in it. The colored race has its place, and is respected in it. No one desires to disturb these relations. To do so might lead to disaster.

"I make this statement in the interest of and because of my friendship for the colored people of the Southland.

"Respectifully,
"J. C. SHAFFER."

Mr. Green declared that so long as President Hoover remains in the White House he would not attend any function. He commended the House of Representatives of Florida for adopting a resolution "denouncing this social and race equality demonstration," such as entertainment of Mrs. De Priest at a White House tea.

White House Tea "Deplored"

NORFOLK, Va., June 19 (AP).—The national convention of Knights of American Protestantism, in session here this afternoon, unanimously adopted a resolution "disapproving and deploring the fact that the wife of the President of the United States entertained at a social function the wife of a Negro Congressman."

Bishop Calls Tea Incident "Tempest in a Teapott"

Ainsworth Cites Absence of Color Line in the Past

MACON, Ga., June 19 (AP).—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, today characterized the "excitement' over the recent entertainment of the wife of a Negro Representative at a White House tea as "a tempest in a teapot."

The iBshop, who is on leave from his post in the Orient, said that from the first years of American history the President and his wife have entertained members of Congress and their wives, as wel las the representatives of all foreign governments.

"Such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official," he said. "During these years every color of human being from lily white to ebony black, and all th alties between, has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof. It is nothing new.

"The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot. Every legally elected Congressman or representative of a foreign government is entitled to the same consideration in regard to such official formalities.

"There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The President and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does.

"It is about time for everybody to quit seeing black only and having these blatant outbreaks about it.

"In my opinion, all this excitement over the recent White House entertainment is a tempest in a teapot."

N.Y. World
6/19/29

TIMES
DAVENPORT, IA.
JUN 19 1929

"WE'VE BEEN BETRAYED, SUH!"

BETWEEN TWO FIRES

When a Chicago district chose to send Oscar DePriest, a negro, to congress it laid the foundation for the situation now existing whereby the occupants of the White House are being bitterly assailed throughout the south for the entertainment at tea of Mrs DePriest.

Southern legislatures have passed resolutions condemning the president for the invitation extended by Mrs Hoover to Mrs DePriest who attended the White House function with a group of fifty or more women, all wives of congressmen.

The south professes to be staggered and stunned. Probably many of those who voted for Mr Hoover in the south, placing their cross on a Republican ballot for the first time, feel they have been double-crossed. And yet if they stop to consider the matter, they will see that the president and Mrs Hoover were between two fires and there was little else to be done than to include Mrs DePriest with the wives of other congressmen.

Looking at it from a purely political angle, a failure to have invited Mrs DePriest would have reacted against the Republican party in districts in the north where the negro vote is a factor. Every effort was made in the election last fall to line up eastern negroes for the Democratic ticket, with some success, it is reported, although as a rule negroes have been solidly Republican. The south, by its protests, will keep the northern negro Republican.

In the south, the political aspect is different. Mr Hoover has endeavored to place the control of Republican affairs in southern states in responsible, and white, hands. The racial feeling, however, is so strong through the south that some observers see a profound reaction against Mr Hoover and all things Republican as a result of the DePriest incident.

The situation will not cause anyone in the north to lose any sleep and its results may not be so disastrous to the Republican party in the south as some observers think.

For one thing, it is a long time before we have another presidential election.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Northern)

Editors of Nation at Variance On De Priest Entertainment

Southern Papers Deplore Mrs. Hoover's Reception of Negro Woman—Northern Press Supports Her

The entertainment by Mrs. Hoover of Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro Representative from Chicago, at a tea given on June 12 for wives of the Illinois delegation in Congress, has aroused considerable interest in various parts of the country. The World herewith prints some of the newspaper editorial comment the episode has aroused.

While the White House has explained that the entertainment of Mrs. De Priest was only a part of the regular routine of having the wives of all the members of Congress to tea, there has been no let-up in some quarters of criticism of Mrs. Hoover.

Following the tea the Texas Senate adopted a resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover's action. The next day Gov. Dan Moody characterized the invitation as "a terrible mistake on Mrs. Hoover's part and an affront to a large part of the people of the Nation."

SOUTH

Jackson (Miss.) Daily News.—Several weeks ago it was announced that President and Mrs. Hoover intended to visit several Southern States during the autumn and early winter.

For their own sakes, and to save Southern people from embarrassment, it is sincerely hoped they will not do so.

The De Priest incident has placed President and Mrs. Hoover beyond the pale of social recognition by Southern people. We do not practice social equality and we refuse recognition to people who do practice social equality.

Anglo-Saxon men and women of the South have no desire to bring the President and Mrs. Hoover face to face with the enormity of their offense. It is wise, therefore, that plans for the Southern visit be cancelled.

Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial-Appeal—The invitation to the wife of the Negro member of Congress was a gross and inexcusable error. It did not advance social equality. Its only effect was to intensify race consciousness.

The South can never feel the same again toward President and Mrs. Hoover. The President and his wife have placed themselves beyond the pale of social recognition by Southern people.

Southern people do not associate with Negroes on terms of social equality. They do not associate with white persons who associate on terms of equality with Negroes.

The Louisville (Ky.) Times—Why the reported reverberations over Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro member of Congress from Chicago? The case is, in so far as the reported facts go, merely one of extending official courtesy. It is tantamount to the wife of the President entertaining the wife of the Haytian Minister.

Birmingham, Ala., Age-Herald—Social attentions recently shown the wife of Congressman De Priest, Negro Representative from Chicago, by the White House can hardly be explained as a formality.

This affair cannot, therefore, be considered an empty gesture, forced upon Mr. and Mrs. Hoover by the requirements of the Presidential office. Indeed, there are circumstances enough to indicate that the social recognition thus accorded was premeditated and that it is an expression of deliberate policy.

This paper is too occupied with the larger aspects of this painful incident to emphasize the political values of the situation. As a human agency it cannot help congratulating Democrats who stuck to their guns last year on their being free of the spiritual harrassment, the unescapable embarrassment which Southerners who went over to Hoover are experiencing these days.

Baltimore Evening Sun.—The Southerner who voted for Al freed himself from prejudices in order to do so, therefore if he sees neighbors who voted him down outraged because Mrs. Hoover has entertained a Negress in the White House, he sees people who permitted their prejudices to control them last November now smitten through another prejudice—the engineer hoisted by his own petard. Well, it has been seven long months since Al's friends in the South had a chance to indulge in a great roaring guffaw. If they improve their present opportunity to the limit, who is to blame them?

Charlotte, N. C., Observer—White House etiquette requires the President's wife to give official entertainment to the wives of Congressmen. It it a White House custom sidestepping of which would have created a greater ruckus than its performance, and while the public may criticise, those entitled to get a part of it are the thirty-nine white women who shared honors in the function. If criticism is to be directed at the first lady of the land, her guests at the First Lady of the land, her guests should be the legitimate sharers in it.

The Charlotte News—President Hoover went into the White House on the flood tide of votes from all but four of these Southern States, along with the avalanche from other sections of the country. If for no other reason than this, and its long standing convictions, namely, to have respect for the opinions of his Southern friends, the courtesy to the wife of De Priest might have been left off.

EAST

Philadelphia Record—Professing devotion to the cause of human equality, we still as a nation draw the color line. The President's wife entertains the wife of a Negro Congressman and the South is convulsed with anger. Negro boy scouts are excluded from equal privilege with white scouts right here in Philadelphia.

The point is not whether these and similar occurrences are right or wrong in themselves. The issue is between honesty and hypocrisy—whether we shall draw the line while professing love of equality.

Boston Post—Gov. Dan Moody of Texas, commenting upon the reception of Mrs. De Priest by Mrs. Hoover, remarks that "it was a terrible mistake on Mrs. Hoover's part and an affront to a large part of the people of the Nation."

That is the Texas viewpoint. Here in Massachusetts we should have regarded Mrs. Hoover's failure to receive Mrs. De Priest with the wives of other Congressman "as a terrible mistake and an affront to a large part of the people of the Nation."

Boston Transcript—We have said that the incident will be forgotten in four years. It may be, generally speaking, but it will not be by the thousands of Negroes in the North. Since Virginia papers threaten a defection of 250,000 votes because of the visit of Mrs. De Priest to the White House, we may be pardoned for remarking that most of the Northern Negro vote went for the Democratic ticket in 1928. but that it may not do so again. If the political consequences of the De Priest incident promise to be noteworthy, most of the notes may be written north of Mason and Dixon's line.

Rochester Times-Union—To the Northern mind, at any rate to a great many Northern minds, discrimination on grounds of color seems totally indefensible. Social and personal worth can harly be logically connected with the color of the skin. Yet it is to be understood that Mrs. Hoover's hospitality will create a certain sensation in the South and that Democratic politicians there will seek to capitalize it to bring back into the fold erring Hooverites. The signs of this are already evident in the action of the Texas and Florida Legislatures.

MIDDLE WEST

Chicago Tribune—The Hoovers either had to take the natural course or they had to make an incident in which the White House would declare the inequality of citizens in the eyes of Government.

The incident has been used to make the Hooverites, particularly of Virginia, North Carolina, Texas and Florida, miserable. An insufferable Virginian has been wiring Mrs. Hoover

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 26 1929

MISSISSIPPI SENDS DE PRIEST PROTEST

State Senate Demands Preservation of Racial Integrity

DIRECTS APPEAL TO HOOVER

Resolution of Disapproval Is Passed Unanimously

JACKSON, Miss., June 25 (A. P.)—Disapproval of the entertainment at the White House of the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Illinois, was expressed to-day by the Mississippi State Senate in a resolution unanimously adopted. It reads:

"Whereas, On the 14th day of June. 1929, the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from the State of Illinois, was entertained at a formal and official tea in the White House at Washington, D. C., at which tea there was present also as guests, white ladies, and,

"Whereas, It is of supreme importance to the people, not only of the South but of the entire United States of America, that the racial integrity of the white race be preserved, and,

"Whereas, Such an exhibition of social equality at the White House tends to destroy such racial integrity.

"Now, Therefore, we do unreservedly disapprove such action above set forth, and appeal to President Hoover that he give careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of such racial integrity."

The resolution was sent to the House of Representatives. The Senate brushed aside two substitutes seeking to soften the language. Senator H. W. Bradshaw of Rankin County, a Baptist minister, who voted against it in the first roll call, changed on the second.

"I changed my vote in order to make adoption of the resolution unanimous," said the minister. "I am opposed, however, to the matter being considered by us and being brought before us."

Senator J. C. Zeller of Yazoo City apologized for being born in Illinois, explaining that he would have been born in Louisiana if his father, a physician, had not taken his family to Illinois when he was called to fight an epidemic there.

"The incident is the revival of a thing we settled in the South at the end of the reconstruction days," said Senator A. B. Roberts of Rosedale.

De Priest Incident Leads to Fist Fight in Atlanta

ATLANTA, June 25 (A. P.)—J. J. Griffin of Stone Mountain, Ga., Deputy Internal Revenue Collector, to-day was in a hospital from injuries suffered in a fight yesterday with E. L. Hardegree which the injured man said resulted from a political argument. Both men were charged with disorderly conduct.

Griffin said he went to Hardegree's place of business to cancel revenue stamps and the latter attempted to engage him in a discussion of the Republican Administration's attitude toward the Negro.

"Hardegree came up and attempted to engage me in conversation about the De Priest incident, Griffin told a patrolman. "I naturally had no desire to discuss politics at such a time and told him so. He then proceeded to curse me and I knocked him down with my fist. He arose and struck me with some blunt instrument."

OBJECTS TO NEGRO AT WHITE HOUSE TEA

Senator Blease Offers Resolution Which Is Expunged From Senate Record.

FLORIDA HOUSE PROTESTS

Condemns "Social Policies of the Administration" by Vote of 71 to 13, After Sharp Debate.

N. Y. Times 6/18/29

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—Senator Blease of South Carolina startled the Senate today when he introduced a resolution alluding to the recent action of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of Representative from Chicago, at a the President, in entertaining Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the negro tea at the White House, which was one of a series given to wives of members of Congress.

The resolution, which was referred to the District of Columbia Committee "without printing, either in The Congressional Record or in pamphlet form," was entitled, "To request the Chief Executive to respect the White House."

It asked President and Mrs. Hoover to "remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House,' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and

North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Incorporated in the resolution was a long poem entitled "Niggers in the White House," which was severely criticized by Senators Edge and Bingham, both Republicans.

The resolution was read at Mr. Blease's request by the Senate reading clerk. Mr. Edge promptly made a point of order against the appearance of the poem in The Record.

He was informed by Vice President Curtis that the "poem" was a part of the resolution and that the particular rule to which he called attention was not applicable.

Mr. Edge then moved that the resolution be expunged from the record, but this motion was held to be out of order.

Mr. Bingham moved that the resolution be referred to the District Committee but its text omitted from the record.

"The resolution has been so worded,")said Mr. Bingham, "as to give offense to hundreds of thousands of our fellow-citizens and offense to the Declaration of Independence and our Constitution."

Mr. Blease suggested to Mr. Bingham that if the resolution offended him he was willing to agree that it should not be printed in the Record.

"I have accomplished what I wanted by having it read here," said Senator Blease. "I want it understood that in withdrawing it from the Record I am doing it because it gives offense to the Senator from Connecticut and not because it may give offense to the niggers."

Mr. Bingham then asked unanimous consent that the resolution be expunged from the Record, and this was done without objection.

Florida House Vootes Protest.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17 (AP). —The Florida House of Representatives today adopted by a vote of 71 to 13, a resolution condemning what the resolution termed "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies."

The resolution before the vote was taken had been amended so as to eliminate the language which would have protested "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar de Priest, negro Congressman from Illinois" at thte White House and the criticism was directed at the White House in general terms.

It was introduced by Representative Way, Democrat, and was discussed for an hour and fifty minutes before the vote was taken.

The resolution called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman from Florida, to "convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the House of Representative and that he use his influence with the President to the end that incidents herein before alluded to be discontinued."

Representative Way in introducing the resolution said "the State of Florida has been betrayed by such action."

Representative Day, one of two Republican members of the House, declared the resolution was in bad taste. Frequent references to Florida having vooted for Hoover were made in the course of the debate.

"I doubt if it is necessary for a Democratic Assembly to pass such a resolution to emphasize a principle fifty years old," Representative Robineau of Dade declared. "No true Democrat needs to make his stand known on such a proposition. I, for one, won't vote for a resolution that furnishes an alibi for the renegade members of the party who voted for a Republican."

Representative Caldwell of Santa Rosa declared that the voters of Florida should be condemned instead of Mr. Hoover. Equality of white and negro races, he siad, was one of the basic planks of Republican platforms.

The amendment to condemn social policies at the White House instead of Mrs. Hoover was accepted by a vote of acclamation.

Representative Merchant of Madison flayed his colleagues for their earlier stand in seeking aid from the Republican national government and their utterances from the floor this morning.

Issues of the past Presidential campaign were brought into the discussion by Representative Light of Marion, who declared that he would vote against the resolution because of the bad political effect which he said it would have on the State.

Prior to the roll-call, Representative Moore of Osceola announced that he would invoke a House rule requiring every member in the chamber to vote.

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 18 1929

NEGRO 'PARITY' HIT BY FLORIDA HOUSE

Resolution Terms Tea Incident "Shameful, Disgraceful"

DE PRIEST GIVES VIEWS

Representative Says Social Equality Is Not Involved

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17 (A. P.) —By a vote of 71 to 14, the Florida House of Representatives to-day adopted a resolution saying:

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the House of Representatives of the State of Florida, That certain social policies of the Administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies were both shameful and disgraceful and if persisted in will destroy the Anglo-Saxon race and set at naught the social fabric of the country that has for ages guarded and kept sacred the purity of our Anglo-Saxon blood, which stands for the highest type of Americanism."

The resolution also called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman from Florida, to convey to the President the "earnest protest of the House of Representatives," and urged him to use his influence to prevent repetition of such incidents.

As originally introduced by Representatives Getzen, Speaker of the House, and Way, the resolution was worded to direct the protest at "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from Illinois" at the White House, but before passage was amended to make it in general terms.

In introducing the resolution, Representative Way declared that "the State of Florida has been betrayed by such action." The resolution was termed in "bad taste" by Representative Day, one of the two Republican members of the House.

Senator Blease Silenced in His Gibes at Hoovers

From The World's Bureau

Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, June 17.—An attempt by Senator Coleman L. Blease (D., S. C.) to bring before the Senate the recent hospitality of Mrs. Herbert Hoover to Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro Representative from Illinois, brought down on him such criticism that he retreated and withdrew a resolution he had offered.

Blease's measure contained doggerel about "Niggers in the White House," ending in this fashion.

There is trouble in the White House.
More than you can tell.
Yelling like wild men.
Niggers raising hell.

As the Clerk of the Senate read the verses several Senators protested; they objected to the reading of the resolution, and said it should not be printed in the Record. Senator Edge (R., N. J.) raised a point of order.

Senator Bingham (R., Conn.) moved that all reference to the resolution be stricken from the record. He said it would give offense to thousands. Senator Blease said he liked Mr. Bingham and rather than offend him personally he would withdraw it, and he did.

The White House refused again today to comment on the De Priest incident.

Mr. De Priest gave his views to-day on the issue raised by Southerners.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

"These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern State that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I would not care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

DAUGHTER of Ex-Gov. Smith May Undergo Operation

MRS. FRANCIS J. QUILLINAN

Mrs. Francis J. Quillinan, the former Catherine Smith, youngest daughter of Alfred E. Smith, is in St. Vincent's Hospital with appendicitis. An operation may be necessary. Early last evening it was said at the hospital the doctors had not found it necessary to operate in the afternoon, as they had expected. Her family, it was said, were not with her last night.

Mrs. Quillinan was taken to St. Vincent's Hospital Sunday night. She was married to Francis Quillinan last June.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 18 1929

Florida House Criticizes Tea At White House

Resolution Condemns 'Social Policies Putting Negroes on Par With White Ladies'

Stirs Furor in Senate

Blease Withdraws Rebuke After Colleagues Protest

By The Associated Press

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17.—The Florida House of Representatives adopted today by a vote of 71 to 13 a resolution condemning what the resolution termed "certain social policies of the Administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies."

The resolution, before the vote was taken, had been amended so as to eliminate the language which would have protested "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative from Illinois" at the White House and the criticism was directed at the White House in general terms.

It was introduced by Representative Way, Democrat, and was discussed for one hour and fifty minutes before the vote was taken.

The resolution called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman from Florida, to "convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the House of Representatives" and that he use his influence with the President to the end that "incidents herein before alluded to be discontinued."

Says State Is "Betrayed"

Representative Way, in introducing the resolution, said "the State of Florida has been betrayed by such action."

Representative Day, one of two Republican members of the House, declared the resolution was in bad taste. Frequent references to Florida having voted for Mr. Hoover were made in the course of the debate.

"I doubt if it is necessary for a Democratic assembly to pass such a resolution to emphasize a principle fifty years old," Representative Robineau of Dade County declared. "No true Democrat needs to make his stand known on such a proposition. I, for one, won't vote for a resolution that furnishes an alibi for the renegade members of the party who voted for a Republican."

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Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Northern).

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 29 1929

THE DE PRIEST INCIDENT

To the Editor of The World:

Perhaps you would be able and willing to find room for comment from another bishop upon the De Priest incident. Having been Bishop of Arkansas for years and having shared the utterly un-Christian views of the distressed aristocrats who are now attacking Mrs. Hoover, I do not feel like denouncing them; nevertheless, their outbursts should be analyzed for what they really are, not a mere missing of the point in respect to the meaning of the White House luncheon but an illustration of the dire ignorance and cruelty of America's white terror.

It is all very well to point out that no issue of social equality between the races was involved in Mrs. Hoover's action, but if such an issue were involved the protest would not be more defensible. 'If we were to grant that the First Lady of the land may officially as a political act entertain at a group luncheon the wives of all Illinois Congressmen regardless of their race, but that she may not unofficially as a social act invite an individual Negro woman to a luncheon, the situation, as far as America is concerned, would be quite as bad as it is to-day.

If the Christian churches had been in the slightest degree interested in the teachings of Jesus as they are set down in the New Testament their members could not possibly make such race distinctions and encourage one race stupidly trying to keep another race in subjection not because of any harm which the subject race had done to it but simply to maintain an economic advantage and satisfy its own sense of race superiority. The church, instead, accepted this savagery as being in every way compatible with Christian culture, if not indeed an important aspect of it

Now I do not blame a savage for being a savage. I wish merely to point out that they are savages as to the drawing of race distinctions. I was a savage myself while I was Bishop of Arkansas. I believed any one who did not have the same pigment in his blood that we white folks had should be regarded as inferior to us, condemned for life to do our work and denied the cultural and social opportunities to which we, by virtue of those sacred white pigments, were logically entitled.

It took Karl Marx an atheist, to bring me into a knowledge of Christ. The church pandered to my prejudices even to such a baseless prejudice as the belief that there was something inherently superior in the color of my skin. Marx showed me that the great struggle for human liberty which the greatest of all dramas, the story of Jesus, symbolizes made it necessary for me to abandon my race prejudices.

Until these savage prejudices are allayed there is little hope for human advancement. Although I do not share President Hoover's political views I think that every one who wants to see America redeemed from savagery may well congratulate him and Mrs. Hoover for doing as they did. There was nothing noble about their action. It was simply sane, and sanity is America's greatest need.

Perhaps, as many of their defenders have suggested, the Hoovers have no interest in the principles of human equality. I hope this is not true; but, anyhow, it is evident that they are not obsessed as most white politicians are with a desire to pander to all the traditions of savagery.

They might, if they had wished, have given Mrs. De Priest a gratuitous insult by inviting all the other wives of Illinois Congressmen and excepting her. But there was no sane reason why they should.

WILLIAM M. BROWN.

Galion, O., June 26.

TIMES
CUMBERLAND, MD.

JUN 28 1929

MORE THAN A TEAPOT TEMPEST

"In later years Roosevelt was quoted by intimate friends as expressing the view that the luncheon invitation to Booker Washington had done more harm than good."—Springfield Republican.

It is not unlikely that Republican party leaders will later regret Mrs. Hoover's celebrated tea for the same reason. For, according to David Lawrence, the astute Washington correspondent, "the De Priest affair has become a major political incident" and its consequences 'may be far-reaching." In his view, though it may bring back to the Republican party Northern negroes who voted Democratic last fall on the prohibition issue, it is likely to put an end to Republican hopes of keeping the solid South broken. This is a shrewd forecast, for such is the attitude of even the dryest of Southern drys that even injury to the prohibition cause and the election of a Catholic President (with an imaginary Pope in the background) is a relatively tolerable calamity as compared with "social recognition of negroes in the White House."

The intensity of Southern feeling in this connection—the expression of which continues—is indicated by the Jackson, Miss., News, when, in referring to the proposed visit south of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover next winter, it says: 'For their own sakes, and to save Southern people from embarrassment, it is sincerely hoped they will not do so." And by this dictum of the Memphis Commercial-Appeal: "The South can never feel the same again toward President and Mrs. Hoover. The President and his wife have placed themselves beyond the pale of social recognition by Southern people. Southern people do not associate with negroes on terms of social equality. They do not associate with white persons who associate on terms of equality with negroes."

A touch of humor is introduced into this hot discussion in hot weather by the Chicago Tribune when it says: "If Mrs. Hoover's tea party has driven Southern (prohibition) fanatics away from union and association with the Northern (prohibition) fanatics it has been the best use of tea since the night it was thrown into Boston harbor."

The instincts of the wary politician and political boss seem to have kept Bishop Cannon discreetly silent, but Bishop Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal Church South has contributed one of the most temperate utterances on the burning question—as follows: "Such occasions, while social, are not personal but official. There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The President and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does."

And in the very midst of the babel of tongues on this side of the Atlantic the cable from Paris announces that Stephane Alexis, charge d'Affaires of the Republic of Haiti at Brussels, has been denied admittance to the Coupole, a Montparnasse ballroom because, as the doorkeeper informed him, "Americans won't tolerate negroes here." Americans only from the Southern States? On the contrary, most of the Americans in Paris hail from the North and West, It is not merely a Southern prejudice, as some persons disingenuously pretend, but an American prejudice—and it has spread as far as the popular resorts in the French capital.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 30 1929

De Priest Case Recalls Dinner To Washington

Mark Sullivan Cites Furor Caused by Roosevelt Dinner to Negro Leader

Tea Termed Official Act

Congressman's Wife Possesses Rights Due to Station

By Mark Sullivan

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Of all the false aphorisms with which the world deluded itself—a world whose predisposition is to take too many things for granted—one of the most misleading is the adage which says "history never repeats."

When this furor broke out about the presence of the wife of a Negro Congressman at one of a series of afternoon teas given for the wives of Congressmen, the first reflection of the present writer was about the similar furore that attended a similar episode in 1901, when Theodore Roosevelt, then President, entertained at dinner a Negro educator, Booker T. Washington.

There was a difference—enough difference to give grounds for the saying about history never repeating. The difference was in favor of the greater justification of President Hoover—to those who think about such things in terms of justification. Roosevelt did not have to give a meal to Booker T. Washington, who was not in official life. The present White House hostess had to include the wife of the Negro Congressman in some one of the series of teas—or else be guilty of a discrimination so wanton that it would be construed as an injustice.

Rights Go With the Office

In the present case, the Negro woman who was among the guests at a White House tea is the wife of a Member of a Congress duly elected. The wife of every Congressman has rights which are attributes of her husband's official position. Every family whose head is in official life has certain rights going with the rank of the husband. Similarly, every family whose head is a representative of a foreign country has certain rights going with the respective rank of the representative within the diplomatic corps—and the diplomatic corps includes every race and every color.

Recalls Case of Mrs. Gann

In the diplomatic corps, some aspects of precedence at official functions are determined by relative length of residence in Washington. During the Grover Cleveland Administration the Foreign Minister longest here was the one from Hayti. As a matter of course, every other foreign representative gave precedence, and at an official White House dinner the Haytian Minister and his wife had the places of honor.

These privileges going with the official status of the head of a family are very important in Washington. How important they are, how much contention can arise over them is illustrated by the furore that arose a little while ago about Mrs. Gann. While the two cases are quite different, of course, Mrs. Gann, in a technical sense had a less strong case than the wife of Congressman de

Priest would have had if she had been omitted from any function designed for all wives of Congressmen. Mrs. Gann is the sister of Vice-President Curtis. Mr. Curtis has no wife. Mrs. Gann claimed the rights pertaining to a woman who is the head of a Vice-President's household. The rights were conceded to her, both by American official circles and by the whole diplomatic corps. Whatever rights go with the women members of any official family are always conceded—and are meticulously observed by everybody in official life.

Defends Stand of the Longworths

The seriousness with which such matters are taken—and conceded—in Washington is further illustrated by the very proper insistence of Speaker Longworth and Mrs. Longworth upon the consideration that goes with his office. Mr. Longworth is head of one of the three co-ordinate branches of the government. As such he is the equal of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the superior of the Vice-President and of everybody else excepting only the President. If Mr. Longworth or his wife should submit to any diminution of their rights at official functions, they would thereby compromise the standing of the legislative branch of the government relative to the others. To maintain that standing, to insist upon their rights and rank at official functions, is an essential and historically most important part of the duties of the Speaker and his wife. Similarly, to concede these rights, to observe them almost religiously, to refrain from trespassing upon or abridging the appropriate rights that go with every official rank in Washington, is the duty of every person in every other official rank.

To deny to the wife of any one Congressman the rights at, and the access to, official functions which belong to the wife of every Congressman, would be a discrimination condemned by precedent and tradition, and equally condemned by justice and principle. The de Priest case had no faintest relation to social equality. Nine-tenths of the uproar that arose about it was based on misunderstanding.

Rights Go With the Office

Roosevelt's case in 1901 was different and weaker. Roosevelt was not obliged to entertain Booker T. Washington. Booker T. Washington had no official status, was not in official life; he was head of a Negro school, the Tuskegee Institute in Alabama.

As to how Roosevelt came to do it, there are two legends. (Incidentally, the present writer, who is composing a history of that period, would like to know from any informed person which these legends is correct.)

The more familiar of the legends says that Roosevelt wanted to see Washington about a phase of Negro education, that he asked Washington to come to the White House office, that when Washington came Roosevelt was busy, and that thereupon Roosevelt said offhand, "Stay to dinner and I'll have leisure to talk with you."

On the other hand, one of Roosevelt's friends, Francis E. Leupp, had a different version. According to this version, Roosevelt wrote a note to Washington, asking him to dinner. Washington realized there was dynamite in the invitation—and realized that Roosevelt did not realize it. Washington, with a fine sense of consideration, sought out Frances Leupp to devise means by which he could keep the engagement without having it get into the newspapers.

It did get into the newspapers and a furore arose similar to the present one, but more violent. One cartoon about Mrs. Roosevelt went so far against decency that Southerners themselves condemned it and suppressed it. A Southern Senator of that day, Tillman, of South Carolina (predecessor of the present "Cole" Blease), was quoted as saying: "The action of President Roosevelt in entertaining that nigger will necessitate our killing a thousand niggers in the South before they will learn their place again."

Reason Is a Saving Grace

It is the saving grace in human nature that violent emotion does die down, reason does come back. The final phase of the Roosevelt-Washington incident was infinitely creditable to the South, to its generosity, its permanent qualities of fundamental reason and its sense of justice.

At that time the South was still the Solid South. No state had broken away, not even Missouri. In no Southern state at that time was any appreciable Republican vote, and practically no white Republican vote at all.

During the height of the Roosevelt-Washington episode it was freely said that Roosevelt's action had permanently cemented the solidarity of the South, that Roosevelt would never get one white man's vote in that territory, that Roosevelt would not even dare to visit the South. Actually, within three years, Roosevelt was generously invited to visit the South, was welcomed there as no President had ever before been welcomed there, and in the next election, 1904, he made the first break in the Solid South, carrying Missouri, and rolling up a formidable vote in several other states.

If Only Mr. Dooley Were Writing

When the present de Priest episode arose, another reflection of the present writer was "if only Mr. Dooley were writing now." "Mr. Dooley" [Finley Peter Dunne] as a writer of humorous contributions to the Sunday newspapers of the early '90s, was more than a humorist. He was a philosopher. In an even larger sense, he was a definitely useful institution to a whole generation of American life. He did more than make us laugh. He made us laugh at ourselves—which is something more and different.

"Mr. Dooley" supplied the softening solvent of humor to the American atmosphere in times of acute controversy.

Mr. Dooley dealt with the Roosevelt-Washington incident:

"Th' ghost iv th' other Wash'ton didn't appear to break a soop tureen over his head. P'raps where George is he has to assocyate with many mimbers of th' Booker branch on terms iv akequality. I don't suppose they have partitions up in th' other wurruld like th' kind they have in th' cars down South. They can't be anny Jim Crow Hivin. I wondher how they keep up race supreemacy? Maybe they get on withoot it."

The colored man's manners, Mr. Dooley felt sure, had been unexceptionable:

"I didn't hear that th' guest done annything wrong at th' table. Fr'm all I can larn, he hung his hat on th' rack an' used proper discrimination between th' knife and th' fork, an' ast f'r nawthin' that had to be sint out f'r. They was no mark on th' tablecloth where his hands rested, an' an inventory iv th' spoons afther his departure showed that he had used gintlemanly resthraint."

About the political consequences of it, as to the prospect that the incident was "goin' to be th' roonation iv Prisidint Tiddy Rosenfelt's chances in th' South," Mr. Dooley expressed satire which does not sound as funny or grotesque as it did then:

"Thousan's iv men who wudden't have voted f'r him undher anny circumstances has declared that undher no circumstances wud they now vote f'r him. He's lost near ivry state in th' South. Th' gran' ol' commonwealth iv Texas has deserted th' banner iv th' Republican party, an' Mississippi will cast her unanimous counted vote agin' him. He'll be beat sure. . . . We hear that th' white man in Alabama that voted f'r Rosenfelt las' year has come out agin' him. Th' tide has turned."

All that, the Roosevelt and Booker Washington incident and the commotion that accompanied it, happened nearly twenty-eight years ago. Many of the persons stirred up by the present incident had not been born when the Roosevelt one occurred. We had a pretty good President then, we have a good one now, and we've had some good ones between. The United States has had twenty-eight fairly good years since 1901. Probably there are twenty-eight good years ahead of us. We need not share the cynical mood Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, gave utterance to when he left the Senate on March 4 last nor do we need to believe all of Senator Reed's words, which, as reported in the press and quoted from memory, were:

"An Englishman in the White House, an Indian as Vice-President, a Mexican in the Senate and a Negro in the Lower House! It's time for a white man to go West."

Even so, there is always hope. Probably the country can survive even the retirement of Senator Reed.

DE PRIEST COMING

Louisville News

Noted Negro Congressman Invited To Urge Local Negroes to Vote In August Primary.

Courier-Journal

Support Own Race and the Friends of Race—Topic.

OSCAR DePRIEST

Last week the news leaked out that the Hon. Oscar DePriest, Negro Congressman, had been invited to speak here at the Armory to the Negro voters of Louisville.

It was not the intention of the men behind the movement that the news should get out at this date, but the daily papers learned of it, and William Warley, speaking for a group of well known men, admitted the plans were on foot.

A group of well known Colored men figured that this primary is very important to the Negroes of Louisville and Kentucky. It is very important that a colored man should be elected to the State legislature. This can be done. Mr. Lee Brown is the most logical candidate and it is thought Mr. De Priest can put him over. Aside from Mr. Brown it is the intention to have Mr. De Priest speak for those white candidates who are fair and friendly to the Negro. Mr. H. A. I. Rosenberg, candidate for County Judge, and Mr. Charles W. Ryans as candidate for Sheriff, are two white candidates this Negro group feels deserves the support of Negro voters. Mr. De Priest will urge Colored and White Republicans to go to the primary and vote for their own race candidate and for their tried and proven white friends.

It is expected Mr. De Priest will speak to 10,000 voters at the Armory August 2. If the Armory is refused he will speak at Jefferson Park or some other spacious place. Read "Our Ticket" elsewhere in this paper. They are the candidates to support.

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Office Holding

Illinois (White Press, Northern)

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 20 1928

WARNS DE PRIEST COURSE IS PERILOUS

Representative Shaffer, Virginia Republican, Declines Negro's Invitation to Musicale.

"MIGHT LEAD TO DISASTER"

Attempt at Social Equality Would Disturb Relations Now Amicable, Says Congressman.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Warning Oscar De Priest of Chicago, Republican, negro member of the House of Representatives, that he should not obtrude himself, either socially or officially, in the life of the national capital lest "he disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the South," Representative J. G. Shaffer, Republican of Virginia, refused an invitation from Mr. De Priest to attend a musicale and reception at the Washington Auditorium.

Mr. Shaffer's letter was prompted in part, it was said, by the recent reception of Mrs. De Priest at a White House tea. Here is the letter:

Representative Oscar De Priest.

House Office Building, Capitol.

Dear Sir:

Your invitation to attend a musicale and reception to be given at the Washington Auditorium June 21 has been received.

I decline the invitation.

Permit me to say that I am a Republican member of Congress and that I have observed your course in the House, and it has been retiring and exemplary. The continuance of this course would have won you the admiration and respect of your colleagues and of the country. Every courtesy has been accorded to you to which you are entitled by virtue of your high office.

You are now embarking on a perilous course which will, if you continue, disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the South. The people of the country are in sympathy with the development and advancement of your race, and I strongly favor this course.

Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the negro race.

The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it. No one desires to disturb these relations. To do so might lead to disaster.

I make this statement in the interest of and because of my friendship for the colored people of the southland.

Respectfully,
J. C. SHAFFER.

Denounces "White House Equality."

Earlier in the day Representative R. A. Green of Florida, Democrat, issued a statement "denouncing the social race equality of the White House in the recent entertainment in the White House of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro Congressman from Chicago." Mr. Green complained that the "social consciousness of Caucasian America was outraged," and threatened to withhold his acceptance of future White House invitations as long as the White House is occupied by the Hoovers. Further, he said, he did not intend "to dine in the Congressional restaurant as long as its privileges were accorded to the negro Congressman and his negro constituents."

Following this statement, Mr. Green called at the White House and held what he termed a "most satisfactory and pleasant conference" with Mr. Hoover concerning appropriations for the exterimnation of the Mediterranean fly, and stressed the qualifications of W. H. Marshall of Fort Lauderdale, Fla., for membership on the Federal Farm Board.

Failure of Charles E. Weir, negro, to pass the physical examinations to the Annapolis Naval Academy was the result of "an eminently fair" test at the Academy, according to Representative De Priest, sponsor of the candidate.

Accepts Weir Ruling.

Mr. De Priest said that he had no intention of asking that Weir's physical defects be waived and that the young man be admitted at Annapolis. Weir, in a letter addressed to Mr. De Priest, said that he had been "treated fairly and squarely during the entire period of my stay at the Naval Academy." He said that he had been rejected because of deficiency of vision, a trouble with which he had been afflicted for four years.

Mr. De Priest said: "Weir was examined by doctors in Chicago before taking the test at Annapolis, and we were told at the time that he would be luck to pass the eyesight examination." He added that a committee in Chicago would make another examination of the negro candidates for entrance into Annapolis to fill the place there to the credit of the district represented by Mr. De Priest.

UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 7 1928

modest gene.

Abridging the Negro Vote

If the question of the denial of the voting right to Negroes in the Southern States related wholly to the letter of state statutes, the claim of Southern senators that their States are not violating the Fourteenth or Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution might not be successfully challenged. It is admitted that state election statutes do not literally abridge the right to vote "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," and States have the right to make their own qualifications for voters so long as they do not conflict with the Constitution.

As a matter of fact, however, election laws in most of the Southern States are so devised as intentionally and actually to abridge the colored vote more than they abridge the vote of white citizens. In letter, the laws are within the Constitution, but in effect they are not. The main abridgment, however, is not through the nature of the laws but through their administration. By various devices, registrars of voters can and do keep off the voting lists Negroes who would be entitled to vote under the election laws which in the main discriminate against them. Some of the Southern senators have openly admitted practises which in effect deprive colored citizens eligible under the law from voting and have justified such practises on the ground that the supremacy of white government required them.

So strictly is this supremacy guarded that many of the Southern States have openly discriminated against race and color in their primary laws on the assumption that, unlike election laws, they do not conflict with the Federal Constitution. On a test the United States Supreme Court two years ago declared invalid a Texas primary law which denied to Negroes the right to vote in Democratic primaries. A similar case has now arisen in Virginia where a Negro claiming to be a Democrat was not permitted to vote in the last Democratic primary. Judge Groner of the United States District Court of Virginia has just ruled that this Virginia primary statute recognizes and enforces the right of a political party to prescribe voting qualifications that are forbidden under the Fifteenth Amendment and that so far as this amendment is concerned a state primary law stands in the same relation as election statutes to this amendment.

While Representative Tinkham's amendment to the reapportionment bill may have no chance of adoption and might not be judicially upheld in the circumstances and therefore be of no effect on the representation of Southern States in Congress, it has at least served to turn the tables rather effectively on Southern senators who have been largely responsible for the amendment to leave aliens out of the count of "persons" for the purposes of congressional representation—a proposition certainly plainly defiant of the obvious meaning of the Constitution.

It would be fortunate if one amendment killed the other and thereby rid the reapportionment bill of obstacles that have long delayed it.

FREE PRESS
DETROIT, MICH.

JUN 17 1928

SMALL BUSINESS FOR SENATORS.

The uproar made by certain southern Democrats in Washington because Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the colored congressman from Chicago, was present at a White House tea last week, is very cheap stuff. It is not even sincere, because the question of "social equality" which Senators Sheppard, Heflin, McKellar and Harrison profess to see involved, does not actually arise at all, and the senators know it does not.

The tea at which Mrs. de Priest was a guest was an official function rather than a social one, and was one of a series which was supposed to include wives of all representatives. The deliberate omission of any one of them because of the color of her skin, would have been a piece of discrimination that might very well have aroused public criticism.

But suppose the situation had been different, suppose the occasion at the White House had been purely social, as Messrs. Sheppard, Heflin, McKellar and Harrison would make it appear. The White House is the private home of President and Mrs. Hoover. Whom they choose to entertain there, is entirely their own business; and they should be allowed to receive guests without being subjected to annoyance from rowdies on the front lawn.

It is not especially difficult to arrive at an impression regarding the reason for the outburst among the southern senators. All are Democrats as well as southerners; and all, even Heflin, are considerably disturbed over the inroads the Republican party made in the solid south last November by persuading voters there to cast ballots after considering real national issues and needs, instead of hugging outworn prejudices to their breasts. Those prejudices were what had kept the south Democratic since reconstruction days, and for many years they had been the only force holding it in line against strong dictates of reason and practical interest.

Apparently it is the opinion of certain party leaders below the Mason and Dixon line that the one way to reclaim Dixie for the Democracy is to blow the old ashes of passion once more into flames. This they have set about trying to do upon the first flimsy pretext.

JOURNAL
BALLSTON SPA, N. Y.

JUN 22 1929

MR. DE PRIEST'S STATEMENT

New York World

With regard to the furore that has been stirred up by his wife's presence at the White House, Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illinois, gave out the following statement:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

"These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issues involved, that there is little to add to it.

Knickerbocker Press
ALBANY, N. Y.

JUN 19 1929

THE DE PRIESTS IN SOCIETY.

When "Big Bill" Thompson of Chicago decided that a Negro should be sent to Congress from the district, so long and ably represented by Martin B. Madden, he was not illogical, since the district's electorate was more than two-thirds colored. And Oscar De Priest had been faithful to Thompson. But complications were bound to ensue in Washington. Representative Pritchard of North Carolina refused to take an office adjacent to that of De Priest and was justly laughed at almost everywhere. The Congressional Ladies club got into a tangle over the proper treatment of Mrs. De Priest. And President Hoover, hampered by his alliances with the southern whites, who had helped in his election, must have realized that the White House could not dodge the social situation.

So, though he remembered that President Roosevelt had been bitterly attacked for inviting Booker T. Washington to dine at the Executive Mansion, the President probably suggested an olive branch demonstration. Mrs. Hoover invited Mrs. De Priest to tea. The wife of Mr. Hoover's attorney general, the wife of the secretary of war, and about twenty other carefully selected women were guests on the same occasion. Whereupon, as soon as the news got to Texas, there was a hot debate in the state senate, and by 29 to 2 a resolution was adopted declaring, "We bow our heads in shame and regret and express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command our condemnation of such conduct on the part of the mistress of the White house and her associates." Also in the debate Senator T. J. Holbrook denounced "political Negro lovers," and Senator Love, a Hoovercrat, shouted, "Any man who says the 300,000 Texans who voted for Hoover are Negro lovers has the word "liar" branded across his brow."

In the face of this sort of agitation Oscar De Priest has invited all the Republican members of Congress to attend the musicale and reception to be held Friday night in the Washington auditorium by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. We cannot avoid the impression that he is taking President Hoover's "olive branch" too seriously. Perhaps he forgot that he owed it to the President not to push the issue of social equality too far at the present time. Or perhaps he never read of the Texas discussion. The lattter hypothesis is the more charitable, though some people may say it is somewhat lacking in verisimiltude.

PUBLIC OPINION
WATERTOWN, S. D.

JUN 18 1929

THE COLOR LINE

The white house refuses to draw the color line—and the state of Texas is resentful. The lone star legislature has by resolution condemned Mrs. Hoover for entertaining at tea in the afternoon the wife of Congressman Oscar de Priest, negress, who comes from Chicago. The two facts give the entire country a topic for acrimonious debate reviving one of the oldest unsettled problems that face the American people.

You may say, oh, the negro problem was settled by the Civil war. But it was not. The Civil war put an end to all debate about slavery in the United States. It did not put an end to the persistent question of social and political equality. That problem persists. Some believe it is one of the most profound issues which must sooner or later be definitely settled.

As far as the south is concerned (or more strictly speaking the white population of the south) there is no division of sentiment. The south has yielded to the abolition of slavery. It has not yielded on the political issue, and especially it has not given an inch on its view as to social equality. The decision of Mrs. Hoover to entertain Mrs. de Priest was an offense to the south.

The north will show conflicting opinions. It will not be greatly concerned. It feels no resentment and it has never been close enough to the problem itself to take an indignant interest. Roosevelt when president entertained Booker T. Washington at the white house, arousing bitter comment in the south. In the north not a great deal was said. No serious results followed as far as the north can determine.

But Booker T. Washington and Oscar de Priest are two types. De Priest is a politician with an unsavory reputation. He represents a "nigger" district in Chicago. Washington was not a politician but a distinguished fellow of the negro race. When honored by Roosevelt it was in tribute to his accomplishments, not a gesture to his political strength.

Politically, Mr. Hoover has entertained, if correspondents know whereof they correspond, a desire to consolidate the gains the republican party made last November in the solid south. Certainly it was not in promotion of any such a design that he agreed with Mrs. Hoover a negress should sit at the white house table on terms of equality with the mistress of the national mentor of American social usage. If it were in placation of the "negro vote" some of which was reported to be deadly in earnest against Hoover, the wisdom might be questioned on the theory that he lost more than he gained.

The north has yet to learn the profound ramifications of this question. Up to this time it has never had a negro problem. Many believe that if the color line were a factor in the north, the reaction among the white population here would be the same as it is in the south. Down there no negress would be welcomed as an intimate member of select social circles. The north does not yet know its own mind in that respect, largely because it has never had to make a decision.

The white house has exemplified in the nth degree the literal spirit of the constitution. But constitutions are not always a true reflection of the literal spirit of the people when it comes to a test. The president has given us something to think about.

Political - 1929
Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Northern)

ENTERPRISE
BROCKTON, MASS.

JUN 21 1929

Mr. De Priest Sets People Right.

INTERPRETATIONS of the courtesy of Mrs. Herbert Hoover to Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the negro representative in Congress from Illinois, left both the motive and the significance of the incident in a thick fog until Mr. De Priest himself spoke. Contrast with the misinterpretation by the Texas legislature, which construed the presence of Mrs. De Priest at a White House tea as an insult to the white south, the following:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, republican or democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that."

Social equality is a myth. It does not exist, nor can it exist. There are as strong likes and dislikes among whites as among blacks, among all races, in all creeds. It isn't national or racial, as Mr. De Priest says; it is a matter of individual taste. People's social equals are those whom they like, whom they gladly accept as friends and equals.

PRESS
MUNCIE, IND.

JUN 21 1929

MERELY THE OBVIOUS COURSE

In entertaining at tea the wife of a Negro congressman, Mrs. Herbert Hoover merely did the obvious thing. No other course was open to her. She was giving a formal entertainment for congressmen's wives and even had she cared to do so scarcely could have ignored the wife of one of them merely because the latter was not of the white race. Nor, under the prevailing custom, could Mrs. DePriest, the subject of the present controversy, have done anything except to attend the party unless she would have been willing to violate the rules of the government game as it is played in Washington. That isn't done.

It will be remembered that President Roosevelt did not hesitate to invite Booker T. Washington to dine at the White House.

Now there probably is no wish on the part either of Mrs. Hoover or Mrs. DePriest to start a movement toward social equality between the races. That does not enter into this affair. The leaders of neither the Caucasian nor the Negro race are seeking that. Respectable colored persons, whatever their race, are just as respectable as respectable white persons, and are no more anxious to break down the social barriers among the races than are the whites.

TRIBUNE-CAPITAL
DES MOINES, IA.

JUN 21 1929

The Mrs. De Priest Incident.

When Mrs. De Priest came to Washington with her husband, the colored congressman from Chicago, she was at once admitted to the congressional hall of the wives of the members, which meant that in her turn she might use the hall for entertaining her friends, and that she in turn might be entertained.

Nothing was said about that. In fact it was recognized as quite the proper thing.

In the regular order Mrs. De Priest was entertained at the white house with the wives of other congressmen. But that has stirred a lot of debate, because President Hoover received a big vote in the south and raising the color issue seems to be the easiest way to get the south in line again.

There was a lot of talk when Booker T. Washington was entertained at lunch by President Roosevelt, but politically the talk did not mean anything for there had been no break in the southern ranks.

But even politically there are two angles to the situation, for there are six northern states where the colored vote is big enough to turn the scale, and in recent years many of the leaders have been indifferent republicans where they were not actively the other way.

To merely make the south solid again and give the north solidly to the administration will not mean much even to the most hot headed of the southern leaders.

In this situation it would seem that what George Washington is quoted as saying to a friend who criticized him for touching his hat to a colored man who had saluted him with his hat, seems pat. Washington said that in returning a polite salute he was thinking of his own honor.

With all the races coming to the sort of close intermingling the airplane suggests, we have got to come to some sort of social code that will be accepted. At Geneva the colored delegates from Africa sit at the best hotel tables and enjoy all the privileges of public entertainment. How is the United States going to have a social code of its own, humiliating to one-tenth of its own people, and not accepted by any other group in the world?

Why not say once for all that a congressman and his wife have a certain rank in Washington, and nothing but their own misconduct can lose it for them.

How is a president going to be true to himself or the best interests of the nation who refuses to treat public officials on the vote of confidence given them by their home constituency?

There will be time enough to put a black mark against Mrs. De Priest when she shows by her own conduct that she is not entitled to recognition. That she is not likely to do, for the impression in Washington is that she is capable and will adapt herself. She is likely to break the ice for deserving colored people and that will be one big step gained for democracy.

STATE JOURNAL
COLUMBUS, O.

JUN 24 1929

NEGROES NOT ALL ALIKE.

Editor Ohio State Journal:

J. C. Clark, in his letter of June 19, condemning your editorial, "Mrs. Hoover's Colored Guest," wanted to know if it was written in true sincerity. What would you do if you found a colored woman at your home as your dinner guest? Would you accept her as your social equal? Have you no racial pride? Do you not fully believe in the supremacy of the white race? Don't you know what would happen if you accept your colored brethren as your social equals?

He stated, if you don't know these things, you are not fit for the position that you now fill, and if you did know them, you would not sanction Mrs. Hoover's actions. However, these are questions for you to answer, as they are personal.

He suggests that you visit the Negro settlement of this city, or any other big city, get their mental attitude and study their ways. Now this is the part that I am interested in. J. C., like all narrow-minded white men, has thrown all Negroes into one bag, so to speak, judging all by a few. And it is plain to see that it is the color of the skin and not the man that he is looking at. All Negro settlements are not alike; no more so than all white settlements.

Would it be fair to expect a man with five children, making $25 a week, to live as another man with five children making $75? The answer is no. Now remember, there are some good people and bad people in all settlements, whether white or black. Just as there is a difference in the white people, there is a difference in the Negroes. There are Negro settlements in this city that can class with the best of whites. There are Negroes that have just as high a standard of living—beautiful homes, fine cars and education. What more can you require?

If you would visit the insane asylums and compare the number of Negroes with the number of whites, I don't think you will have so much to brag about along the mental line. Speaking of crime, read your newspaper, go to the penitentiary, city prison and the federal prisons. Compare the number of prisoners, then see what you have to brag about.

No, J. C., you are all wet. All Negroes are not alike. All Negro settlements are not alike. And as for social equality, there is no such thing. I don't know just what would happen if you would accept us as you equals, for as yet there are not many William E. Hickmans in our race. We can't boast of having a Dr. Snook. We have nowhere in this country a racketeering gang. We haven't developed many kidnapers or bank or payroll robbers. We haven't learned to swindle widows and children out of the living that the husband and fathers worked so hard to save for them.

A NEGRO.

Columbus, June 22.

VINDICATOR
YOUNGSTOWN, O.

JUN 20 1929

The DePriest Incident

The Southern Democrats who voted for Mr. Hoover because of religious and racial prejudice against their own candidate get what they deserve when they find that the President is a better man than they took him for. Just now they are making a terrible row about Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of Mrs. DePriest, wife of the negro Representative from Illinois. Mrs. Hoover received Mrs. DePriest as she has received the wife of every other Congressman; she could not have done anything else without doing an injustice of which no fair-minded woman would be capable. But the Southerners denounce her action as tending to undermine American institutions.

The incident will cause the President to lose many votes in the South. There can be no question, however, that it will win him just as many in the North. And meanwhile he will have the strengthening consciousness of a good deed to his credit.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 20 1929

Ve Priest to Insist on Negro At Annapolis

Illinois House Members to Name New Candidates for the Naval Academy

Silent on Two Attacks

Southern Representatives Refuse to Attend Fete

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 19.—Representative Oscar de Priest, Republican, of Illinois, the only Negro member of the House of Representatives in twenty-seven years, announced today that he would name new Negro candidates for his district's vacancies in the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis. He said that two candidates and two alternates would all be Negroes.

De Priest said he was not ready to announce the names of his selections. He was notified today that Charles E. Weir, of Chicago, a Negro candidate, had failed to meet the physical requirements at the Academy. Weir advised De Priest that he had had an "eminently fair" test.

Explaining Weir's failure, the Representative declared that Weir had been examined by physicians in Chicago before he submitted to tests yesterday at Annapolis. "We were told at that time," he said, "that Weir would be lucky to pass the eyesight examination." The candidate himself stated that he had been troubled with his vision for the last four years.

The Representative declined today to comment on two attacks, one from Representative Joseph C. Shaffer, Republican, of Virginia, and another from Representative Robert A. Green, Democrat, of Florida, both of whom scorned De Priest's invitation to attend a musicale and reception June 21.

The letter written by Mr. Shaffer to Mr. De Priest follows:

"Representative Oscar De Priest,
House Office Building, Capitol.

"Dear Sir:

"Your invitation to attend a musicale and reception to be given at the Washington Auditorium June 21 has been received.

"I decline the invitation.

"Permit me to say that I am a Republican member of Congress and that I have observed your course in the House, and it has been retiring and exemplary. The continuance of this course would have won you the admiration and respect of your colleagues and of this country. Every courtesy has been accorded to you to which you are entitled by virtue of your high office.

"You are now embarking on a perilous course which will, if you continue, disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the South. The people of the country are in sympathy with the development and advancement of your race, and I strongly favor this course.

"Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race.

"The white people have their position, and are respected in it. The colored race has its place, and is respected in it. No one desires to disturb these relations. To do so might lead to disaster.

"I make this statement in the interest of and because of my friendship for the colored people of the Southland.

"Respectifully,
"J. C. SHAFFER."

Mr. Green declared that so long as President Hoover remains in the White House he would not attend any function. He commended the House of Representatives of Florida for adopting a resolution "denouncing this social and race equality demonstration," such as entertainment of Mrs. De Priest at a White House tea.

White House Tea "Deplored"

NORFOLK, Va., June 19 (AP).—The national convention of Knights of American Protestantism, in session here this afternoon, unanimously adopted a resolution "disapproving and deploring the fact that the wife of the President of the United States entertained at a social function the wife of a Negro Congressman."

Bishop Calls Tea Incident "Tempest in a Teapott"

Ainsworth Cites Absence of Color Line in the Past

MACON, Ga., June 19 (AP).—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, today characterized the "excitement" over the recent entertainment of the wife of a Negro Representative at a White House tea as "a tempest in a teapot."

The iBshop, who is on leave from his post in the Orient, said that from the first years of American history the President and his wife have entertained members of Congress and their wives, as wel las the representatives of all foreign governments.

"Such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official," he said. "During these years every color of human being from lily white to ebony black, and all th alties between, has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof. It is nothing new.

"The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot. Every legally elected Congressman or representative of a foreign government is entitled to the same consideration in regard to such official formalities.

"There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The President and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does.

"It is about time for everybody to quit seeing black only and having these blatant outbreaks about it.

"In my opinion all this excitement over the recent White House entertainment is a tempest in a teapot."

FREEMAN
KINGSTON, N. Y.
JUN 20 1929

THE POINT OF VIEW.

The typical Northerner finds it difficult to understand the excitement in the South caused by Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of the wife of Chicago's Negro Congressman at tea. The spectacle of Senator Heflin parading his grief and going about "deploring the incident" is even found amusing, for this same Heflin won Southern votes for Hoover by solemnly predicting that if elected Governor Smith would "introduce social equality in the White House," although there was no known reason to expect the Smiths to be more disposed to do so than the Hoovers, and, indeed, it was only reasonable to think that the former would be likely to respect the prejudices of Southern Democrats in this connection. The typical Northerner does not understand because the conditions about him are so different from those in the South. He sees relatively few negroes and socially these live apart virtually to the same extent that is done by Southern negroes. What does it matter if one negress appears at a White House official tea to the wives of Congressmen?

In Southern communities, on the other hand, the blacks are almost equal, quite equal, in some instances superior, to the whites in numbers, and if the White House policy were generally followed the situation can be imagined, hitherto inviolable traditions of separate race life being broken down, with appalling consequences. Already it is being broken by Northerners of foreign extraction who have settled in the South, these at times even intermarrying with the blacks and scandalizing the native whites beyond measure. The typical Southerner is friendly and helpful in his relations with individual negroes, but he looks upon the teeming millions of the race as a menace that must forever be kept separate and apart in the interests of white Southern civilization itself.

PRESS GAZETTE
GREEN BAY, WIS.
JUN 22 1929

THE SOUTH IS MAD.

Texas, which voted for Mr. Hoover, saw its legislature pass a resolution that its members hold their "heads in shame and regret, and express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, our condemnation and humiliation" because Mrs. Oscar DePriest, negress wife of a negro congressman from Chicago, was invited to the White house and did sip tea and munch sandwiches with the wives of other congressmen. Texas is not the only place south that is boiling over the incident. Other legislatures are passing resolutions, chambers of commerce are becoming frantic, political leaders who supported Hoover are crestfallen, the faith of the South in the president is disappearing, and all because a woman whose forefathers were in slavery was treated with the same courtesy by the president's wife as if she were white.

It seems that a custom has long prevailed at the capitol for the wife of the president to invite the wives of members of congress to the White house for tea. Mrs. Hoover followed the custom. Since we have had no colored congressman for something like forty years no opportunity for a similar situation has lately arisen. What would the South have Mrs. Hoover do? Apparently to please the South she had but one of two courses to pursue, either discontinue a perfectly proper and rather delightful custom or invite every congressman's wife excepting Mrs. DePriest. To have pursued either course would have been entirely beneath the dignity of any occupant of the White house.

The black belt of Chicago had a perfect right to send a negro to represent it in congress. Because of his blood shall he be deprived of the right to participate in national affairs? When Mr. DePriest was elected to congress his wife became as much entitled to the courtesies generally accorded to a congressman's wife as he did to the rights of his position.

We hold our president, and his family, too, to a higher degree of faith and dignity and righteous behaviour than perhaps anyone else in the nation. The president knows the provisions of the federal constitution. He has no right, either directly or indirectly, to connive at their breach. If the people of the South do not want to invite negroes to social functions that is their affair. If the people of the North care to treat the negroes on a different social plane that is their affair. But were the president of the United States to treat any citizen in a different manner from another citizen merely because of his or her color, the episode, small in itself, would be a misfortune. The tea was not given by Mrs. Hoover but by the president's wife and the distinction is a plain one.

POST-DISPATCH
ST. LOUIS, MO.
JUN 20 1929

raise.

E. J. BRADLEY.

Texas and Intolerance.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch.

THE action of Mrs. Hoover in having tea with a Negro woman seems to have disturbed the good people of the Lone Star State. Their legislative body passed a resolution of condemnation.

This very State that left the Democratic column for the first time since the Civil War has absolutely no excuse for complaining. They knew better. No doubt they were told what they could expect. It has happened. Let them be good losers, and if there is to be any bowing of the heads in shame let it be those that followed the teachings of a Heflin of Alabama, that great Kluxer Stephenson of Indiana, that high-priced preacher Straton and that great holier-than-thou Cannon. Let them bow their heads for not having enough intelligence, enough backbone to smother with their ballot the flame of intolerance.

Do not blame Mrs. Hoover. She is only a victim of circumstances. My heartfelt sympathy goes to her. Let all those that helped to place her in the exalted position she now occupies remember the words of the Scripture: As ye sow so shall ye reap.

JOHN S. GREWE.

Political — 1929
Office Holding
Illinois (White Press Northern)

TIMES
HARTFORD, CONN.
Current

JUN 23 1928

Mrs. Hoover and the Texas Attitude.

Governor Moody of Texas appears not to be disposed to follow the advice of the Republican national committeeman from that State, R. B. Creager, that he disapprove the resolution of the Texas Legislature criticizing and condemning Mrs. Hoover for including the wife of a Negro Representative from Illinois among her guests at a White House tea. The Governor is not impressed by the argument that during the last Democratic administration persons of Negro blood were on various occasions invited to the executive mansion and on several occasions dined there. He sees in that no precedent that should be followed. Now is a good time, he thinks, to let President and Mrs. Hoover, and their successors to the end of time, understand that so far as Texas is concerned it will not meekly submit to any social recognition accorded members of the Negro race.

Governor Moody and the Texas Legislature appear to have overlooked one important consideration in the De Priest episode. This tea was given by Mrs. Hoover, in accordance with the usual custom, to the wives of Senators and Representatives. None of the guests were her personal selection; they had been selected by various constituencies throughout the country. It so happened that the First District of Illinois elected by 4000 plurality Oscar De Priest, a Negro born in Florence, Ala., a graduate of the Salina (Kan.) Normal School, a former alderman of Chicago and a delegate to the last Republican National Convention. It is not Mr. De Priest's fault that his skin is black and that his wife shares in his political honors.

When the mistress of the White House gives a series of official functions to the wives of Congressmen, it is not her place to draw either social lines or color lines. If she were acting in a purely personal capacity probably the wives of not a few white Congressmen would not be on her social register. She would pick and choose her company as any one in private life would do. But as the wife of the President, extending conventional hospitality to the wives of an indiscriminate lot of Senators and Representatives, she would be properly open to criticism and censure were she for one reason or another to overlook anybody.

It may be impossible for Texas to get this understanding of the situation, but it does not appear that the Legislature made any effort to get it, nor does it now appear that the Governor is willing to be guided by the facts and the circumstances. All that Texas can see, all that it is willing to see, is that the Negro wife of a Negro Congressman has been tolerated at a White House reception and tea. The only view seemingly taken by the chivalrous Texans is that Mrs. Hoover has placed herself on the same social level with a woman of Negro blood.

Tolerance of any sort is not perhaps to be expected of Texas, but the country expects tolerance from the White House and it has not been disappointed in this instance. Neither Mrs. Hoover has been lowered nor Mrs. De Priest elevated by an episode of official life which passes for what it is everywhere save in Texas.

PRESS
CLEVELAND, O.

JUN 20 1928

Mr. De Priest Answers

SOME Southern Democrats have been feeling quite badly because Mrs. Hoover the other day entertained Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of a Negro representative in Congress from Illinois.

The Southerners, brought up in an atmosphere which gives them a closed mind on at least this one subject, felt that they had been "betrayed" by the incident.

Representative De Priest, when the furore was called to his attention, gave out the following statement:

> It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress That's all there was to that.
>
> These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican Party.
>
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EVERY EVENING
WILMINGTON, DEL.

JUN 15 1928

NEGRESS GUEST AT WHITE HOUSE.

The country at large, and the South in particular, is much agitated over the entertainment at the White House of a Negro woman, the wife of a Representative in Congress from Illinois. The major part of the alarm appears to centre in the belief that the courtesies to the woman of color will for a long time blast the hope of the Republican party to capture the majority of the states in the deep south at election times.

Furthermore it is contended that it will react unfavorably upon the leaders of the race, and that the Negro may be expected to demand social recognition. It is also asserted that the "misplacement" of such honor will arouse a feeling of racial equality; that it will inspire the Negroes with an "uppishness" which in later-day vernacular would mean "high hatedness" that will make them unpleasantly demonstrative—in the lime light.

It would seem, on the other hand, that Mrs. Hoover pursued exactly the logical course in not officially snubbing the wife of the man whom the voters of Illinois had picked to represent them in Congress. What else could she have consistently done? The party that elected her husband to the Presidency has long maintained control f the country through the Negro vote, and at election ime the G. O. P. leaders express a fondness for their sable" partisans, that if sincere would warrant their attending unchallenged any official social function.

We, however, believe all the alarm over Mrs. Hoover presenting an American Negress as her guest to wives of the Diplomatic Corps is needless. It is recalled that the nation was in a hubbub when President Roosevelt sat at the White House luncheon table with the late Booker T. Washington, the noted Negro educator, and there were all kinds of dire forebodings as to the outcome of such an advanced step in the social recognition of men of color.

But nothing came of the "misadventure." The country escaped the threatened consequences, and men and women of place and power have sat at the same table ever after without experiencing social or mental degeneration, and so the entertainment of the Negro wife of a colored member of Congress will cause but a momentary ripple, yet it will serve to illustrate the real attitude of the Republican leaders towards the Negroes except at election time.

Every rational man and woman will commend Mrs. Hoover for a realization of her sense of duty in the discharge of her functions as hostess of the nation, and people will see—judging by the President's attitude and determination to be head of the nation and not part of it—her husband's approval of her stand.

It is not the President's province to discriminate against any official chosen by the electors because of their race, creed or color, as is very clearly set forth in the Constitution.

NEW YORK
EVE. TELEGRAM

JUN 22 1928

Suppose the Negro Had Oppressed the White.

By W. J. McDonough.

Once again the voice of the South is raised to protest against equality for the negro. Little thought is given to the fact that the negro is of a people who have ever suffered oppression at the hands of the Southerners. If their ignorance is so objectionable, what has the South done to remedy it? Judging from their attitude of the past fifty years, it would seem that the South is averse to educating the negro, whereas it is their duty, to themselves, to their country and to their God.

What a howl could be expected if the same Southerners were suppressed by the negroes! What a crime against Christianity! Does Christianity make differentiations on account of color?

Because the negro is black he is conspicuous, and his conspicuous presence shall ever serve to remind the South that they have been inhuman to God's creatures. And because they once suppressed the negro they are fearful lest he rise to power. It would hurt their pride.

145 E. 45th St.

Political — 1929
Office Holding
Illinois (White Press, Northern)

TIMES
HARTFORD, CONN.
Courant

JUN 23 1928

Mrs. Hoover and the Texas Attitude.

Governor Moody of Texas appears not to be disposed to follow the advice of the Republican national committeeman from that State, R. B. Creager, that he disapprove the resolution of the Texas Legislature criticizing and condemning Mrs. Hoover for including the wife of a Negro Representative from Illinois among her guests at a White House tea. The Governor is not impressed by the argument that during the last Democratic administration persons of Negro blood were on various occasions invited to the executive mansion and on several occasions dined there. He sees in that no precedent that should be followed. Now is a good time, he thinks, to let President and Mrs. Hoover, and their successors to the end of time, understand that so far as Texas is concerned it will not meekly submit to any social recognition accorded members of the Negro race.

Governor Moody and the Texas Legislature appear to have overlooked one important consideration in the De Priest episode. This tea was given by Mrs. Hoover, in accordance with the usual custom, to the wives of Senators and Representatives. None of the guests were her personal selection; they had been selected by various constituencies throughout the country. It so happened that the First District of Illinois elected by 4000 plurality Oscar De Priest, a Negro born in Florence, Ala., a graduate of the Salina (Kan.) Normal School, a former alderman of Chicago and a delegate to the last Republican National Convention. It is not Mr. De Priest's fault that his skin is black and that his wife shares in his political honors.

When the mistress of the White House gives a series of official functions to the wives of Congressmen, it is not her place to draw either social lines or color lines. If she were acting in a purely personal capacity probably the wives of not a few white Congressmen would not be on her social register. She would pick and choose her company as any one in private life would do. But as the wife of the President, extending conventional hospitality to the wives of an indiscriminate lot of Senators and Representatives, she would be properly open to criticism and censure were she for one reason or another to overlook anybody.

It may be impossible for Texas to get this understanding of the situation, but it does not appear that the Legislature made any effort to get it, nor does it now appear that the Governor is willing to be guided by the facts and the circumstances. All that Texas can see, all that it is willing to see, is that the Negro wife of a Negro Congressman has been tolerated at a White House reception and tea. The only view seemingly taken by the chivalrous Texans is that Mrs. Hoover has placed herself on the same social level with a woman of Negro blood.

Tolerance of any sort is not perhaps to be expected of Texas, but the country expects tolerance from the White House and it has not been disappointed in this instance. Neither Mrs. Hoover has been lowered nor Mrs. De Priest elevated by an episode of official life which passes for what it is everywhere save in Texas.

PRESS
CLEVELAND, O.

JUN 20 1928

Mr. De Priest Answers

SOME Southern Democrats have been feeling quite badly because Mrs. Hoover the other day entertained Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of a Negro representative in Congress from Illinois.

The Southerners, brought up in an atmosphere which gives them a closed mind on at least this one subject, felt that they had been "betrayed" by the incident.

Representative De Priest, when the furore was called to his attention, gave out the following statement:

> It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress That's all there was to that.
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EVERY EVENING
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NEW YORK
EVE. TELEGRAM

JUN 22 1928

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145 E. 45th St.

JOURNAL
MILWAUKEE, WIS.
JUN 18 1928

Mrs. Hoover's Tea Party

If Mrs. Herbert Hoover wished to entertain Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Chicago negro congressman, at a White House tea, we think that she was within her rights as the first lady of the land. Mr. De Priest was sent to Washington as the representative of a constituency of American citizens. Knowing the storm that this would raise throughout the south, where the negro because of his numbers and lack of educational advantages is a real problem, we think that it was a courageous thing for Mr. Hoover to consent to. For this one tea party will do more to break down Mr. Hoover's efforts to consolidate Republican gains in the south than nearly anything else he could have done.

Fear of the negro, which is natural wherever the white race finds itself outnumbered by those of a different pigment, is the cement which has kept the "solid" south Democratic. Only a religious fear, raised in the last election, could for the time override this ingrained anxiety for the white man's "supremacy." One of the things used to play upon this race prejudice that spread like wildfire through the south in that campaign was the whisper that Gov. Al Smith, being a cosmopolitan, would throw the White House open to negroes. Smith's supporters countered with similar tactics against Mr. Hoover. Now, considering the intensity of that campaign and the smouldering animosities still existing, it is not surprising even though deplorable, that such a fire eating senator as Blease of South Carolina should attempt by resolution to censure Mr. and Mrs. Hoover for their hospitality to the wife of a negro congressman.

This event will do much to heal the breach in the Democratic ranks below the line, and it is to be expected that the professional politicians will make the most of it. It will hinder the Bishop Cannon in his spiritual mission of being political boss of Virginia and overlord of the so-called Hoovercrats in the south. In their alarm, the Hoovercrats are appealing to Mrs. Hoover to say something, disclosing what many have charged —that their leaders are at heart Republicans boring from within the Democratic ranks. For from one of the Bishop Cannon's political guards comes this appeal to Mrs. Hoover, "Your tea party cost the *Republican* party in Virginia not less than 25,000 votes. An expression from you would do lots of good."

Mrs. Hoover will have the approval of the great majority of the country if she ignores these messages from the political schemers who profess to be her friends as she ignores the political scheming of the Senator Bleases.

REGISTER
DES MOINES, IA.
JUN 22 1928

WHITE AND COLORED.

Representative Shaffer of Virginia, writing to the colored congressman from Illinois, Mr. De Priest, said that "the white people have their position and are respected in it" and that "the colored race has its place and is respected in it."

The Virginian was protesting against "any movement in the direction of social equality."

Intelligent people of both white and black races do recognize that where historic prejudices exist as in the south it is better to let time, and plenty of it, deal with them than to try to correct everything on an ideal basis in a day.

Moreover, where there is strong sentiment against racial intermixture, as there is in this country in some cases—against marriage between whites and Negroes or between whites and Mongolians, for instance—that sentiment is an important reality and has to be adjusted to.

But with all the common sense aspects of the race problem recognized and deferred to, and with, especially, a recognition that there can be many kinds of equality without blood mixing, such statements as those of the Virginia congressman can well be read not only for their superficial meaning but for meanings that are just "under the skin" of the phrases.

In this statement by Representative Shaffer, for example, it will be noted that the white "people" have their "position," while the colored "race" has its "place."

That may be accidental, but one can hardly imagine the same sort of accident reversing the terms.

One trouble about some of the people who talk about "respect" for the other fellow is that they mean by respect a grudging and suspicious tolerance.

PRESS
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
JUN 17 1928

De Priest Hits Segregation Of Races; Urges Negroes To Keep Whites' Regard

The Negro race must organize within its own ranks if it expects to obtain political recognition. Oscar DePriest, congressman from Illinois, only Negro member of the national legislature, declared before an open meeting of Northside residents, in the New Jersey avenue school yesterday afternoon.

Introduced by Enoch L. Johnson, county political leader, Mr. DePriest praised efforts made by Mr. Johnson in raising the standard of the race in South Jersey. "But," he warned, "Mr. Johnson will not always be among you—he will not always lead the republican party in this part of the state. Some day he might retire —or be retired. If he sticks long enough he will either be elected to the United States senate—and I've heard it rumored that there is such a possibility—or he may lose his power, to be supplanted by another leader.

"When that happens—and some day it will—you people of the Negro race must either be prepared to lead yourselves, within your own ranks, or be at the mercy of another power. Regardless, however, always be loyal to your party—the party which gives you a chance to show your abilities—the republican party!"

He cautioned that "before you make much prgoress you must learn to select your own leaders—leaders who will stand by you as you stand by them—leaders who cannot be bought nor sell you out!"

The congressman then proceeded to outline how to establish political leadership and how to organize politically. "No organization may be termed a working organization unless the vote can be summoned at the call of the leader within 24 hours," he said.

Referring to his own district in Chicago, he praised former Mayor William H. Thompson, comparing him with Johnson. "He may be known as a 'roughneck' outside of Chicago," he said, "but I want to tell you that there is no finer, no fairer man in that city than former Mayor Thompson. He kept his promises with the Negro race, and the Negro race is for him!

"I want to serve notice on Chicago that when I'm re-elected—and I will be—I will see that there is another story built on the Chicago city hall and will place twice as many Negroes in office as there now are!"

He scored segregation of colored pupils in schools declaring that such action is against the precepts of the constitution and makes for racial prejudice. He further urged his audience to make greater efforts to raise the standard of the race and maintain personal respect for themselves, "if you expect others to respect you."

Congressman DePriest arrived in the resort with a party of friends Saturday, and was the guest of honor at a banquet in Colored Soldiers' Home Saturday night.

COURIER-EXPRESS
BUFFALO, N. Y.
JUN 21 1928

SOCIAL EQUALITY

Whatever misconception may exist as to the significance, if any, of the inclusion of Mrs. De Priest among the guests at a tea given by Mrs. Hoover to the wives of congressmen, it is evident that they are not shared by the De Priests. De Priest is a negro, sent to Congress from a Chicago district. Since the tea in question, unmistakable evidences of disapproval have come from southern states. Even some members of Congress have been rather silly over the affair. There has been a lot of talk about social equality and all that sort of thing. But here is what Mr. De Priest himself says about it:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that."

Here is recognition of the fact that a rigid social code was being followed by Mrs. Hoover, who apparently concluded it was wiser to follow it in all its rigidity than to try to break or bend it. In either event she was bound to be criticized. In this connection, it is rather interesting to note Mr. De Priest's conception of that phase of the matter which has so aroused indignation in southern communities:

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I wouldn't care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

PRESS
CLEVELAND, O.
JUN 22 1928

Negroes

WHEN Mrs. Herbert Hoover was inviting the wives of congressmen to tea at the White House, she had the choice of ignoring the fact that Mrs. Oscar De Priest of Chicago is a Negro or of omitting her name from the invitation list. Mrs. De Priest attended the White House tea, as an equal of the wives of other members of Congress.

Immediately all the negrophobes raised a howl. A Negro woman at the White House! A Negro woman pretending to social equality with white women!

On the floor of the United States Senate Coleman Blease remarked that his prediction had come to pass: that the election of Hoover would find Negroes eating in the White House.

The Legislature of the state of Florida was alarmed. It voted 74 to 14 for a resolution condemning "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies." Democratic Florida, which went for Hoover in the last election, had been betrayed, one representative said, while another was of the opinion that it was the voters of Florida who should be condemned, rather than Mrs. Hoover.

And in the state of Texas, which also went for Hoover, the lower house of the Legislature voted, 99 to 10, that "we bow our heads in shame and regret and express the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command our condemnation and humiliation at said conduct, if true, on the part of the mistress of the White House and her associates."

Such is the land of the free and equal in the 153d year since the Declaration and the 66th year since the Emancipation.

Illinois (White Press Northern.)

Political - 1929

Office Holding

HERALD
OLEAN, N. Y.
JUN 21 1929

Mrs. Hoover's Negro Guest

In entertaining Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the wife of the Negro Congressman from Chicago, at the White House, Mrs. Herbert Hoover followed a precedent set by President Roosevelt more than 20 years ago. The famous White House dinner at which Booker T. Washington was a guest caused a tremendous flurry at the time, and was, perhaps, the most striking assertion of the principle of racial equalityt that has ever been made by a President of the United States.

Mrs. Hoover's action is not quite of the same character. Booker T. Washington had no official status. Mrs. De Priest was received as one of a large number of Congressional women, and it is possible that the issue involved in her case would have had to be met sooner or later. Yet the promptitude with which Mrs. Hoover grasped this particular nettle, and the grace and simplicity with which she received Mrs. De Priest, show much of the same democratic spirit which President Roosevelt demonstrated in his invitation to Mr. Washington.

To the Northern mind, at any rate to a great many Northern minds, discrimination on grounds of color seems totally indefensible. Social and personal worth can hardly be logically connected with the color of the skin. Yet it is to be understood that Mrs. Hoover's hospitality has created a certain sensation in the South, and that Democratic politicians there are seeking to capitalize it to bring back into the fold erring Hooverites. The signs of this are already evident in the action o fthe Texas and Florida legislatures, and in outbursts like those of Cole Blease in the Senate.

In the meantime, Mrs. Hoover has behaved with the calm dignity that might have been expected of her. She has refused to pay any attention to telegrams of protest. She does not intend to enter into any debate as to her conduct as the hostess of the White House. Nor is there the slightest reason in the world why she should do. She is the wife of the President of the people.

Democrat & Chronicle
ROCHESTER, N. Y.
JUN 24 1929

others may depend upon that knowledge.

A Social Mole Hill

Only a certain type of Southern politician, anxious to discredit the Hoover administration, is able to see without squinting how the De Priest incident involves the question of social equality between the white and colored races. Mrs. De Priest was invited by Mrs. Hoover to a White House tea, not because she was colored but because she was the wife of a Representative in Congress. Mrs. Hoover did not go out of her way to extend social recognition to a member of the colored race; she performed a routine act of social courtesy that had nothing to do with the color question.

From the uproar raised in some Southern political circles, one would suppose that every colored person now expects to be invited to social functions at the White House. As a matter of fact it is likely that no colored person of any intelligence attaches the slightest significance to the incident. As for the unintelligent ones, they need not be taken any more seriously than many of the white persons, of similar mental caliber, who are trying to stretch the affair into a national crisis.

If a colored man has force enough to win his way into the Congress of the United States and stay there, there is surely no reason, under American standards of fair play, why he should not be entitled to such rewards as may go with the office. To entrust him with the responsibilities of the place and then say he and his family are not fit to associate with other people is repugnant to every instinct of justice.

But the Southern politicians do not need to worry. The number of colored Congressmen, by the nature of things can never be very large. Not all colored men have the ability to get there. Neither, for that matter, have all white men.

HERALD
BELLINGHAM, WASH.
JUN 18 1929
TUESDAY MORNING,

ANOTHER SOCIAL INCIDENT

BECAUSE Mrs. Herbert Hoover included in her invitation list to a White House tea the name of the wife of a negro congressman from Illinois, the state senate of Texas has passed a condemnatory resolution. With two dissenting votes, the senate declared that such "social recognition" of the colored race was "fraught with the greatest consequences conceivable to the amicable relations between the two races."

And from Virginia, another state which gave its electoral vote to Hoover last year, an anti-Smith spokesman goes on record in a telegram to Mrs. Hoover as saying the First Lady's tea has cost the Republicans 25,000 votes.

The question at issue is whether the wife of a president should draw the color line in fulfilling her social obligations. Mrs. Hoover's act obviously was not inspired by any desire to stir up a chorus of protests from the South. Yet she evidently issued the invitation knowing that her act would not escape censure. But since the State of Illinois chose to send a negro congressman to the capital could she, without causing even more of a flurry of criticism, have done less than recognize the colored congressman's wife in issuing invitations to the wives of congressmen?

Many years ago President Roosevelt stirred up a hornet's nest in the South by inviting Booker T. Washington, noted negro educator, to the White House. Washington enjoyed no official status, directly or indirectly. But the general public did not condemn the then president for his act.

Mrs. Oscar de Priest, the congressman's wife who is the center of the latest social incident at Washington, has the same semi-official standing as the wife of any of the other hundreds of congressmen. In her position as White House hostess Mrs. Hoover felt that to slight this woman would have been ungracious, undemocratic and improper. The thinking people of the country will approve that view.

NEW YORK EVE POST
JUN 25 1929

DE PRIEST CENSURE SCORED

Simpson Asks N. J. Senate to Condemn Criticism Against Mrs. Hoover

Trenton, N. J., June 25 (AP).—A resolution by Senator Alexander Simpson of Hudson County scoring the "coarse criticism" directed at Mrs. Herbert Hoover for her entertainment of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro Representative of Illinois, has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Simpson asked for an immediate vote on the resolution, but it was not taken.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

JUN 25 1929

HAVE WE A LEGITIMATE CONSTITUTIONAL GOVERNMENT?

Apropos of the recent Southern protest over the invitation extended by Mrs. Hoover to the wife of Representative De Priest, colored member of Congress of Illinois to a White House tea, it would seem to be in order for the President to direct his Law Enforcement Commission to inquire more fully than has heretofore been the case into the disfranchising of negroes in the Southern States.

Representative Tinkham, Republican, of Massachusetts, whose letter is published on this page of today's "Citizen," has devoted considerable time to an expose of the nullifications of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments in the Southern States.

It is the contention of Mr. Tinkham that if the Government spends millions of dollars in seeking to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment, it should likewise enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments if there is to be a just and equal balance of political power among the various States of the Union.

Mr. Tinkham maintains that there is no legitimate Constitutional Government in the United States at present. To prove that the disfranchisement of the negroes in the South does exist, he quoted extensively in a speech delivered in the House in February of last year, from the "American Commonwealth," by the late Viscount James Bryce. This work is a classic of English literature and Mr. Bryce bears out fully Mr. Tinkham's charge that negroes are disfranchised in the Southern States.

Mr. Tinkham quoted ex-Governor Oates, of Alabama, as saying, in the Alabama Convention of 1901, the following: "There are two possible methods of assuming control: one was by force and shotgun, the other to cheat the blacks. I was an advocate of the latter, because it didn't take life. Now, I never changed votes with my one hand, but I upheld it and counseled it in those who did."

Another speaker at the same convention said: "We are tired of frauds. We are tired of buying negro votes. But the fraud will never cease until the negro vote is eliminated."

He quoted Governor Hardwick, of Georgia, as saying when he accepted the Democratic nomination for Governor: "I shall urge the enfranchisement of all white women in accordance with the Anthony amendment, and the disfranchisement of all black women, on the same plan that negro men are now disfranchised in Georgia."

He quoted Andre Siegfried, French diplomat, as writing in 1927: "At present the blacks are crushed under the heel. In the first place all political rights are denied them. The Southern States refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution but the measure went through in spite of them. After 1890, laws were passed in all the Southern States which, without actually designating blacks, excluded them from the suffrage."

Mr. Tinkham said, however, that Siegfried was in error in saying that the Southern States refused to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment Mississippi, for instance, ratified it unanimously. The same is largely true of other Southern States. He quoted Senator Blease of South Carolina, as saying in the Senate on March 2, 1927: "We keep the colored man from voting in South Carolina by our Constitution. We have plenty of ballot boxes in South Carolina in our primary elections where nobody is permitted to vote but white people, where one candidate receives every vote. I think Mr. Coolidge received 1,100 votes in my State. I do not know where he got them. I was astonished to know that they were cast and shocked to know that they were counted."

Mr. Tinkham quoted extensively from other Southern sources to prove his contention.

Although the Fourteenth Amendment is grossly violated by flagrant disfranchisement, Mr. Tinkham said, no action has been taken either by Federal statute or by reducing the representation of the disfranchising States. This, he claimed, is nullification pure and simple. The same applies to the Fifteenth Amendment. Likewise, the Nineteenth Amendment through the disfranchisement of colored women. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Nineteenth Amendments to the Constitution, Mr. Tinkham declared, are as much parts of the Constitution as the Eighteenth. It is the heigh of hypocrisy, mendacity and fraud to assert that the failure to pass legislation to enforce the Eighteenth Amendment nullifies the Constitution unless it is admitted that failure to pass legislation to enforce the Fourteenth, the Fifteenth and the Nineteenth Amendments nulifies the Constitution also.

In the Congressional Record of February 4, last, there was inserted a speech on the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, made at a so-called enforcement meeting at Richmond, Va., under the auspices of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, the Anti-Saloon League and other organizations, where, Mr. Tinkham said, the pinnacle of nauseating hypocrisy was reached by one William G. McAdoo, a conspicuous sympathizer with the nuulification of the Fourteenth, Fifteenth and the Nineteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The States of the South now count all the white population and all the negro population as the basis for their representation, and obtain in Congress and in the Electoral College representation for both the white population and the negro population, the latter of which they disfranchise. These States now have more political power than they had before the war, when they were allowed to count only 60 per cent of the colored population.

In conclusion, Mr. Tinkham said: "The Congress of the United States has no moral right to ask the citizens of the United States to obey laws which it enacts when it has refused to obey the plain commands of the Constitution in relation to its own elections and elections of the President. For America to pose before the world as dictator of international morality and sponsor of international ethics, with her national representatives elected in flagrant and defiant violation of the Constitution, is the height of national hypocrisy. Honest and constitutional government does not today exist in the United States with the nullification of the Fourteenth and the Fifteenth Amendments of the Constitution.

NEW YORK HERALD

JUN 21 1929

De Priest Recites Views On Tea at White House

Negro Member of House Unconcerned About 'Social Equality'

From the Herald Tribune Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 20.—Oscar De Priest, Negro Representative in Congress from Illinois, when asked today to comment on the flood of criticism that followed the presence of his wife at a recent White House reception given by Mrs. Hoover to the wives of House members, said he stood on a previous statement maintaining that "the issue of social equality was not involved." Mr. De Priest's statement follows:

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife going to a White House tea. My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was not invited because Mrs. Hoover thought anything of her personally. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress. That's all there was to that.

"These Southern Democrats, these haters, are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover. The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the Republican party.

"There can be no social equality question as between races. Social equality is all a matter of individual taste. It isn't national or racial. For instance, there are men and women of my own race with whom I would not care to have any social relations or contact. There are both blacks and whites with whom I would not want to associate. I associate with persons I like. I keep away from those I don't like."

NEW YORK TIMES

JUN 26 1929

PASS DE PRIEST RESOLUTION

Mississippi Senators Ask Hoover to Consider White Integrity.

JACKSON, Miss., June 25 (AP).—Unreserved disapproval of the entertainment at the White House of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro Representative from Illinois, was expressed today by the Mississippi State Senate in a unanimous resolution.

The resolution, calling on President Hoover to give "careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of the racial integrity of the white race," was sent to the White House.

The Senate rejected two substitutes seeking to soften the language of the resolution. Senator H. W. Bradshaw of Rankin County, a Baptist minister, said he changed his vote against the resolution to make it unanimous. "I am opposed, however, to the matter being considered by us and being brought before us," he said.

"The incident is the revival of a thing we settled in the South at the end of the reconstruction days," said Senator A. B. Roberts of Rosedale.

POST

CINCINNATI, O.

JUN 20 1929

Precedent That Buzzes

WASHINGTON society is buzzing over the presence at one of Mrs. Hoover's White House teas of Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the Negro Congressman from Illinois.

Mrs. Hoover at last accounts was calmly permitting Washington society to buzz. It is inferred that the buzzing is mostly due to Mrs. Oscar's color, but she made 'em buzz for another reason. Our lady friend readers may not care much where Mrs. Oscar sat, what she said, or how much tea she sipped, but they may be interested in her looks.

Picture Mrs. Oscar attired thus: Afternoon gown of Capri blue chiffon, with gray coat trimmed with moleskin; small hat of gray, matching the coat; hose, moonlight gray; shoes, snakeskin, with straps and heels to match the moleskin collar. It seems that the theme of the tout ensemble was somewhat moonlighty, giving that soft, soothing effect so essential to a formal tea and still enough to make capital society buzz.

Political - 1929
Office Holding.

Illinois (White Press Northern).

NEW LONDON
CONNECTICUT

JUN 29 1929

What Georgia Thinks

GEORGIA'S House of Representatives has passed a resolution condemning "the recent occurrences in the official and social life of the National Capital which have a tendency to revive and intensify racial discord."

In other words, Georgia's legislators disapprove of Mrs. Hoover because she entertained the colored wife of a colored Congressman at tea.

Furthermore, the Georgians declare that "such occurrences tend to delude the Negro population of the country into believing that social equality and intermingling with the white race is a possibility for them."

The best answer to this is that Mrs. De Priest's husband is a legally elected member of Congress and as such is entitled, under the American Constitution, to as much respect, as big a vote, as large pay as any Congressman from Georgia.

Indeed, after men like Upshaw, most Americans will believe that De Priest's legislative ability transcends that of many of the white Congressmen. Such inequality as may be apparent works two ways.

OSCAR DePRIEST NOMINATED AS RACE SPOKESMAN

By Kelly Miller.

I have always maintained that the race needs an acknowledged spokesmban for national political purposess. President Roosevelt set up Booker T. Wasshington as racial referee thru whom he negotiated and conducted political and general matters where the Federal government touched the Negro. The cause of the race received fuller recognition and consideration under the Roosevelt-Washington regime than it had been accorded before or has been accorded since. Indeed since the passing of that regime the political fortune of the Negro has been retrograde until now it has all but reached the point of hopeless pessimism.

President Roosevelt was eminently a practical man. He found that Booker T. Washington possessed the confidence of the people, North and South, white and black, and utilized him as an available instrument to facilitate the functioning of the government in the racial field. No appointment was made, no action was taken without the conference and consultation of Dr. Washington. In these latter years there seems to be no avowed Negro policy. There has been no centralized or concerted leadership. The cause has been lost amidst the clash of discordant voices. Each state with an influential Negro vote presents a candidate for recorder or something, register or something else, or minister to somewhere, with the result that all have lost out in the general scrimmage. Under the spokesmanship of Mr. Washington all of these rival and relative claims and claimants were carefully weighed and sifted with due regard to the general political and racial bearing, the most advantageous candidate selected, presented, and appointed. We should judge the regime by the results.

The race spokesman should be widely and favorably known for his devotion to the welfare of the race, should have back of him a basis of conspicuous achievement should have seasoned political experience, and if possible, a definite political constituency. He should not, derive his influence and power wholly from his position, but should bring such influence to the position.

Oscar DePriest represents the only foothold which the Negro now has in the Federal government. Since Ben Davis has been eliminated and Perry Howard denatured no Negro, save DePriest, has any voice in his own rights anywhere in the equation of Federal politics. The manly fight of Bob Church to have the Negro's voice heard and heeded in the politics of his state should be recognized and encouraged.

Dr. John R. Hawkins, chairman of the Colored Campaign Committee, has claims worthy of consideration, if not of acceptance. He was head of an auxiliary committee of the campaign committee, which in turn was a creature of the National Committee. He was forced to work through a white referee, and was thus pushed four removes, from primary authority and power. Besides Mr. Hawkins lacks a political balliwick, like a prince without a principality. Dr. R. R. Moton inherits much of the political mantle of his august predecessor, and will have much to say about Negro affairs, whoever is president, or which ever party is in power. Dr. Emmett J. Scott with his keen political sagacity and sane appraisement of political values, cannot be ignored. Charley Anderson is too infirm and William H. Lewis too busy practicing law. By all odds Mr. DePriest is the most available of the whole lot for race spokesman.

He has a place inside the political cup, firm-footed upon the support of his constituents. He has access and approach to the legislative and administrative powers that be. He does not need to beg admission, with hung-down-head and hat in hand, but merely to announce his presence as a member of Congress. He not only represents the First Illinois District, but is a representative at large of ten million Negro constituents. He is by all odds the most representative man in either house of Congress. He is acknowledged and accepted as such. He is heard and heeded as spokesman of his race. His is the only voice which can declare the claims of the race in high station.

Mr. DePriest is widely proclaimed through the Negro race as the reincarnation of their political hopes. He is in universal demand on the platform. The people hear him, not only gladly, but rapturously. So far, he has filled the full measure of their hopes and expectation. His courage, resourcefulness and tact surpass our anticipation. He has not evinced political selfishness. He tells New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore that they should assert their political potentiality and send colored colleagues to keep his company in Congress. He will undoubtedly be reelected, he will serve throughout Mr. Hoover's four-year term. It does not now seem likely that any other colored man will occupy any like exalted place during the Hoover quadrennium.

It is but the part of good sense, then, that the political celebrities whom I have enumerated, as well as sothers of eminence should pool issues under the leadership of Oscar DePriest. As matters now stand, it does not look as if the political portion of Afro-America will be great. A dozen rival leaders neutralize each other. A concerted and coordinated program, which shall involve the advice and consultation of all of the leaders concerned, will certainly have enhanced hopes of success. The personality of the spokesman whether he be "A", "B", "C", makes little difference to the race, since he be honest, courageous and race-devoted. These qualifications Mr. DePriest possesses in an eminent degree.

Now my task is done. I have given the suggestion; others must execute it. I am a publicist, not a politician. However, I will suggest a nation-wide banquet as a suitable inauguration of this idea.

LAYS DE PRIEST CASE TO 'COWARDLY POLITICS'

Representative Fish Tells Negroes at Cleveland It Was 'Tempest in Teapot.'

Special to The New York Times.

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"These Southern politicians were looking for an issue in their efforts to regain the solid South for the Democrats. For cowardly political purposes these professional political vultures seized upon this issue.

"It is such glaring episodes exposing the bitterness and racial animosity of limited sections of the South that shocks and alienates sympathy among Northerners. Abuse heaped on either Mrs. Hoover or Mrs. De Priest should prove a boomerang in those sections of the South where the American sense of fair play and the spirit of chivalry are as strong as in other parts of the country.

"Jim Crow laws, segregation and disfranchisement may be the order of the day in the Far South, but not of the Mason Dixon line. We must see that they do not cross the line."

REPRESENTATIVE OSCAR DE [illegible] whose wife was invited to tea by Mrs. Hoover, has remained sensible and tolerant under the storm of protest occasioned by that simple fact. Texas, Florida, Mississippi, and Virginia have expressed themselves as fearful over the future of the white race because the President's wife asked a colored woman, whose husband was the duly elected representative of certain of the voters of Illinois, to a social function at her house. Mr. De Priest put the whole discussion on a sane and decent level when he remarked:

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This is admirable and exactly the tone which Mr. De Priest must take. If he took any other tone he would bring about his ears not a storm but a tornado. *The Nation,* which does not have to fear Southern tornadoes, can and does take a little different tone. It is true that Mrs. De Priest was invited to the White House as a matter of political routine; but if Mrs. Hoover had invited her as a personal friend, if she had come not only to tea but to dine, if she had been a week-end guest with her husband and her five children, supposing her to have so many, the white race would, so *The Nation* firmly believes, still rest strongly on its foundations, the world would not flop over on its side, the stars would still serenely maintain their courses, and not a single Southern Democrat would have any right to be late to his dinner in consequence. Some day just this sort of thing may happen in the White House: that is, a President or his wife may invite as a guest one of his or her friends who happens to be a Negro. Then we shall see a real storm; but it will be in the best of causes.

'Political Vultures,' says Fish Of Mrs. DePriest's Critics

CLEVELAND, July 1.—An attack upon the "political and social vultures" who criticized Mrs. Hoover's reception of Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the colored representative from Illinois, was a feature of the address delivered here yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, in the Municipal Auditorium by Representative Hamilton Fish of New York, before the twentieth annual conference of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In the course of his address Representative Fish hailed the unparalled advance of the colored American since the Emancipation Act, saying that "the development and achievements of the colored race in the last sixty-six years surpasses anything that is known in history." Representative Fish, who led colored American troops in France, paid tribute to their heroism and predicted a bright future for the race. Speaking of the De Priest incident, Mr. Fish said:

"The tempest in the teapot kicked up by Southern extremists because Mrs. Hoover invited Mrs. De Priest and Mrs. De Priest accepted an invitation to a tea at the White House shows to what deplorable lengths race prejudice can be aroused for cowardly political purposes. It was the duty, in accordance with custom, of Mrs. Hoover to ask Mrs. De Priest, the wife of a Member of the House of Representatives, to tea, and it would have been an act of sheer rudeness for Mrs. De Priest to have declined.

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"There was no question of social equality involved but only that of the usual courtesy and politeness between the First Lady of the Land and the wife of an American Member of Congress. Furthermore, Jim Crow law segregation and disfranchisement may be the order of the day in the far South but not north of the Mason-Dixon line.

"The colored people are not seeking social equality or social recognition. They have a pride in their own race and prefer their own company and association, strange as it may seem, to some of the professional political, social vultures, who are always seeking an opportunity to pounce upon some item for political advantage and with raucous cries to rend the skies with their denunciation of twelve million law-abiding colored American citizens for daring to hold their heads up and seeking their rights under the law.

"The whole color problem may be summed up in the words, justice, more justice, and still more justice. The social equality issue is just a camouflage raised by the of twelve million colored Americans in the United States will go crackers of the South. The fight on steadily and without fear or favor until they have won all their civil rights: the right to earn a living, to educate their children, to own property and to secure the protection of the guarantee of the Federal Constitution for their property and lives.

Constitution Basis Of Rights, Says Congressman DePriest

He Urges That Voters Study Constitution

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Congressman De Priest, as part of the campaign for colored citizenship rights, announced that he was promoting a campaign of study and education on the provisions of the Constitution, and that he had had 10,000 copies printed at his own expense for free distribution.

"A man or woman cannot demand his or her rights unless these rights are understood," declared Congressman De Priest. "We should not support candidates for Congress who do not subscribe to the principles of the Constitution and we should certainly defeat those who disregard or will not subscribe to these sacred rights guaranteed under it.

"In harmony with the trend of the public mind, I was interested some several months ago to canvass audiences in Little Rock and Hot Springs, Arkansas, asking the question as to how many had read the Constitution in the last two or three years. Amazed at the very few who had read these basic principles, I determined that when I went to Congress I would promote an active campaign of education on the Constitution.

"I soon discovered Senate Document No. 112, presenting the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Only a limited number of this document had been printed and the supply was exhausted. At my own personal expense I have ordered 10,000 copies of this document for free distribution. I am enlisting and receiving the co-operation of teachers, ministers, lawyers, lodge secretaries, secretaries of other bodies, and leaders generally throughout the country in this work."

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JOURNAL
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THE TEAPOT TEMPEST.

Washington has a lively tempest brewed in a teapot, and it doesn't amount to anything or wouldn't if sensible persons would refuse to consider it as important. Mrs. Hoover in officially welcoming a group of women who are wives of members of congress included Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of Representative De Priest, negro, elected from one of the Chicago districts. Wherefore southern democrats rise up to denounce this as an effort on the part of Mrs. Hoover to establish social equality as between the two races.

As for social equality between the white and colored races in this country it never can be established by any individual or any group beyond the possibilities of one race or another to maintain it on its own account. The same thing may be said of the classes that may belong to a particular race. Social equality as between classes of whites is utterly impossible unless it can be maintained, and the same thing applies to different races.

Mrs. De Priest has as much right to enter the White House as anyone else. Her husband is a member of congress, duly elected and qualified to serve. He has met the constitutional requirements for membership, and, what was even more important, he got enough votes in the election. That settled whether or not he would go to congress. And being in congress as a recognized member thereof, he is a federal official entitled to the respect due one in his position. The fact that an official function at the White House was attended by his wife need raise no barrier of any kind, nor stir a social rumpus in Washington.

It is the understanding that the mistress of the White House is supposed to entertain at some time the wives of members of congress and of other government officials. If Mrs. Hoover had crossed Mrs. De Priest off the list because of her color, it would have been far worse than her critics are now trying to make the incident. For that would have meant discrimination against a member of congress and his wife in a country that has a democratic form of government, that enfranchised the negro and that has set such store by liberty, freedom and equality.

There is nothing extraordinary about Oscar De Priest's election to congress in the first place. His constituents are chiefly of his own race. If we are to have representative government such elections not only must be permitted but recognized as logical and reasonable. Mrs. Hoover had the right to invite this man's wife and Mrs. De Priest had the right to attend the tea, which was an official function and so recognized by everyone who desired to understand the situation.

EVE. RECORDER
AMSTERDAM, N. Y.
JUN 17 1929

SOUTH DRAWS COLOR LINE.

The Texas senate, in the words of a resolution adopted by that body, "bows its head in shame" because the wife of a negro congressman was permitted to attend a recent White House tea for the wives of members of the lower house. The senate condemns Mrs. Hoover and "her associates" for sanctioning the presence of the negress at the reception and foresees all sorts of evil consequences as an outgrowth of the incident.

If there has been any general supposition that the South was losing its century-old hatred for the negro the action of the Texas legislature will disprove the belief. Southern tradition demands segregation of whites and blacks. That was the South's attitude in 1861 and it is the same today.

When Illinois elected a negro to the house of representatives it was a foregone conclusion that the experiment would bring embarrassment. There is, justly or unjustly, a general disinclination to accept the negro in terms of equality. The negro in question is a citizen and, under the fifteenth amendment to the constitution (which the South has persisted in ignoring), is accorded the same rights as a white citizen.

The state of Illinois is within its rights in sending this man to the congress of the United States. He is entitled to the same treatment accorded other members. Courtesy and a justice based on the constitution demanded that his wife be accorded the same privileges as the wives of other members. To have omitted her name from the list of those invited to the reception would have aroused a storm of protest from another quarter. Obviously she pursued the only course open to her.

It may be assumed that the wives of other congressmen, particularly those from below the Mason-Dixon line, did not concern themselves over Mrs. De Priest. Undoubtedly she was shunned, slighted and ignored. Perhaps the women sought to impress upon her that her presence was unwelcome and hoped to discourage her from accepting future invitations. Unquestionably that would be the attitude which we would expect them to assume. She will encounter this same spirit of hostility whenever she attempts to mix with white women. She is debarred becaus of her color. Obviously it is unjust but, nevertheless, it represents the present day attitude and until a more tolerant viewpoint is adopted negroes and negresses can save themselves embarrassment and humiliation by accepting the edicts of the whites—unjust though it may be—and refraining from attempts to attain social equality.

THE TEMPEST which came out of the White House teapot on June 12 when Mrs. Hoover poured tea for Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the new Negro Congressman from Chicago, has spread across the entire South and threatens to lose the Republican Party more votes than any broken election pledges. Although the social gathering which Mrs. De Priest attended was a routine affair to which wives of Congressmen were invited as a matter of course, Southern politicians have denounced Mrs. Hoover's hospitable act as a cardinal sin second only in barbarism to Theodore Roosevelt's entertainment of Booker T. Washington. Senator Caraway of Arkansas introduced the story of the tea into the *Congressional Record,* the Texas Senate passed a resolution declaring that the good citizens of that Hooverized State bowed their heads "in shame and regret" and, in Virginia, leaders of the Republican forces declared that Mrs. Hoover's act would cost the party 25,000 votes in the State. Mrs. Hoover is to be congratulated for the human decency of her act and for the dignified silence she has maintained since.

POST-STANDARD
SYRACUSE, N. Y.
JUN 10 1929

A Tea to Which a Negro Was Invited

The Texas legislature, by resolution, "bows its head in shame and regret" and expresses emphatically its humiliation at the conduct of Mrs. Hoover in serving tea to a Negress at the White House.

It is a sad case to make a fuss about and to adopt resolutions about. There are several affairs about which the Texas legislature might properly go on record, but not to record its opinion about those who may be invited to the White House. It is not becoming that so trivial an affair as the entertainment of a Negro, either at tea or otherwise, should be made the theme for legislative resolution. Even Roosevelt offended more flagrantly than Hoover; and, happily, Roosevelt did not suffer because he dared to be pleasant to Booker Washington. The southern congressmen have declared their dissatisfaction with Raskob; but his offending would be quite irretrievable if he had dared be decent to a Negro.

Now that there is a Negro in congress, there must be congressmen who associate with the Negro and who do not offer excuses for it. Whatever the south may do with Negroes, and the congress counts them as people under the census bill which the president has now signed, the south is not only inconsistent, but it is indecent, when it records as offensive any association with the Negro. Even in the rule about national origins, the Negro is counted, as he should be, as native to America. He is not a newcomer, by any rule that the south has devised to keep down the electorate. The constitution should be obeyed, altho the south does not propose that it should be obeyed.

UNION
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 18 1928

The Negro in Congress

From the time that Booker T. Washington, in his Atlanta address, the first a Negro ever made in the South before whites, electrified an audience with his famous analogy: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress," the race problem has become more and more acute. When W. E. B. DuBois, with a Ph. D. from Harvard, succeeded Dr. Washington as the leader of his race, he repudiated the thesis that the Negro must postpone his ambitions for full citizenship and political influence and devote his energies to industrial efficiency.

"It is not strange," Dr. Washington had said, "that in the first years of our new life, being ignorant and inexperienced, we began at the top instead of the bottom; that a seat in Congress or the State Legislature was more sought than real estate or industrial skill; that the political convention or stump speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or truck garden."

Dr. DuBois, on the other hand, holds that only through its exceptional men can the Negro race be saved. He insists that the Negro in America has more than vindicated his ability to assimilate modern culture. Negro blood has furnished thousands of soldiers to defend the flag in almost every war in which the United States as a nation has been engaged. It is a most important part of the economic strength of the Nation, and has furnished a number of men of ability in politics, literature and art, as, for instance, Banneker, the mathematician; Phillis Wheatley, the poet; Lemuel Haynes, the theologian; Ira Aldridge, the actor; Frederick Douglass, the orator; H. O. Tanner, the artist; B. T. Washington, the educator; Granville Woods, the inventor; Kelly Miller, the writer; Rosamond Johnson and Will Cook, the musical composers; Dunbar, the poet; Roland Hayes, the singer, and Chestnut, the novelist.

The Negro today shows little inclination to keep out of politics to stop agitation, to become a "satisfied laborer," nor is he convinced that he can never become the equal of the white man. He seems resolved to fight race prejudice as essentially wrong. Coincident with the rapid advance of Negroes in wealth and education is the race prejudice movement, which is gradually evolving into a dangerous social problem. Whatever may be said of the right or wrong of present conditions, the country faces on the one hand the implacable prejudice of the South, and, on the other hand, the rise of the Negro challenging that prejudice. The serious question is presented whether the Negro shall be allowed full recognition as a man.

While twenty-one Negroes have held seats in the House of Representatives and two in the Senate, all from Southern States, Oscar DePriest of Chicago is the first Negro ever elected to Congress from a Northern State. His election is hailed by Negroes as "a star of hope in a midnight sky" and "a symbol of the race's political aspirations."

Mr. DePriest terms social equality a "vain notion," yet the courageous action of Mrs. Hoover in entertaining Mrs. DePriest at a White House tea on terms of social equality with the wives of white congressmen has raised a storm in the South where Democrats are making political capital of it. "Bowing our heads in shame and regret," the Texas Senate passed a resolution "expressing in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, condemnation and regret at the conduct of the White House mistress and her associates."

It is questionable whether Mrs. Hoover's act, for which it must be recognized there was no alternative under the circumstances, casts quite so much shame upon the country or is deserving of quite so much condemnation as the regrettable conduct of the Texas Senate in so short-sighted and intolerant a resolution.

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Reprinted from The Morning Union.

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Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois. (White Press, Northern.)

RECORD
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUN 20 1929

Are We Building a New Civilization Based on Hypocrisy?

American life today has, besides its visible government, two different controlling principles.

First, there is the great mass of laws.

Second, the actual life of the people, in which many laws on the statute books are not conscientiously observed even by the majority.

These conditions indicate two possibilities.

First, revision of the laws.

Second, a civilization in which the people PROFESS adherence to certain standards of conduct but do not EXECUTE that profession.

Aside from the open outlaws, in the mass of respectable and orderly citizenship, there are few who do not at one time or another break some of the laws for which they profess respect.

Few automobile drivers obey all the motor laws always.

It is not only the noisy gamblers who break the antigambling law at the ball game; many a most respectable citizen wagers a quarter, a buck or a fiver, or perhaps a cigar, on the outcome.

And the Sunday laws are violated not by dozens but by thousands of citizens, 52 weeks a year.

But these are not the most significant instances.

The country opposes companionate marriage.

But companionate marriage, in form though not in name, is facilitated, if not encouraged, by the Courts.

It has been affirmed that a very large percentage of divorce cases involve COLLUSION. If the lawyers do their work smartly, the Judges close their eyes to the existence of a private agreement which legally bars a decree.

Thus in practical effect they encourage TRIAL MARRIAGE, although the bulk of comment is against such modernistic customs.

Professing devotion to the cause of HUMAN EQUALITY, we still as a nation draw the color line. The President's wife entertains the wife of a Negro Congressman and the South is convulsed with anger. Negro Boy Scouts are excluded from equal privilege with white scouts right here in Philadelphia.

The point is not whether these and similar occurrences are right or wrong in themselves. The issue is between HONESTY and HYPOCRISY—whether we shall draw the line while PROFESSING love of equality.

Shall the tongue of a nation utter words which its heart does not endorse?

In prohibition questions, in racial relations, in matters of sex, on the Blue Laws, even on political party labels, we are as a nation open to charges of hypocrisy.

The question thus arises: Is America actually hypocritical, or does it deliberately choose to write one code on its statute books, and live by another code?

Have we discovered a new "truth," that words and conduct may diverge widely without disgrace, or are we satisfied with the appearance of being ruled by law while in fact seeking individual freedom from law when the harness of legislative shalt-not happens to chafe?

This democracy of ours, the most wonderful the world has ever seen, must in coming years determine in candor and with exactness what is the recognized standard of American life.

The present confusion and conflict are not satisfactory in the life of a mighty nation.

NEWS
CHICAGO, ILL.
JUN 24 1929

NEGRO WOMEN RALLY BEHIND MRS. DE PRIEST

Tea Party Affair Not a Question of Social Equality, Leader Says.

Chicago Negro women are back of Mrs. Oscar DePriest, asserting that she acted within her rights in attending Mrs. Hoover's tea party, and they intend to air their views on the entire matter when they meet a week from today for the second annual convention of the Illinois Colored Women's National Republican Clubs, Inc.

Such is the announcement today of Mrs. Susie Myers, president of the organization. The occasion will be the first time that colored women officially and publicly have voiced their viewpoint in the controversy which has caused a serious rift in southern Hoover ranks.

Mrs. Myers' own opinion, which she declared is shared by most of the women, is that colored women are not seeking social equality with their white colleagues in the political game, but they want an opportunity to make good.

"We have given everything we had for the white people." Mrs. Myers said. "President Hoover depends upon Mr. De Priest's vote in congress to put over his measures. So why should he not recognize him? And I believe that Mrs. Hoover feels just that way about it.

"The northern white people know that we are not looking for social equality. I gave a luncheon for Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick during her campaign and a tea for Mrs. Mabel Reinecke and Mrs. McCormick at another time. But that does not mean that I expect to visit them in their homes or have them visit me in mine.

"There are social manifestations of politics, and where these are concerned the colored people should not be left out. Mrs. De Priest is not a society woman. She is a lovable character and an unassuming person. But she had just as good a right to attend Mrs. Hoover's tea as any of the congressmen's wives.

"When our convention meets next Monday we are going into the question thoroughly and take official action. I am sure that my women will agree with me in congratulating Mrs. De Priest for the attitude she has taken and also in assuring the southern whites that we are not expecting to infringe upon their social life any more than we have encorached upon that of the white women in Chicago by whose sides we have worked through many political campaigns."

NEW BEDFORD
MASSACHUSETTS
JUN 18 1929

Mrs. Hoover entertained at tea, the other afternoon, Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Negro representative in Congress from the First Illinois District, and the Southern Congressman and most of the white people in the South think it was a mistake. President Roosevelt was criticized similarly when he had Booker Washington at his table. A contemporary verse by Captain Harry Graham that caused a chuckle, touched upon the incident. The lines in the sketch of Mr. Roosevelt ran:

"At 6 A. M. he shoots the bear.
At eight o'clock he schools the restive horse.
At ten o'clock he takes the air.
He does not take it all, of course.
And then, at five o'clock, maybe,
Some colored man drops in to tea."

The social stability of the South survived President Roosevelt's entertainment and nothing more untoward is likely to happen in the case of the Hoovers.

DISPATCH
COLUMBUS, O.
JUN 18 1929

Columbus, Ohio.

THAT WHITE HOUSE TEA.

To the Editor of The Dispatch.

Sir: On Friday, June 14, a dispatch appeared in your paper which was of no small degree of interest ot th eAmerican negros. Being the county chairman of the colored Republican women of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, I feel it my duty to say something through your paper concerning the tea Mrs. Herbert Hoover gave a few days ago when Mrs. Oscar De Priest was numbered among her guests. It is indeed interesting and somewhat amusing to note how some white Americans were wrought up over the tea; not so much the tea but one guest present.

In the first place allow me to say that from newspaper accounts most every nationality, if not all, have been at different times guests in the White House, so why so much excitement over the fact that a colored wanted was entertained?

We as a race surely helped to vote Mr. Herbert Hoover into the high office of president of the United States. Having been an ardent worker in politics since the women were given the right to vote and having been associated on committees with some of our best white people, I must say such trifling thing as color or race hasn't at any time to my knowledge crept into our minds. As a broad-minded country, full of the best educated and enlightened people, why not forget race, just for once, remembering that God created all mankind and one person is as good as another? Why not attend to some of the more important affairs of state such as the farm relief and let the teas take care of themselves?

When President Hoover was elected to office Mrs. Hoover became first lady, so, why not let Mrs. Hoover attend to the White House social affairs as she wishes? Please remember Mrs. DePriest is the wife of a congressman and has a perfect right to be honored as such. We as a race are called for service in time of war; why not let one of our number be entertained at least once in 50 years in time of peace? The sooner this wonderful land of the free and home of the brave stops fighting over races and creeds and takes up the problems of importance to the country, the better off as a nation it will be.

Mrs. A. M. Keys, chairman of colored women of Knox county, member of Republican state council of women voters.

Mt. Vernon, Ohio.

GAZETTE
Washington
JUN 18 1929

Mrs. Hoover, wife of the President, gave a tea to certain women, wives of federal officials, and among them was a Negress, wife of a Chicago Negro congressman. The incident has aroused the Hoover enemies of the South, and they are trying to placate the people of the South who voted for Hoover for President. It is claimed that it will drive the Southerners who voted for Hoover back into the Democratic columns. Perhaps so, but one must see and hear the Southern Hooverites who left their party at the last election. They even now go about defying their old friends, and daring them to try them again. Though in a minority in many states, they are still militant, and go about wtih a chip on

their shoulders. They believe that the solution of the Democratic party lies with them. People in this state of mind will not be easily turned from what they believe to be their duty. There is a great rift in the Democratic party in South. No one who has not seen and heard those Southerners who left their party last fall can form a true conception of the mighty meaning of this divided party.

UNION
MANCHESTER, N. H.
JUN 22 1929

THE COLOR LINE IN FRANCE.

While the South is continuing to agitate itself over the De Priest incident and prophesying dire consequences of Mrs. Hoover's invitation of the wife of a colored congressman to a White House tea, Harvard does its bit to add to the furore by conferring a degree upon Dr. Moton of Tuskeegee Institute. Simultaneously word comes from Paris that the French, too, are having their troubles over the question of the color line, one of the most noted Montparnasse dancing establishments having barred from its ballroom the Haitien charge d'affaires and the wife of the Crown Prince of Egypt whom he was escorting.

But even in this Paris case it is the effect of American prejudices that leads to the exclusion. The proprietors are anxious to attract American customers, and insist that so many Americans object to the presence of persons of color that they have to draw the line. The Haitien diplomat has sent a protest to Premier Poincare, reminding that official that half a million of France's negro citizens are liable to suffer from such discrimination in their own country.

It is not a new issue for the French authorities. It has been raised on other occasions, much to the official regret. For the government doesn't like either to hurt the tourist business of the country or to offend the colored folk, who have served it well in war and who since the restoration of peace have become an industrial factor that has to be reckoned with.

The diplomatic status of the complainant in this instance increases the delicacy of the situation, another phase of which is the revival, because of the incident, of growling by an element of the population that believes too much is being sacrificed, anyway, in the effort to attract the Amercan tourist trade. It is quite possible that more real worry has been created by the French case than exists in Washington over popular reaction in the matter of the White House official invitation list.

HERALD
Grand Rapids Mich
JUN 22 1929

MOUNTAIN OUT OF A MOLEHILL

Representative Oscar de Priest, the Chicago Negro who wife's appearance at a White House reception inspired southern criticism of President and Mrs. Hoover, has summed up the tempest in a teapot admirably. Says Mr. de Priest: "It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea. My wife was invited, not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress." That's the whole thing in a nutshell.

BANGOR
MAINE
JUN 19 1929

RESOLUTIONS OF CENSURE

Somewhat reminiscent of the uproar that was occasioned in the southern states by the action of President Roosevelt in entertaining Booker T. Washington at luncheon is the agitation that has arisen in Texas, Florida, and other southern states because Mrs. Hoover included the wife of a colored member of Congress from Chicago in her invited guests at a reception and tea given for the ladies of Congress. Resolutions deploring the incident have been adopted in the legislatures of Texas and Florida.

Should one assume that Mrs. Hoover did not care to invite Mrs. DePriest to her reception, and no reason exists for such assumption, it is difficult to see how it could be avoided. To omit one congressman's wife from invitations extended to all wives of congressmen would certainly be an action open to censure. Mrs. Hoover did her duty regardless of consequences, which, word comes from the south, will be political consequences.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics denies the report that he contemplates retiring from baseball after the present season. We cannot vision Mr. Magillicuddy quitting the diamond game with which as player and manager he has been associated for nearly half a century. He has been most successful and this year is piloting a team that we believe will capture the World Series, which will be no new experiment for Connie whose teams have won six American league championships and three World Series.

PUBLIC OPINION
WATERTOWN, S. D.
JUN 22 1929

DE PRIEST IN ERROR

Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, Friday issued a statement in which he contended the appearance of his wife, also colored, at the white house as a tea guest of Mrs. Hoover, did not involve the question of social equality.

Technically, De Priest may be right. The problem, if there appeared to be a problem to the white house mistress, was political. As to the legal phases, there is no doubt about the phrasing of the constitution.

And yet back of all the argument stands the great question of social equality. It dominates the politics involved. It is extricably intertwined with every development bearing upon the racial problem in America. It is highly essential that this be recognized by both colors.

Most of the trouble has been because of insistence by the whites that inequality does exist, and by insistence by the blacks that there is no inequality. Were it not so, no attention would be paid to the appearance of Mrs. De Priest as a guest of Mrs. Hoover.

The worst thing possible in handling this problem is to deny the existence of the basic cause of friction. Any conclusion or any decision founded on refusal to recognize the principal fact is only packing away trouble for future disturbance.

TELEGRAM
ADRIAN, MICH.
JUN 20 1929

THE DePRIEST INCIDENT

President Roosevelt once stirred up a hornet's nest in the south by inviting the famous colored educator Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House. President Hoover is having a similar experience, only more so and with less provocation, because Mrs. Hoover received Mrs. DePriest, wife of a Negro congressman from Chicago, [redacted]eption for congressmen's wives.

The reaction in parts of the south reflects the same unbridled and unreasoning spirit that animates mobs. Various individuals verbally froth at the mouth, indignant telegrams are sent to the White House, and politicians threaten political vengeance. A Virginian sent an impudent message to Mrs. Hoover, declaring that the incident will cost Mr. Hoover 25,000 votes in that state. Even legislatures are passing resolutions of censure.

Such a resolution passed by the Texas legislature Tuesday is a typical example of the extreme sort. Declaring that the members of the Texas senate and house "bow their heads in shame" the resolution goes on to spank the "many pretended Democrats of the south" who were "led away from the faith of their fathers," and warning them against "such an alliance with the party which since civil war days has been the traditional enemy of the south." Other legislatures have passed similar resolutions, though less extreme. The Oklahoma legislature started to, but on a wiser second thought apparently has shelved it.

The gist of all this bitter denunciation is that the incident is a recognition of "social equality" and that it tends to endanger the peaceful relations between the two races in the south. Both propositions are wrong. The entertainment at the White House was not a social event, but an official reception. Such receptions are just as formal, as obligatory, and as meaningless from a social standpoint, as though they were provided for by law.

Officials are invited because they are officials, and their wives are invited because they are the wives of officials. If Illinois chose to send a wild Indian or a red to the Senate or House, he would go to the President's official reception to his colleagues, and his wife would go to the reception given to their wives. To have left out Mrs. DePriest of southern Negroes who would would have been indefensible, and never have known of it, and magnito abandon such receptions in order to dodge the issue would have fy it to many times its proper proportions. Even more regrettable been no less so. must be the effect upon the lower

As to fomenting bad feeling between the races in the south, nothing could be worse tactics than these southern extremists are pursuing. Their performances advertise the incident to hundreds of thousands class of southern whites whose knowledge and outlook are very limited, and whose prejudices and passions are easily aroused.

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Commercial
BANGOR
MAINE

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Somewhat reminiscent of the uproar that was occasioned in the southern states by the action of President Roosevelt in entertaining Booker T. Washington at luncheon is the agitation that has arisen in Texas, Florida, and other southern states because Mrs. Hoover included the wife of a colored member of Congress from Chicago in her invited guests at a reception and tea given for the ladies of Congress. Resolutions deploring the incident have been adopted in the legislatures of Texas and Florida.

Should one assume that Mrs. Hoover did not care to invite Mrs. DePriest to her reception, and no reason exists for such assumption, it is difficult to see how it could be avoided. To omit one congressman's wife from invitations extended to all wives of congressmen would certainly be an action open to censure. Mrs. Hoover did her duty regardless of consequences, which, word comes from the south, will be political consequences.

Connie Mack, manager of the Philadelphia Athletics denies the report that he contemplates retiring from baseball after the present season. We cannot vision Mr. Magillicuddy quitting the diamond game with which as player and manager he has been associated for nearly half a century. He has been most successful and this year is piloting a team that we believe will capture the World Series, which will be no new exploit for Connie whose teams have won six American league championships and three World Series.

PUBLIC OPINION
WATERTOWN, S. D.

JUN 22 1929

DE PRIEST IN ERROR

Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, Friday issued a statement in which he contended the appearance of his wife, also colored, at the white house as a tea guest of Mrs. Hoover, did not involve the question of social equality.

Technically, De Priest may be right. The problem, if there appeared to be a problem to the white house mistress, was political. As to the legal phases, there is no doubt about the phrasing of the constitution.

And yet back of all the argument stands the great question of social equality. It dominates the politics involved. It is extricably intertwined with every development bearing upon the racial problem in America. It is highly essential that this be recognized by both colors.

Most of the trouble has been because of insistence by the whites that inequality does exist, and by insistence by the blacks that there is no inequality. Were it not so, no attention would be paid to the appearance of Mrs. De Priest as a guest of Mrs. Hoover.

The worst thing possible in handling this problem is to deny the existence of the basic cause of friction. Any conclusion or any decision founded on refusal to recognize the principal fact is only packing away trouble for future disturbance.

TELEGRAM
ADRIAN, MICH.

JUN 20 1929

THE DePRIEST INCIDENT

President Roosevelt once stirred up a hornet's nest in the south by inviting the famous colored educator Booker T. Washington to dinner at the White House. President Hoover is having a similar experience, only more so and with less provocation, because Mrs. Hoover received Mrs. DePriest, wife of a Negro congressman from Chicago, [redacted]eption for congressmen's wives.

The reaction in parts of the south reflects the same unbridled and unreasoning spirit that animates mobs. Various individuals verbally froth at the mouth, indignant telegrams are sent to the White House, and politicians threaten political vengeance. A Virginian sent an impudent message to Mrs. Hoover, declaring that the incident will cost Mr. Hoover 25,000 votes in that state. Even legislatures are passing resolutions of censure.

Such a resolution passed by the Texas legislature Tuesday is a typical example of the extreme sort. Declaring that the members of the Texas senate and house "bow their heads in shame" the resolution goes on to spank the "many pretended Democrats of the south" who were "led away from the faith of their fathers," and warning them against "such an alliance with the party which since civil war days has been the traditional enemy of the south." Other legislatures have passed similar resolutions, though less extreme. The Oklahoma legislature started to, but on a wiser second thought apparently has shelved it.

The gist of all this bitter denunciation is that the incident is a recognition of "social equality" and that it tends to endanger the peaceful relations between the two races in the south. Both propositions are wrong. The entertainment at the White House was not a social event, but an official reception. Such receptions are just as formal, as obligatory, and as meaningless from a social standpoint, as though they were provided for by law.

Officials are invited because they are officials, and their wives are invited because they are the wives of officials. If Illinois chose to send a wild Indian or a red to the Senate or House, he would go to the President's official reception to his colleagues, and his wife would go to the reception given to their wives. To have left out Mrs. DePriest of southern Negroes who would would have been indefensible, and never have known of it, and magnito abandon such receptions in order to dodge the issue would have been no less so.

As to fomenting bad feeling between the races in the south, nothing could be worse tactics than these southern extremists are pursuing. Their performances advertise the incident to hundreds of thousands

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Northern.)

NEW YORK WORLD

JUN 24 1929

DE PRIEST INCIDENT OPENS NEGRO DRIVE

Made Part of Nation-Wide Movement to Advance Race

DEMANDING ALL EQUALITIES

Representative as Leader Embarks on Lecture Tour

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, June 23. — Negro leaders have made the visit of Mrs. De Priest, wife of Representative Oscar De Priest, Negro leader of Illinois, to the White House on the invitation of Mrs. Hoover part of a Nation-wide program to advance the colored race. They believe Negroes in public office should respond to such recognition.

"Mrs. De Priest was not invited as a colored woman, but as the wife of the Illinois Congressman," the Washington Tribune, a Negro paper, said. "She came in her turn. If this is truly a democratic Republic and not a Negrophobia Nation, if this is the Christian Nation which threw its strength into the World War to make the world safe for democracy, a tempest in a teapot is all it will amount to.

"This Nation must soon learn that if the Constitution is not a 'scrap of paper' it must treat every citizen alike."

"Duty to the Race"

It was pointed out here to-day that De Priest and his wife, while not very eager to attend social affairs, believe it is their duty to their people to accept invitations for members of Congress and their families.

De Priest is a large, striking looking man. He is light colored and could easily be mistaken for a white man in a crowd. He was born in Alabama but his people moved to Kansas when he was six, and his manner is that of a Westerner.

Since his election to the House, De Priest has become a Nation-wide lecturer. His speaking engagements during the next two months will take him to the South, West, North and East. He speaks at Roanoke, Va., to-morrow night and has an appointment at Chattanooga, Tenn., Tuesday. From there he goes to Chicago, where he is to speak several times. A definite campaign to place the Negro nearer to equality with his white neighbor is being conducted by a group of so-called race papers.

A constructive program which includes the abandonment of the segregation movement, proper recognition at Washington without discrimination and appointments to West Point and Annapolis, has begun and De Priest has been chosen to carry it out.

De Priest announced soon after his arrival here to take his seat in Congress that he would appoint Negro boys to the army and navy academies. If one of his appointees fails to meet the tests at West Point or Annapolis, he will make another, and still another, if necessary.

It is confidently predicted by the leaders of the campaign that De Priest will be re-elected from his district and that St. Louis, Detroit, New York, Philadelphia and one or two other cities will send Negroes to Congress within the next few years. This, it is said, has been made possible by the migration of the Negro from the South to the West and North.

Charles E. Hall, an expert in the Census Bureau, whose duty it is to check on Negro migration, said: "It is generally believed that unless a more liberal policy is inaugurated we shall witness a greater migration of Negroes from the rural districts to the highly organized industrial centres of the Nation."

Republicans Frown

Southern Republicans have suggested to De Priest that he remain quiet and not accept invitations to official social affairs, but the Negro Congressman has indicated to friends that he will not stand for such a policy. In this position he is supported by Negro societies here and in other cities.

The Women's International League for Peace and Freedom—an organization with members in every State and affiliations in the major political parties—in a letter to Mrs. Hoover expressed its "wholehearted gratitude and admiration" for her for the way she treated Mrs. De Priest.

"We have consistently urged a more humane and decent policy with regard to our Negro citizens," Hannah Clothier Hull, National Chairman, said. "We believe that your hospitality to Mrs. De Priest adhered to the best American tradition of democracy and is a happy step in the direction of more normal and wholesome race relations. We are gratified that the White House has led the way to more intelligent, Christian and sound social relations with the citizens of our minority race."

PRESS HERALD
PORTLAND, ME.
JUN 25 1929

On the inside in Washington

Special Despatch to The Press Herald

Washington, June 24.—The Mrs. Gann controversy being quiescent for the nonce, Washington is now in a frenzy of gossip over the de Priest saga.

This is a long story.

Mrs. de Priest is the wife of Oscar de Priest, the newly elected congressman from Illinois. Ever since it was known that he was coming to Washington there has been an undercurrent of wonder as to how his advent into official circles would effect the delicate balance of races here. Washington is really a Southern city, by inheritance and tradition. Virginia shibboleths still reign in the real Washington. In the ephemeral population which makes its trail through the Capital there is a mixture of prejudices that makes harmony, except of the most superficial variety, almost impossible. The race question is one of the sorest of the many that arise in the apparently smooth waters. Appointments of negroes to official positions, during Republican administrations, always stirs up the South. Many of the appointees hold office here and their presence keeps the controversy alive.

The Hoover administration ran athwart this problem before it was really in office, for Hoover as Secretary of the Department of Commerce, had to decide whether there should or should not be seprgation of the two races in his department and after he became an active candidate for the Presidency, his policy was closely scrutinized and his rather do-nothing attitude was criticized alike by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and by those who oppose any mixing of the races even in offices.

Before Mr. de Priest took office in March there had been a premonitory squall in the Washington world, which he and his wife must perforce enter by reason of their official position. The Congressional Woman's Club is one of the most exclusive social organizations here. Membership is limited to the wives of members of the House and Senate, with inactive membership for certain sisters and daughters of members and other official ladies. Heretofore the wife of any member of either House has been automatically eligible.

But when Mr. de Priest's election became certain, the Congressional Club was in a ferment. Then Mrs. Vestal, wife of Representative Vestal of Indiana, proposed an amendment to the club rules which would have given the executive board discretion as to the "eligibility" of an applicant for membership.

A tempest broke loose. There were members of the club who felt that such an amendment, if adopted, would pave the way for turning the club into something quite different from what it now is. Now it is really a "Congressional women's club." If a small committee could pick and choose among applicants, then the club would perhaps turn into a close aristocracy, where the cut of a woman's blouse or the complexion of her husband's politics would keep her out of the club.

Reporters promptly seized on the Vestal amendment and constructed it as being aimed at Mrs. de Priest. Club members denied the soft impeachment. Another tempest broke out on Capitol Hill among the congressional husbands who did not want to alienate the vote of a colleague. Finally an astute congressional husband explained to the congressional ladies that they did not need a rule, that they could accomplish their purpose by reconstruing" their present rules. So the Vestal amendment was never pushed to a vote and Washington, without proof, is convinced that by some hocus-pocus Mrs. de Priest will be kept out of the club. Whether or not she has applied is not determinable, for neither she nor club officers will talk about it.

That Mr. de Priest believes the Vestal amendment aimed at his wife is proven by the fact that when he issued invitations recently to a negro benefit at the Washington Auditorium, he asked every Republican senator and representative except Representatives Pritchard of North Carolina and Vestal. Vestal was the husband of Mrs. Vestal and Pritchard was the man who refused to occupy an office next to de Priest in the House Office Building.

So evidently Mr. de Priest noted the Vestal amendment and construed it to the offense of his family.

The latest de Priest episode is the entertaining of Mrs. de Priest at tea at the White House. It was purely a routine official affair, but Southerners both in and out of Congress have denounced it.

Mrs. Hoover gave this Spring a series of teas for the wives of members of the House. The ladies were taken alphabetically and Mrs. de Priest came along in due order, at the last tea. No reporters were present, so everything that got into the papers was second handed except for a brief statement issued by the White House, after the papers headlined the fact that Mrs. de Priest was there.

The statement did nothing but confirm the fact and say that the wives of the Secretaries of the Army and Navy and several other ladies were present. Contrary to the assertion of Senator Cole Blease, of South Carolina that Mre. de Priest was a guest at a White House dinner and sat at Mrs. Hoover's right hand as guest of honor, the tea was of the ordinary stand-up variety, it was in no sense a "dinner," and there were no guests of honor.

Since the tea, protests have been pouring in from Southern States and there are wild tales of Hoover Democrats going back into the lily-white Democratic fold because of the tea episode. Representative Green of Florida has announced that he will not attend any more White House functions until the policy indicated by the de Priest incident is abandoned. The state of Texas has passed a resolution deploring the incident.

Meantime Mrs. Hoover's friends are pointing out that the de Priest invitation was purely an official affair, that the White House could not discriminate between the wives of members of the House and that to have omitted Mrs. de Priest from the series of teas would have been a direct slight to the sovereign state of Illinois which sent de Priest here as one of its representatives.

DEMOCRAT
BAKER, ORE.

JUN 20 1929

...is, one m...
of Baker and Grant counties.

RAISING THE RACE QUESTION AT WASHINGTON

Now that the social status of Mrs. Gann has been adjusted to the satisfaction of everybody except Mrs. Alice Longworth another "burning issue" of vastly greatly potentialities for harm has been raised: That of the social position of the new negro Congressman De Priest of Chicago and his wife. The Gann affair was a bit of comedy

but there is nothing comic or funny abou the De Priest matter.

Mrs. Hoover was an innocent cause o the new social war. She seems to have invited Mrs. De Priest to a social affair given at the White House. Mrs. Hoover simply followed the custom which says that the mistress of the executive mansion shall entertain the wives of the various official from time to time. Washington places people according to the positions they hold and this is not beecause of snobbery but as a matter of convenience and fairness in a field where competition for social advancement is tremendously keen.

But it seems that one's social position is not arbitrarily a matter of one's office for a loud vociferous howl was at once heard to emanate from the various states of Dixie where state legislatures condemn Mrs. Hoover in unsparing terms. Vaunted southern chivalry toward women seems to have been forgotten in eagerness to razz the first lady of the land. Yesterday the wires carried a letter written by a Virginia republican congressman declining an invitation from De Priest to attend a social affair and warning him that he was treading a very dangerous road in trying to crash the gate of Washington society. This advice was undoubtedly well meant and courteously phrased. Whether it will do any good remains to be seen.

Unfortunately a question of this kind cannot be settled in the light of reason for it is water-logged with generations of prejudice. The south is bitterly opposed to any social recognition to negroes. The negroes on the other hand resent the white man's assumpion of superiority and when they get a chance often try to thrust themselves into places where they are not wanted.

It seems to us that both sides are taking extreme positions that they ought to recede from. The southern white people raise too much of a fuss about a rather unimportant matter. Mrs. Hoover had done nothing to be pulled over the coals for. If she made a mistake in judgment it was innocent and well intended. The south's habit of negro baiting is one of its least lovable characteristics. It ought to grow up to larger stature in this respect.

On the other hand the negroes and their friends should realize that social mingling of the two races is neither possible nor desirable. This is not because one is necessarily superior to the other, for everyone knows some negroes are superior mentally and otherwise to some whites. It is because the two are different and are not suited to social amalgamation.

De Priest and his wife are making a mistake in trying to force themselves into Washington society where they will not be welcome. The south is taking a small incident much too seriously. The danger lies not in the importance of the immediate controversy but in what extremists on both sides may magnify it into.

NEWS-SENTINEL
FT. WAYNE, IND.
JUN 20 1929

[illegible] 'ROAR.

Bowing its [illegible] and regret," the Texas senate rece[illegible] a resolution "expressing in the st[illegible]d most emphatic terms at our comm[illegible]demnation and regret at the conduct of the White House mistress and her associates," for having entertained on terms of social equality Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the Negro congressman from Chicago, who himself ~~has said~~ that social equality between the races is "a vain notion."

But it is highly doubtful whether Mrs. Hoover's act, for which manifestly there was no alternative under the circumstances, casts anything like so much shame upon the country or is deserving of quite so much hot condemnation as the thoroughly regrettable conduct of the Texas senate in adopting so bitter and intolerant a resolution against the first lady of the land.

Many years ago, in his famous Atlanta address, the first public address ever to be made by a Negro in the Old South, Booker T. Washington stirred his audience by saying: "In all things that are purely social we can be as separate as the fingers, yet one as the hand in all things essential to mutual progress."

Upon the succession of W. E. B. DuBois to leadership of the Negro race in America, Dr. DuBois (he bears a Ph. D. from Harvard) repudiated the thesis that the Negro must postpone his ambitions for full citizenship and political influence and devote his energies to industrial efficiency.

Booker T. Washington had said: "It is not strange that in the first years of our new life, being ignorant and inexperienced, we began at the top instead of the bottom; that a seat in Congress or the legislature was more sought than real estate or industrial skill; that the political convention or stump speaking had more attractions than starting a dairy farm or truck garden."

But Dr. DuBois contended that the salvation of the Negro race depended upon its exceptional men, insisting that the American Negro has "more than vindicated his ability to assimilate modern culture." It is true that "Negro blood has furnished thousands of soldiers to defend the flag in almost every war in which the United States as a nation has been engaged." It is further a highly important part of our national economic strength, and has furnished a number of men of distinct and unusual ability in the arts as well as in political enterprise.

We are thinking of Bennecker, the mathematician; Phillis Wheatley, the poet and sociologist; Washington, the educator; Chestnut, the novelist; Granville Woods, the inventor; Frederick Douglass, the orator; H. O. Tanner, the artist; Ira Aldrige, the actor; Lemuel Haynes, the theologian; Will Cook and Rosamund Johnson, the musical composers; Roland Haynes, the singer; Bert Williams, the comedian and entertainer, and Paul Lawrence Dunbar, the singer of sweet songs and poet of "life among the lowly."

The Negro does not want to become the *equal* of the white man. The intelligent Negro doesn't believe in absolute social equality. He believes as much in keeping the blood of his race pure as does the white man in resisting the adulteration of his own. But he is not content to be shoved completely out of politics, and displays a proper resolution to fight race prejudice as essentially wrong.

Twenty-one Negroes have held seats in the national House of Representatives and two in the United States Senate. But Oscar DePriest, the first Negro ever elected to Congress from a *northern* state, has been hailed by the Negro press as "a star of hope in a midnight sky" and as "a symbol of the race's political aspirations." However that may be—and we think the case has been, perhaps, a little over-stated—the fact remains that Mrs. Hoover was practicing only common courtesy and human kindness when she entertained the wife of DePriest at a White House tea.

NEW YORK HERALD
JUN 26 1929

Senate of Mississippi Attacks White House Tea

Sends Resolution to House Over Protest of Minister

JACKSON, Miss., June 25 (AP).—Unreserved disapproval of the entertainment at the White House of Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the Negro Representative from Illinois, was expressed today by the Mississippi State Senate in a resolution unanimously adopted.

The resolution, calling on President Hoover to give "careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of the racial integrity of the White race," was then sent to the House of Representatives.

The Senate brushed aside two substitutes seeking to soften the language of the resolution, which was declared adopted by a unanimous vote after Senator H. W. Bradshaw, of Rankin County, a Baptist minister, who voted against it in the first roll call, had changed his vote.

"I changed my vote in order to make adoption of the resolution unanimous," said Mr. Bradshaw.

"The incident is the revival of a thing we settled in the South at the end of the reconstruction days," said Senator A. B. Roberts, of Rosedale.

The text of the resolution follows:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi, the House of Representatives confurring, as follows, to wit:

"Whereas, on the 14th day of June, 1929, the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from the State of Illinois, was entertained at a formal and official tea in the White House at Washington, D. C., at which tea there was present also as guests white ladies; and

"Whereas, it is of supreme importance to the people, not only of the South but of the entire United States of America, that the racial integrity of the white race be preserved; and,

"Whereas, such an exhibition of social equality at the White House tends to destroy such racial integrity;

"Now, therefore, we do unreservedly disapprove such action above set forth, and appeal to President Hoover that he give careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of such racial integrity."

Senator J. C. Zeiler, of Yazoo City, apologized for being born in Illinois, explaining that he would have been born in Louisiana if his father, a physician, had not taken his family to Illinois when he was called to fight an epidemic there.

COURIER
LOWELL, MASS.
JUN 25 1929

THE S[illegible]D SOUTH.

Mrs. Hoover's act in receiving at the White House the Negro wife of a Negro Congressman was noble in motive but bad in political effect. It is being seized upon all over the South by Democrats seeking to reestablish the control broken in upon by Hoovercrats. Familiar as we are with the race hatred in the South, it yet shocks us anew when it takes such brutal and vulgar form as it did on the floor of the Senate when Senator Blease introduced his scurrilious resolution on the subject. He should have been disciplined for it. Is not the South ever going to improve its attitude toward the Negro? — From the New York Post.

Political — 1929 I

Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Northern).

stirring up a tempest in a teapot. It has mixed politics and race. It has attempted to say that the White House shall be closed to thousands of honest, hard working American citizens. In these days when there is need of true Americanism all over the country, the South, regardless of the hate and dislike it has inherited, is not showing the proper brand of patriotism or even common decency.

The color line is drawn too often and too easily. It is high time that the South, as well as other sections of the country, got away from this un-American attitude which, after all, is nothing more or less than a state of mind. We trust that Mrs. Hoover will again invite Mrs. DePriest to a White House tea if she sees fit and we hope that the lady will do just as she did before: accept the invitation. Mrs. Hoover, always a charming hostess, has done nothing of which she need feel ashamed or nothing for which she is called upon to offer any excuse or apology, the hot-headed South to the contrary.

NEWS
WHEELING, W. VA.

JUL 5 1929

THE DEPRIEST INCIDENT

The people of England are amazed that such a furore should have been raised in this country over so simple an incident as Mrs. Hoover's entertaining of Mrs. Oscar DePriest. Discussing the matter editorially, The Manchester Guardian says:

> "It is difficult here to realise the acute situations which arise from time to time in America from the colour problem. The election to the House of Representatives of Mr. Oscar de Priest, a Negro gentleman, has created a great social difficulty at the White House. It is the custom for the wife of the President to entertain at tea the wives of Congressmen. What was Mrs. Hoover to do about Mrs. de Priest? It would seem pretty obvious that she could not make an exception of this lady. So she was invited to tea with the rest. This simple, inevitable social courtesy has shocked a great many people in the States. The South, we are told, is thrown into a tumult about it, and State Legislatures are passing resolutions condemning Mrs. Hoover's conduct."

Not nearly so many Americans have been 'shocked' by Mrs. Hoover's action as The Guardian seems to think. Indeed, the vast majority of the people would have been disappointed in their First Lady had she done anything else. A voice of condemnation may be raised here and there, particularly in the South, but even below the Mason and Dixon line there must be general recognition that Mrs. Hoover acted precisely as the wife of the President of the United States should have acted.

TIMES
LITTLE FALLS, N. Y.

JUL 3 1929

JUST POLITICAL.

The ridiculous southern attacks upon President and Mrs. Hoover for including Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, with other congressional wives at one of the official teas were rather inexplicable until the other day a Georgia legislator remarked joyously that the incident had "restored the solid south."

In districts where negro population exceeds white, the matter of maintaining racial dignities against a tide of color is considerably more than a mere subject of political or social discussion. But even in those districts the distinction between routine official receptions at the White House for wives of congressmen, and affairs not for that specific purpose, should be perfectly obvious. The answer is apparently an attempt to make the most of political capital, in a time when the Democratic party has suffered severe inroads in its home bailiwick.

It is a pretty fair measure of the panic of southern Democrats that they should seize so avidly upon the exploitation of an incident unworthy of criticism by thoughtful persons. As for the "solid south" it will be remembered that similar efforts to save it were made before the recent election when Mr. Hoover was attacked for failure to segregate the races in the department of commerce. The prohibition question proved stronger than that. A decent Hoover administration of southern offices by good appointees, and the revelation that the south benefits more politically by being on the doubtful edge than by being "solid" may prove stronger than the contemptible effort to make a cause celebre out of Mrs. Hoover's celebration.

LABOR IN THE SOUTH

Labor practices in the Southern States came up for discussion the other day at the University of Virginia's Institute of Public Affairs, in one of the round table sessions devoted to the economic and industrial development of the South, and a great deal was said by speakers that was not in the least pleasing.

Bruce Crawford, editor of Crawford's Weekly, a Virginia publication, denounced Southern labor practices as "archaic, inhumane and unjust, and accused the Republican party of being a hindrance to the working man who seeks to rise above the levels of mill and mine towns to economic stability. Another speaker, W. Jett Lauck, chairman of the advisory council of the Bureau of Applied Economics, said the general labor policy of the South, from a practical standpoint, was not only opposed to the best interests of Southern industry but to the prosperity of the country as a whole.

Mr. Crawford sees one promising aspect of the situation. It is that the situation itself is intolerable and therefore cannot last. Discussing the recent strikes in Southern textile mills, he defended the right of organized labor to barter for its services and its privilege to choose its representatives in such negotiations. The public mind, he said, does not readily see the analogy of a protective closed shop for labor to a protective tariff that shuts out competition for labor's employers. "But the principle," he declared, "is the same." Mr. Crawford said the government did not protect the laborer against the underselling scab as it did the employer against competition. "The tariff protects the American laborer against cheap labor abroad," he continued, "but does not protect him against cheap, unorganized American labor."

The Virginia editor cited statistics from the census bureau in an effort to show that Southern mill workers were receiving only half a living wage.

Mr. Crawford went on to say:

> Whatever labor expects from whomsoever it expects it, little of real value is held out by our government—that is to say, the Republican party which has catered succesfully with promises to the working man. Labor can expect no more, perhaps, than the Negro has received from the party. The Republican party gave the Negro a mythical freedom, as a by-product of an economic struggle that ended in bloodshed, and has since used him to stuff the ballot boxes, while it has given the white laborer a mythical economic freedom in return for his vote on the tariff.

Mr. Lauck in his speech strongly criticized the South's labor policy. He said that the South did not participate in the industrial revolution which started in the United States in 1923, and that in the Southern States the law of supply and demand still determined wages. In the South's modern industrial life, according to Mr. Lauck, the labor union has not been accepted as a permanent institution.

"From the standpoint of practical objectives," he continued, "the South is not following the right labor policy because its existing labor policy retards the prosperity of the Southern States and interferes with the realization of the maximum industrial achievements."

Mr. Lauck thinks the road to constant and permanent prosperity lies in elimination of waste in industry, standardization of output and increased use of machines. Labor has now become more productive and higher wages have been made possible, he said, to the end that the nations of the world have come to study how it was done. "The South alone as a section in its labor policy has, in general, failed to accept this new constructive program," he added.

It is not very pleasant to the South to be told that it is backward in its labor policy, that its labor practices are archaic, inhumane and unjust and that as a result the prosperity of the South is suffering. The reason it is not pleasant is that these accusations, in the main, have a great deal of merit in them. It is a simple fact that the working man in the South, on the whole, is less well off than his fellow working men in other sections of the United States. Fortunately, there are enough exceptions to this rule to encourage the hope that as the new industrialization of the South proceeds, labor policies generally will be liberalized.

It is easy to understand how this adversely affects the prosperity of the Southern States. We in this section speak with pride of the South's industrial advancement in recent years, and of our growing prosperity. And there is much that we may be proud of; the section has advanced a great deal. But full prosperity cannot come to this section until working men, who comprise the majority, can have a greater share in it. Low wages for working men do not help the South. On the contrary, they hinder its progress toward prosperity.

"EQUALITY" AGAIN

A distinguished leader of his race, Robert R. Moton, the present head of Tuskegee which Booker Washington made famous, recently lent his support to the claim made by others that the negro neither wants nor needs social equality. This proposition he developed in an address before the convention of the National Education Association, meeting this year at Atlanta. "Two races as ethnologically different as the Negro and the white can live together side by side in amity if both are educated," he declared. Dr. Moton said the Negro was not interested in what was usually described as "social equality" and was as opposed to intermarriage as the white race but the Negro did desire equality in education and citizenship. It is legal equality to enjoy the same legal rights and legal protection that other citizens enjoy. What that speaker meant by saying that the two races can live "in amity if both are educated" probably means "educated" to avoid superciliousness, on the one hand, and presumption or aggressiveness, on the other. "Social equality" going as far as intermarriage is one thing, but demanding it to a point much short of that has made trouble in the past. In respect to taking rooms in the same hotel, and, to go a little farther, eating at the same table in a dining room or restaurant, where does "legal equality" end and "social equality" begin. We would rejoice if such phraseology as that of Dr. Moton furnishes a solution to the "race problem" but we wonder whether it does that.

... befalleth the sons of ... befalleth the beast; even one thing befalleth them: as the one dieth, so dieth the other; yea, they all have one breath; so that a man hath no preeminence above the beasts; for all is vanity.—Ecclesiastes, 3-19.

LAW-ABIDING NEGROES

There are hundreds of faithful, loyal, upright negroes in Barbour and for these The Tribune has the greatest respect. It has known them for years and is proud of their record for law-observance. Only a few days ago The Tribune recounted the deeds of three negro heroes. Deeds of this nature overshadow the crimes of the few and younger members of that race.

Hugh Mallory is a champion of the better type of negro and in a recent issue of The Selma Times-Journal paid the following beautiful tribute to the ante-bellum type:

With distressing rapidity those old darkies who were born before the civil war and reared under the fine influence of a culture that belonged to the yesteryears are passing from the scene of action.

They have played a mighty part in upbuilding this new southland of ours.

Loyal to their employers—faithful to the tasks imposed upon them—conscious of their position—honoring and appreciating the white man of the south as a friend upon whom they could rely in their hour of need, these old-time darkies—unspoiled by the misguided effort of those who knew them not—were an asset to the south and to the colored race that is beyond calculation.

Deeply religious, conservative in thought and action, blessed with a wise and understanding heart that overtops that learning that comes from mere books and human teachers, he was not only a model by which the younger generation could fashion their course of action, but he was also a deterring influence against those who led them off after false gods and into ways of trouble.

Yesterday I stood by the open grave of one of these old patriarchs. We—my family and some of our relatives—had come to do him final honor. He had served me efficiently and faithfully for nearly thirty years. My family and my worldly possessions were safe in his hands.

He lived uprightly, and to the best of his ability shaped his life to square with the Golden Rule. He never shirked a task, but to the contrary he stamped his integrity and honor—which were his hallmarks—upon everything he did.

He had served my father for years before his death, and as a child had belonged to my mother's father.

I think he felt that we rather belonged to him. He shared our joys and sorrows alike, and he would have fought to the death for any one of us.

We all knew him as "Jim"—Jim Swift.

The world is better for his having lived, and I have no doubt but what on yesterday he heard the Master say—"Well done, thou good and faithful servant—enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

HERALD
NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

JUL 30 1929

CIVILIZATION IN VIRGINIA

What is civilization, anyway? Does it merely depend upon industry, production, wealth; or does it include a definable something else?

One is stimulated into a thoughtful frame of mind upon digesting the statements of Louis I. Jaffe, editor of the Norfolk Virginian-Pilot, regarding the state of civilization in Virginia. That wasn't the formal title of his address, given before fellow Virginia editors, but that was the substance.

As several southern states have felt the Achilles heel of industrial advancement considerably more than Virginia, and as Virginia so far has escaped some of the evils of the transformation evident in these other southern states, one cannot help concluding that civilization in the South must be something like what H. L. Mencken claims for it.

The press in Virginia, has a social mission, according to Editor Jaffe. It may echo the cry for more industries, larger payrolls, bigger cities, better roads, more airports, better transportation systems, more traffic and greater wealth. But—

"It will not make for a happier Virginia if we build here an industrial order founded on pauper wages. It will not make for a more civilized Virginia if we crystallize here a social order pyramided on a hopeless abandoned peasantry. It will not make for a sweeter Virginia if we seal here a covenant of convenience with a priestly dictatorship. It will not make for a more enlightened Virginia if we allow our pursuit of material aggrandisement to deflect us from the cultivation of the arts and sciences, or make us intolerant of social experiment and intellectual curiosity."

That sounds like a "voice in the wilderness." It's a loud, resonant voice, one of prophetic distinction.

Here are some of the things that have happened in Virginia:

In a single biennium it has added $200,000,000 worth of new industries.

But the state still numbers more than 70,000 native adult white people who can neither read nor write, and a population of Negro illiterates many times larger.

The proud city of Staunton permitted its public library to perish for want of appropriations, but has found money in abundance for a new country club.

The great city of Norfolk boasts 12,500 pasenger automobiles, with an estimated outlay of $5,000 for gasoline every day; but Norfolk is unable, after ten years of effort, to accumulate a beggarly $200,000 for the construction of the first unit of a museum of art.

The capital of Virginia itself, "all asmoke with great tobacco, paper and locomotive industries, . . . still haggling over the cost of protecting a painfully achieved public library against being permanently shut away from the sun."

Yet Virginia is not as "backward," as overrun with a new-found commercialism as some other southern states. It has retained a distinction of living that North and South Carolina and Georgia have begun to lack. It may be possible, with a few such editors like Jaffe in the state, for it to save itself from the inevitable concomitants of the materialistic machine age, which like a stick of dynamite is only safe when it is handled properly.

But no state, be it in the South, the North, the East or the West, is safe from the degenerating evils and influences which the Norfolk editor valiantly attacks. The social equation everywhere remains the most important.

To paraphrase: What matters it to a city or a state if it leads the world in any particular industry and has lost its own soul?

Political — 1929 I

Illinois. (White Press. Southern)

Office Holding.

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JUL 5 1929

Proving Nothing

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The first thought which a consideration of this report suggests is, just why should the Department of Labor be the medium for spreading the good news that the White House was not forbidden territory to negroes before the De Priest incident? One can understand, of course, that Mr. Davis would like to do everything in his power to assure retention of his job. It does not hurt a cabinet officer whose tenure is most uncertain to volunteer a service which may be regarded as valuable. Evidently, in view of the president's objection to secretarial basking in the limelight, Mr. Davis could not imagine that this citation of precedents comes within the embargo on publicity.

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Finally, the De Priest affair is the first time in 25 years that a colored person has been received at the White House except as the most formal gesture.

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HERALD

Durham N. C.

JUN 25 1929

A FLOP

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But, Congress adjourned a day or two before the date of the musicale, and on the eventful night, according to report, only one white representative showed up, he being Representative Yates, of Illinois. In fact, so the news report goes, very few other white people attended, though there were some four thousand members of DePriest's race on hand. The affair is further reported as being a financial success, but something of a flop insofar as attendance by members of congress was concerned.

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A little further along, the Tribune says:

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Political — 1929 I

Office Holding.

Illinois (White Press. Southern).

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JUL 5 1929

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HERALD

Durham, N. C.

JUN 25 1929

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DePriest White House Tea Barred End of 'Solid South,' Ernest Camp Tells Group

Hoover's Failure to Give South Share of Patronage Also Seen Cause of Political Welding.

Athens, Ga., July 15.—(AP)—The death of the "solid south" as a political unit has been postponed at least temporarily, by the White House entertainment of Mrs. Oscar DePriest and "President Hoover's failure to give the south its share of patronage," Ernest Camp today told the institute of public affairs.

Speaking at the University of Georgia the former head of the Georgia Press Association declared that he had hoped that the last campaign would break up the democratic stronghold in the south and would mark the beginning of a "new era."

Mr. Camp said that a private survey of the election results had shown him, much to his surprise, that the "wettest Georgia counties were carried by Hoover or the normal democratic majorities greatly reduced."

Judge Blanton Fortson, of Athens, presided at a forum discussion of the effects of the 1928 election on southern political life.

The jurist said that in his opinion the history of the democratic party showed that whenever the party stood by its traditional principles it had won and that it had been defeated only when it deserted these political concepts.

Diversified Politics.

Lawton B. Evans, superintendent of Richmond county schools, told the forum that while he had voted for Governor Smith he felt that it would be better for the south to stop thinking about itself in terms of the past and to strive for 'diversified politics."

The opinion of several other speakers was that the racial issue in the south had declined in importance and was no longer a factor in determining party allegiance.

The speakers included Dr. John Morris, Dr. R. P. Brooks, Dan Magill, Professor M. H. Bryan, of the university; Mrs. C. A. Vernoy and Mrs. Joseph Campbell, Athens.

Dr. Andrew M. Soule addressed the institute earlier in the day and deplored the system under which 57 per cent of southern farms are now being operated by tenants. The president of the State College of Agriculture described the system as "exceedingly wasteful."

Dr. Soule said that southern prosperity would be greatly enhanced if agriculture obtained a fair share of the wealth which it created through the production of raw materials.

M. Lechartier, French editor and author, in an after-luncheon speech, declared that in his opinion the Kellogg peace pact would solve the agitation of freedom of the seas, if teeth were put into it. Such a, he believed, might be inserted of the Capper resolution in the United States senate, whereby the United States would renounce trade with belligerents during war.

He praised the work of Dr. James T. Shotwell, American historian and political authority, in bringing about certain peace negotiations between France and America.

Dr. Lechartier's after-luncheon speech substituted for his address previously scheduled for tonight.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

JUL 4 1929

state and its people.

AN EMBARRASSING CONGRESSMAN

There "ought to be a law" against Representatives in Congress going anywhere but home during sessions or recesses so that they will not embarrass their party colleagues. A case in point is the new tour of the South which Representative Oscar De Priest, of Illinois, is making just as the fusion movement between the Republicans and the Cannonites is being born.

Representative De Priest refuses to be muzzled for the good of the Republican party and its allies in Virginia, and appears undaunted by the lectures given him by Representatives Lankford, Garber and Shafer, of Virginia, Republicans, who charged that the Negro Congressman was attempting to stir up racial hatred.

De Priest, as has been related, is the first Negro to sit in Congress for 28 years, and is the husband of the woman entertained at tea at the White House two weeks ago, after solemn promises had been made in the South that the Hoover administration would be "lily white." Not satisfied with the terror struck to the hearts of the fusionists both of the Republican and Cannonite variety by the tea party and his address in Norfolk advising the people of his race to qualify themselves to vote and thus hold the balance of power in Virginia, the Negro Representative returned to the state Sunday and spoke at Roanoke, where he threw more bombshells. He declared against social equality, asserting that recognition of this character was a matter of taste. But he jarred the fusionists severely again by urging mixed schools with coeducation and abolition of the "Jim Crow" laws in the South. A couple of his choice paragraphs in his Roanoke address were:

> There is too much legislation for the Negro now. If this were not true we would not have the "Jim Crow" laws in some of our states and we would not have separate schools for the black and white. It might not sound right in Virginia, but America will never be what she ought to be until our boys and girls, black and white, grow up together from the grammar schools.
>
> The Negro is on the threshold of political and civil emancipation in this county. It will be twenty-five years or more before this is accomplished, but it is coming. You cannot educate our black boys and girls without making them have respect for each other.
>
> But since you have separate schools, make them equal to the best in the country. I am opposed to segregation in the schools on account of the fact that as long as Negro children are separately educated they will be regarded as inferiors.

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUL 3 1929

CUP OF TEA MAY TURN TO BLOOD—BUT NOT FOR SOUTHERN DRINKING

It is easy to see that the source of the incitement of the negro Representative DePriest to bring to the lecture platform in the Middle West an outspoken demand for social equality is Republican politics designed to revive the Negro Issue in the East and West as well as in the South.

In this the mulatto member of Congress is following in the gross way the policy that must have been deliberately adopted by the Hoovers with more finesse. The Hoovers do not abuse the South that fell on their necks; they only ignore it, practically and sentimentally. DePriest goes on, spurred by the race agitators who count on reviving in the States that fought on the Union side in the Civil War the old negrophile bathos which figured elections in which The Bloody Shirt was the shibboleth. He sets forth to do this by abuse of the South and of Southern people, in the Uncle Tom fashion. He has his cue, and what the White House suggests, he slavers over. To learn where DePriest gets the inspiration for his mischievous campaign, read the following from The Chicago Defender, whose motto, ironically enough, is "American Race Prejudice Must Be Destroyed!"

Now, as a little teaser to those blatant Nordics of South Carolina, Florida, Texas, Virginia and the rest of that putrid section of America known as Dixie, we would like to ask the question, "Who owns the White House in Washington?" If it is the private property of the South, why is it that there are so few southern representatives occupying it? Why is it that in the whole history of the United States no man from Texas, Florida, or South Carolina ever occupied the White House as President, and perhaps never will, from all indications?

And now, as an answer to that teaser, we answer our own questions: The White House is the property of the people of the United States—not only the white people. It is called the White House because it happens to be painted white and not because it represents anything racially white. And no man of Texas or Florida or South Carolina has ever been invited there as a four-year guest of the American people because of the very spirit of intolerance which the white people of Dixie exhibited last week when Mrs. Oscar DePriest accepted a bid from Mrs. Herbert Hoover to come there for a cup of tea.

Maybe, if this idea ever gets a foothold in Dixie, and grows there, the South may see a change in its political fortunes. It will not then be forced to vote for one candidate for President of the United States as a gesture of rebuke to the other candidate!

All of which, of course, is a literal sowing of dragon teeth for a new crop of racial clashes which, in the South, have been steadily decreasing in number, vehemence and temper. The design is so murderous as almost to constitute a conspiracy, but we think that in the South it will not succeed. It will fail with us socially, however successful it may be as a Republican political manoeuvre elsewhere, because the negroes who remain in the South are as a whole satisfied with their lot and their limitations and have yet in memory the troubles that came to them when they followed a like leadership. Since the racial adjustments of the past thirty years two vicious factors have practically disappeared in the South: one, the negro infected with hate; the other, the low-bred white man whose stock in trade was professional negro baiting.

What the result will be elsewhere is by no means so certain.

DePriest and the press he follows might pause to consider that in spite of the clamor about Southern lynchings, many times more negroes have been killed in race wars in such States as Illinois and Indiana than have dangled on the ropes of Southern mobs since Lee's veterans came back from Appomattox to save their homes.

A cup of tea towards a third term! But it is like to prove a bitter draught!

David H. Blair has been honored by a farewell dinner in Washington, but accounts all agree that it was a dry affair.

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JUL 3 1929

finite.

DePriest In Action

Specially commended to lost, strayed or stolen Democrats who rejoice in the outcome of last year's election should be the speech which Congressman de Priest delivered in Cleveland Monday night at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Discussing resolutions of protest adopted by a number of Southern Legislatures and directed against social equality, de Priest called those responsible for these declarations cowards and hypocrites. But this is small beer compared to other statements which he made disclosing the fact that a movement is afoot for the enforcement of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth amendments upon a parity with the eighteenth amendment.

"I do not propose to vote to appropriate a penny to enforce the eighteenth amendment until similar sums are voted to enforce other amendments now being violated all through the South," de

Illinois, (White Press Southern),

Political — 1929 II

Office Holding.

Priest announced. That threat in itself would give no one much concern. If carried out, it is not likely to affect congressional legislation materially. But its weight is enhanced by the spirit of de Priest's address; which was shot through with incitement and truculence, finding its climax in the words, "I know how best the negro can put a stop to being imposed upon—it is through the ballot, through organization, through fighting eternally for our rights."

Birmingham Ala. Age-Herald 7-3-29

De Priest evidently envisages a negro party, dedicating itself to political action for the promotion of negro interests, and emphasizing constitutional amendments as the road to the Beulah Land of negro happiness. Judging by the enthusiasm with which his speech was received by his negro audience, the resort to political pressure seems to have the support of a considerable body of negroes. Gone is the Booker Washington hope of industrial redemption, and gone is the hope of educational salvation, according to the de Priest dispensation. The negro will establish himself through and with the vote, and that means that he will insist upon his right in the South as elsewhere.

Obviously the first step in the bodying forth of such a program is to compel the Republican party to do something for the enforcement of war-born constitutional provisions intended to confer suffrage on negroes. If a response to such a demand becomes a condition precedent to assurance that negro voters in closely contested centers will be loyal to the G. O. P., a good deal of truckling may be expected. One would imagine that since negroes have nowhere to go except into the Democratic party, Republican leaders would not be vastly disturbed about the situation. But that is to assume that politicians see things largely and as a whole. What Republicans detest particularly is a break in the continuity of office-holding, and just that is easily conceivable if negro voters should organize themselves to punish a reluctant friend.

The problem which de Priest poses is, therefore, as ominous to Republicans as it is stimulating to Democrats. For it means that the G. O. P. may have to make good the promise it has been holding out of compelling strict observance of suffrage amendments. And it means furthermore that they will have to suffer de Priest to indulge himself in the militancy which he pledges. There is no telling how far he will carry his aggressive claims. He construes the hospitality which his wife received at the White House as merely a recognition of one of his rights as a congressman. He will insist on this prerogative, as well as that permitting him to patronize the House barber shop. In brief, de Priest dressed in a little brief authority is going to play fantastic tricks enough to make his fellow Republicans weep. It is an intriguing prospect.

But there is no point to wasting pity on these gentlemen. What absorbs Southerners is the warning that has been issued to them by the blatant de Priest. In the light of all that has recently taken place, it will no longer be possible for Hoovercrats to pooh-pooh the race issue. They were told last year that trouble might be expected with respect to the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments if Mr. Hoover won. That trouble has come.

NEWS

West Asheville, N.C.

JUL 5 1929

WHAT WAS THE REAL REASON FOR THE HOOVER-DePRIEST SOCIAL GATHERING

† † † †

There has been right much fun standing on the side lines and watching the Southern Press making its dives, its attacts, its charges and most of all its prophecies on the Hoover-DePriest social function at Washington. Of course many of them were blinded with political malice while others predicted a social break-down of the nation. But in most instances, the newspapers took advantage of the age-old cry to yell nigger, nigger, nigger at the Republican party.

Now let it be understood from the outset, that The News is not trying to defend or hold any brief for the Hoover's, and certainly, most certainly it would not do so for the DePriest. But, there is angle that offers food for thought, that so far, the press has not touched upon. It is this angle that The News would like to fling out to its readers.

If one will recall the list of guests, it will reveal an outstanding fact. No Southerners, save one woman, was invited and none, not even the invited lady, attended.

The guest list of those present included who? Look up the list They were all from the North side of the Mason Dixon line. Largely, in fact, from the states that offer the negro greater social opportunities than is offered him in the South.

Surely, the Hoovers knew the South's men and women would not mingle at a social gathering where the negro wore his "tux" and the negress her evening gown, other than that they were in attendance as special servants. Yes, surely the Hoovers knew this, and perhaps that is why no invitations were issued to our Southern Representatives and their wives.

Now, if in this event the Hoovers acted so discreetly in choosing their guests for the occassion, is it not possible that they also had a purpose with a broader significance in view? One that would bring the voters of the North face to face with the seriousness existing in their method of dealing wth the negro. Especially in the schools of the North, the chruches and various forms of social strata.

Is it not possible to imagine Mr. and Mrs. Hoover sitting in the White House at Washington as the father and mother of both North and South, with an air of approval of the "Jim Crow Law" and planning this little party for the sole purpose of giving them a dose of their own medicine and out of their own spoon? By thus holding them up before the burning presence of a Nation's ridicule for their conduct, the errors of the past might become a danger signal in the future.

It is such association as the North has with the negro, that develops their blazing affrontry. For instance, "The South Is a Coward," says DePriest in speaking of the ridicule and attitude of the South toward the Hoover-DePriest party.

AMERICAN
AUSTIN, TEX.

JUL 6 1929

Condemnation Of Social Relations Gains Sanction

Personal Criticism of Mrs. Hoover Frowned on By Governor

Scores Negro Speeches

Moody Refers to Clause Reminding Southern Demos of Incident

Gov. Moody Friday approved in part and disapproved in part the concurrent resolution passed by the Texas legislature condemning Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the president of the United States, for entertaining the wife of a negro congressman at a White House tea.

"Any part of this resolution which may reasonably be construed as a personal criticism of the wife of the president of the United States of America, does not have my approval and I decline to have any part in it," he said, in a statement filed with the document in the secretary of state's office.

Demos Cautioned

Referring to a section of the resolution which reminded Southern democrats who voted for the republican presidential nominee that they had been cautioned just such incidents as the one condemned might happen, the governor said:

"Recognizing the right of every citizen to vote his own convictions I do not assert the right to officially upbraid any because they exercise the liberty to hold and vote different from mine, nor do I approve any attempt at official criticism of any citizen's vote."

The resolution had his "hearty approval," insofar as "it condemns customs that bring the two races into contact, upon the same social plane," he stated.

"Any mingling of the races upon a basis of social equality is intolerable, and no precedent can justify it," he said. "The ill effects of acts tending toward equal social recognition between the races are thoroughly demonstrated by the recent contemptible public utterances made before mixed audiences by the negro whose wife was the recipient of the invitation mentioned in the resolution."

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JUL 3 1929

DePriest a False Leader

We are afraid much of the benefit of the inter-racial movement in the South will be set back through the tour of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman. That he is not a representative of the forward looking members of his race is evident from his speech in Cleveland.

"A few millions ought to be spent in the South to enforce the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, which guarantee the negro his civil and political rights." Senator Borah, among others, has testified these rights are not being violated.

The negro said he was going to have his rights, "whether in a barber shop or at a White House tea." "Just a lot of cowards," he termed Southern representatives.

For years, in the South, intelligent negro leaders co-operating with Southern white men have been building up the negro status, legally, politically, educationally and economically. Those are the things that count. The negro needs no tea party, he needs schools for his children, clothing and food, and the chance to earn a decent living. The

spirit and desire to provide these for him has made rapid strides in the South, of recent years.

No one can imagine Dr. Moton, and his associates at Tuckegee, or the faculties of other modern negro colleges at the South, giving voice to spleen and bitterness such as filled DePriest's speech at Cleveland. They are occupied with improving their people. They lead rather than vilify.

Beyond doubt, DePriest was bitterly disapointed with his tour of the South. His disappointment was not due to the fact that he did not find his race progressing. His intransigeant ideas found no fruitful ground. Regardless of how much improved he found the negro's economic situation, in farming, in education, in operating business houses, DePriest went back north more embittered.

A true, sensible negro leader would not have felt so. And the South may congratulate itself on having so many intelligent negro leaders within its own borders, who are working for the betterment of the negro and for continued amicable relations between both races in the South. The Southern negro would do well to open his ears to the Motons. And to close them to the DePriests.

GLOBE

Camilla, Ga.

JUN 24 1929

THE NEGRESS QUESTION

Dear Tack:

I have been reading in your column the many letters referring to Mrs. Hoover entertaining a negress at tea. Now, Tack, I think you are entirely wrong. Whose fault is it that we have negroes in this country? The white people, of course. The white people brought the negroes to this country to do their work for them because they were too lazy to do it themselves. Then when a law was passed prohibiting slavery they wanted to kick the negro out. They didn't care whether he lived or died, as long as they couldn't make him do their work. It is my opinion that the negro did not want to come to this country in the first place. I do not believe in negroes and whites mixing, but things have gone too far to help that matter, so why not make the best of it. The negroes should have been left in their own country, then we would have none of this strife to contend with. Do not blame the present generation, but our great grandfathers who brought the negroes to this country. I think the negroes should be treated fair and square.

One Who Reads Your Column Every Day.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

JUL 1 1929

Daily, per annum .....

Alabama's Weekly Press and Mrs. Hoover's Tea

Few incidents of the past several years have caused such widespread editorial comment in Alabama as Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman, at an official tea at the White House. Practically every paper in Alabama has commented on the affair and none of them have found any extenuating circumstances in Mrs. Hoover's favor.

Several of the daily papers of the state have already been quoted in these columns on the matter and it is also interesting to note how the daily press has reacted.

The weeklies have taken the same position as that of the dailies and the following observations have been compiled to show the trend of thought in the editorial rooms of the smaller publications.

"No section of the world is more friendly to the negro than the south," says the Prattville Progress. "No section of the world is really a truer friend and will come quicker to his rescue in need, but it believes that social equality is not best for either race."

"Before the end of the next four years," says the Greene County Democrat, "we will find DePriest putting Hoover in exceedingly embarrassing circumstances," while the Tallassee Tribune remarks that the incident" will do more to reunite the solid south than all the political meetings that we could hold."

The Greensboro Watchman facetiously remarks that "our congressman, W. B. Oliver is not a married man and doubtless counts himself in luck."

The Watchman also remarks that "the blunder that Mrs. Hoover made is regretted deeply by both Smith and anti-Smith white people of the south. A few more indiscretions on the part of the president's wife like the one referred to with Bishop James Cannon, Jr., proven to be a gambler in stocks on Wall street, will seal the doom of the proposed Hoover political party in the south."

The Marion Times-Standard inclines to place blame upon the president.

The Andalusia Star says that the incident violates "an honored tradition which has been recognized and approved by all presidents' wives since our government was founded."

The Covington News states that "Alabama is first to go on the honor roll," because DePriest is a native of this state, while the Fayette Banner says simply "Somebody page Teddy Roosevelt."

The Sylacauga News in the course of a long editorial says that "this tea party promises to become as famous as that at Boston," while the Opp Weekly News states that "this paper was not at all surprised, and told our readers so before election."

The Pickens County Herald speaks of the affair as "unfortunate" while the Wilcox Progressive Era sees political significance, saying, "The main idea in our opinion was to assure for the Republican party the solid negro vote of the north in future elections."

The Hartford News-Herald says nothing was better designed to "bring a wave of free national publicity," while the Northwest Alabamian at Fatyette declares that "the idea prevails that the incident will cause cyclonic, typhoonic or monsoonic disturbances throughout the country."

The Huntsville Times suggests that "the decent thing perhaps might be a retiring of the negro congressman for not even good Republicans appreciate what has taken place."

The Wiregrass Journal at Dothan in a long editorial advances this thought: "The higher specimens of the negro race would break their legs rather than accept an invitation to and appear at a social function on the same footing with white people. They would do this, not because they feel inferior to the white race, but because they, being intelligent and cultured members of the colored race, recognize the fact that the general scheme of the fitness of things would not permit of such social contact without damage to the negro race and damage to the white race."

The Cullman Tribune says the incident has "created one of the biggest sensations in years," and the Luverne Journal says that "Mrs. Hoover has made a mistake in entertaining the wife of a negro congressman at the White House that she will never live to overcome."

The Headland Wiregrass Farmer remarks that the incident has created such a furore in Washington social circles that "the Florida East Coast will be a popular gathering place the year round for Washington society folk."

The Roanoke Leader says: "This is indeed an unfortunate for the hostess and her distinguished husband, unfortunate for the DePriests and unfortunate for the general public. The Leader condemns and deplores this occurrence."

Our Southern Home at Livingston refers to it as a "blunder" and the Tuscaloosa Journal says it "has created a sensation" and will have important political significance.

The Limestone Democrat at Athens thinks the affair "fraught with danger," and remarks: "It will not hurt the white people of the south, but is quite likely to do incalculable harm to the negroes of the country. It is to be hoped that it will not occur again."

The Oneonta Democrat says: "It should not have caused so much excitement in political circles is seems to us. No one should have been surprised," and the Athens Courier concludes its editorial with the words, "We will later see where we are drifting."

The Evergreen Courant says: 'The incident without question go down as one of the administration's biggest blunders, and one that is to be regretted. The most intelligent negro leaders will concur in the opinion that the incident was a mistake."

The Brewton Standard is particularly incensed at the publicity given to the costume worn by the congressman's wife, remarking however that "she was all dressed up and had somewhere to go—the White house."

The Jackson County Sentinel at Scottsboro refers to the affair as "a grievous blunder," and the Fort Payne Journal apologizes for even discussing the subject, saying: "We very much dislike to comment editorially on subjects which might cause some one to accuse us of 'waving the bloody shirt, but we feel that we would fail in our duty to our people were we to fail to raise our voice in warning."

CHRONICLE
AUGUSTA, GA.

JUL 6 1929

fatalities.

The Negro's Politics and Society

The Hoover-DePriest social incident, revolving around a pink tea given by the President's wife in honor of the wife of the lone Negro congressman, continues to stir up the country considerably, both from the political and social standpoint. Newspapers and critics are denunciatory generally, while a few attempt to justify the action of the Mistress of the White House.

The Negro press, in some instances, finds deplorable conditions arising out of the social gathering. The Norfolk Journal and Guide, perhaps America's most notable colored publication, finds disaster written around the situation and both the Virginia Republicans and Democrats and that paper say the Negro "can vote for either party with an equal degree of humiliation." Another editorial contributor to the paper says:

> The exigency of the situation confronting the Negro in this country demands not only a Negro Congressman but it demands a Negro statesman! A Negro politician will do the Negro's cause but little good. The addition of a Negro statesman to the Congress of these United States would be a great victory for the race and the failure of a Negro Congressman to measure up to the calibre of a statesman will be in many ways a race calamity. White Congressmen can afford to be "perfect politicians" but nothing short of statesmanship of the highest order will commend a Negro Congressman to this country.

Commenting on the state political situation in Virginia the same paper goes on to say, editorially:

> Nevertheless thousands, yea, tens of thousands of Virginians will vote against the Republican-anti-Smith coalition ticket this Fall because they believe that if the

Political - 1929 III

Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Southern)

wife of the President of the United States entertains at tea the wife of a congressman who happens to be a Negro, such an act will break down the legal and moral barriers to amalgamation and miscegenation which they have set up in Virginia and in the South. Such is the effectiveness of the race question as a political issue.

The Negro finds himself between the upper and the nether millstones. Crushed between the angry passions of two great political parties, one of which originally gave him freedom and citizenship, he loses prestige socially, politically and economically.

It is our idea that no good can come from such ill-advised, if not inexcusable affairs as that originated at the White House. It will take the passage of years to blot out the memory and do away with the forces working against constructive effort for the betterment of the colored citizenship of the country. A lot of white people and a lot of the colored race take the wrong view of the matter and it works to the detriment of all, and the benefit of none.

Luverne, Ala., Journal
Wednesday, June 26, 1929

The Montgomery Advertiser is quick to herald the breaking down the color line in Washington Society, and on the heel of this unfortunate occurence to publish the coming of the Negro Congressman into the South to preach social equality, but does not deplore these incidents. In Tuesdays Advertiser was an editorial of more than a Colunm in length criticising the leaders of the Hoover Democrats and between all these lines one can read "I told you so," with much scoffing. So far as this editor is concerned, he is proud of the fact that he did not vote for Al Smith for had he been elected social equality would have already been established in Washington, as it is today in New York. Of the two evils the Hoover Democrats chose the lesser. Save your breath to cool your mush young man, we don't need any of your lecturing.

———o———

It has been amusing to us to watch the evidence before the Federal Trade Commission of a partisan and sinister intertsts in their efforts to connect The Alabama Power Company with the financing of the Mobile Press, we would just like to see a copy of that paper, it must be a terrible booger. The Federal Trade Commission, with all its aid in the way of secret service men, shewd concil, naturally biased Commission, they have utterly failed to connect the Alabama Power Company with the establishement of of the Press. We don't see any reason why the business men of Mobile should not, if they want it, establish a paper with different policies from the ones already there. Mobile has reached the point when it can afford to have its progress retarded or the development of the state held back. The activities of The Alabama Power Company have held up land values in this state, which is recognized by the business world. Land values in this state stand ahead of any lands in any state in the South, and it is attribued to building water power dams and bringing industries into Alabama. When thieves fall out, honest men get their dues, is a true saying, but vengence is mine saith the Lord of hosts. Retard not the progress of our great state, but lend a helping hand should be the slogan.

One year_____$1.50 Six Months_____$1.00
Advertising Rates 40c per inch
Obituaries and Cards of Thanks, 1c per word.

WOOD PILE TO WHITE HOUSE

The social and political life of the whole country was made to rock the past week when the wires ticked to the press from Washington that Mrs. Hoover, the first lady of the land, had entertained at tea in honor of the wife of Oscar DePriest, the negro congressman from Chicago, at which the wives of some of the head government officials and congressmen participated. It was Mr. Hoover's first social equality move since his famous order abolishing the segregation rules in his office at Washington prior to his election as president. The old guard of the South at that time sniffed the danger and gave warning but blinding prejudice swept them off of their feet and now white supremacy has suffered a jolt not felt since the dark days of reconstruction.

Following close in the wake of this tea party, that promises to become as famous as that at Boston, comes the news that DePriest will give an entertainment for the purpose of raising $200,000 to further his social equality movement, and is encouraged by hundreds of Republicans who promise to contribute and to attend his entertainment, among the number Congresswoman Mrs. Ruth McCormack, of Illinois.

This thrust at the South has come so quick that Mr. Hoover's supporters in this section while at first loath to believe it, are wandering like sheep without a shepherd. Even old line Republicans are expressing their regrets.

But the old guard was not fooled. They saw the hand-writing on the wall and the warning was heralded from every stump and carried in the columns of Democratic newspapers.

This same old Democratic guard is still on duty and plainly sees the purpose and the probable end. Since he has broken the solid South his next move is to enfranchise the negroes—register them as qualified voters and pit the factions and cinch his next election through purchased negro votes. It has been done and what has been done can be done again.

What will be the result? The negro is better educated and more civilized than in reconstruction days. They have wandered the states over and have been pampered and petted and even feared in some sections of the country. And with unscrupulous leaders they can be made to attempt to again subject the South to their domination. This done history will repeat itself when again the ghost will stalk abroad and instead of peace and harmony as now, you will hear the cheerful pop of the pistol and feel the soothing slash of the bowie. Even the fanatic supporters of Mr. Hoover will join in the refrain, "Thou shalt not crucify a people of the purest American blood on a nigger-built cross, nor press down upon their brow a crown of nappy hair."

Messenger
Mayfield, Ky

JUN 20 1929

The Hoover Tea Party

The Democratic party has always been an organization that at times would waver and leave its leaders for a while, when a moral issue was involved, or there

arose the question of a better man for the particular position at hand. It would not be unwise if the Republican party would be as liberal to the cause of good government and use its forces in the same way.

At the last general election such rock-ribbed Democratic states as Florida, Virginia, and Texas deserted the party and cast their electoral votes for President Hoover; not because they were any less Democratic at heart, but because they believed a moral issue was involved. They overlooked every other issue and allowed the flame of prejudice to be kindled by the Republican party, and fanned by the Republican mouth-pieces, a question of church and state, together with Mr. Smith's views on the liquor question.

Mr. Hoover was elected through the aid of Democrats. He is making a good president. The country has accepted him, and is according him the support due one who occupies his exalted position. However, he advised us before the election, in words no one could misunderstand, as to his position on social equality, when he ordered the integration of employes, white and black, in the Department of Commerce, and stated in terms that could be heard and understood all over the Southland, that he favored the mingling of races, socially and otherwise; and the South applauded by giving him a support that had been denied every other Republican candidate for President during the past sixty years. Perhaps this led him to believe we wanted social equality.

The entertaining at tea, at the White House, of the negro woman wife of Congressman Oscar De-Priest, by the first lady of the land is an honor coveted by every woman in America, yet enjoyed by few. Many are the wives of Congressmen and United States Senators—men who have received their togas as rewards for work well done; rewards tendered them by an honest, law-abiding suffrage—who have never enjoyed this honor that only the first lady of the land can bestow. It remains for the wife of a negro, whose elevation to a congressional chair came as a result of his ability to handle a crowd in the underworld; whose fortune was made in a questionable manner, and who cannot point to one act of his life worthy of consideration; yes, it remained for his wife to be so honored by Mrs. Hoover.

If Mrs. Hoover's views on social equality are as pronounced as this one incident would indicate, she should have supprssed the idea out of respect for the womanhood of the South, a unit which did so much for the cause of Mr. Hoover in his race for the Presidency, and which deserves more consideration. We grant Mrs. Hoover the privilege of entertaining in the White House whom she chooses, but we do deny her the right in this instance, because there is a vast difference. She may have the privilege to affront a loyal people with such deeds, but we doubt the right.

The South has always been considerate of the negro and will continue to be so. Therefore it is regretted that such a thing as a tea party should be put on as it was altogether uncalled for, there having been no clamor, no demand, no pressure, and no reason at all...On the face of the affair, it looks very much like just a political bid for the solid support of the North and a rebuff to the South; a rebuff if put into words might mean, "we really don't need you."

officials. She ...

Friends including American Legion officials and prominent real estate men, rallied to Burns' aid and petitioned Governor Emerson not to grant extradition. Several days later, Burns' war record was attacked as fictitious and he was accused of embezzlement and bigamy. These charges have not been settled.

DE PRIEST WANTS LEGAL BUT NOT SOCIAL EQUALITY

(By Associated Press)

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., June 25.—The negro congressman from Chicago, Oscar De Priest declared before 1,500 negroes last night, that the white race was not to blame for the statues of the negro, but that the negro would never gain equality before the law until he organized politically.

"Who wants social equality?" he asked amid applause.

"All I want for the negro is equality before the law."

Declaring that he was not in Congress to put over special racial legislation, De Priest said that the negro must work out his own salvation.

Under the 14th and 15th amendments, De Priest said, the negro is entitled to a square deal, which he is not getting. The only way he can get it is to organize and work under intelligent leadership. It is no longer possible for a white man to stand up and fight the negro's battles.

STORM In

NEGRO CONDEMNS DE PRIEST IN TALK IN STATE TOWN

SAYS BLACK CONGRESSMAN MUST STOP CONTENDING FOR IMPOSSIBILITIES.

ABERDEEN, Miss. (AP)—Congressman Oscar De Priest, of Chicago, was condemned here, by one of his own race, J. M. Williamson, president of the National Rural Industrial association.

Addressing a large meeting of negroes from this section Williamson said the negro congressman must stop contending for impossibilities or things that will do negroes no good, but instead buy homes, live religious and industrious lives and enjoy the friendship of whites.

Political - 1929

Office Holders

Illinois (White Press Southern)

COMMONWEALTH
GREENWOOD, MISS.

JUN 15 1929

MRS. HOOVER'S GUESTS

It is none of the business of the world who the guests of Mrs. Lou Henry Hoover may be. But it is decidedly the business of America who the guests of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the president of the United States may be, for from the White House comes the vogue of social customs in Washington which permeate in some degree so far as the stomach will stand the balance of the nation.

When Mrs. Hoover entertains the wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, it very properly becomes the business of the nation, for the first lady of the land, who by her action, becomes in the opinion of the southern people at least, its last lady, gave the support of her position to a social status that strikes at the foundation of the white man's civilization.

The charitable view of the situation is that the Hoovers were playing politics, and that the president has come to the conclusion that he has more to gain by pandering to the negroid element in the north and border states, than he has by holding true to the ideals and unmixed purity of the Caucasian race.

Those people in the south, however, who have honestly hoped for a Republican party freed from negro domination and participation, can read in the De Priest incident the hand-writing on the wall, that the Republican leaders care more for power than they do for principle and that they are willing to sacrifice everything,—their families, their race, the respect of the world for the necessary votes to keep them in power.

The sad feature of the De Priest incident is that it will have its reverberation throughout the south, in an intensifying of racial differences that may have serious consequences in many localities.

It is impossible to express further opinion of the incident without breaking into profanity, but an emetic isn't needed to cause nausea when we think of it.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

JUN 18 1929

EX-ANTI-SMITHS AND THE NEGRO

From the tenor of statements and prospective resolutions being hastily framed by Ex-Anti-Smith leaders for presentation at their convention in Roanoke tomorrow, it is apparent that Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, the first lady of the land, committed an unpardonable transgression when in the course of a series of semi-official social functions at the White House she invited the wife of a Negro Republican Representative in Congress from Chicago to afternoon tea. Of course, the mistress of the White House should have consulted the recent allies of the Republican party in Virginia and the South as to her social lists.

What right has she to jeopardize the future of the new fusion movement in Virginia, so carefully worked out by the powers-that-be of the Republican party and those who still fear that Al Smith may in 1929 step into Virginia and turn the state into an adjunct of Tammany Hall? Did not the Republicans and the Anti-Smiths in 1928 prove to thousands of Virginians that the only hope of maintaining white supremacy in the South and the nation was through the election of Herbert Hoover? Now for Mrs. Hoover to invite a Negro woman to the White House, even if she is the wife of a Republican Congressman elected on the same ticket with her husband, is a manifestation of arrogant inconsistency that has been bluntly rebuked in two personally addressed telegrams by one I. C. Trotman of Suffolk.

Mrs. Hoover should hasten to apologize to Mr. Trotman and prevent the "loss of 25,000 votes to the Republican party in Virginia," and the President himself must hasten to disavow responsibility for the presence of DePriest's wife at the White House, else all will be lost and the great psycho-moral movement to be headed by Dr. Brown, of Washington and Lee, as the candidate for Governor of the Anti-Smith-Republican coalition, will die a-bornin'. It will not do for a mere secretary of the President, as the Baltimore Sun chronicles, to intimate that Mr. Hoover should not be blamed for the incident at the White House, since he was not consulted about whom Mrs. Hoover should invite to tea. The word must come from the President himself. He must lay aside selection of the new Farm Relief Board, consideration of the tariff bill, the prospective naval arms limitation parley with Premier MacDonald, of Great Britain, and hasten to soothe the ruffled feelings of the Ex-Anti-Smiths and Republicans of Virginia, who have not been treated any too well in the distribution of patronage anyway.

Seriously, however, what is all the rumpus about? If Mrs. Herbert Hoover has not the right and privilege of inviting whom she pleases to the White House, without consulting the Virginia Ex-Anti-Smiths, things are coming to a pretty pass in this country.

Raising of the race question in the presidential campaign last year by the Republican-Anti-Smith coalition was deplored by all right-thinking Southern people, regardless of political affiliation. That the circulation of cartoons, posters and advertisements reflecting on the nominee alienated many Democrats from Governor Smith and contributed to Mr. Hoover's victory in four Southern states, including Virginia, is an undisputed fact, just as it is a fact that the vast majority of Negroes North and South continued their allegiance to the Republican party, saving the day for Mr. Hoover in many Northern states. So there is nothing new or revolutionary in the recognition accorded members of the race by Republican administrations. DePriest is the first Negro to sit in Congress in 28 years, and that accounts for the flurry that will undoubtedly have repercussion in the South and end the farcical attempt to convince the people of Virginia and other states that the national Republican party is "Lily White" while as a matter of fact it is largely dependent upon the Negro vote in the North.

Texas, and the
sey cows is increasing by leaps and bounds.

Cleveland County, Alvin Hardin.

The farming are very busy working their cotton. Some of them are not through planting corn. The oat crop is very good. The summer hay crop will be light.

NEGRO IN CONGRESS JOINS WAR ON SOUTH

Representative Oscar DePriest, Chicago negro congressman whose wife has broken into Washington society via the White House, is looking for more worlds to conquer. He has joined Representative Tinkham in demanding that Southern representation in Congress and the electoral college be cut half in two. He has nothing to say about the refusal of Representative George Pritchard of North Carolina to take an office in the House building adjoining his, nor did Representative Pritchard have anything to say about DePriest.

DePriest didn't vote for the Tingham amendment to the reapportionment bill to reduce representation because of disfranchisement of illiterate voters in the South, but he has promised to vote for the Tinkham proposal if it is oqeerd again, and if the Massachusetts repreesntative gets cold feet then the Chicago negro representative is ready to lead the fight.

Representative DePriest is quite prominent since his wife broke into Washington society. He was interviewed for Washington papers and spoke in high praise of his colleagues in Congress. He said there is noc olor line in Congress, and it is the same way at the White House. Private Secretary George Akerson let this be known when he issued the following statement from the White House:

"All the wives and families of all members of the Senate and House have been invited to call at the White House for a series of teas given by Mrs. Hoover. No names whatsoever have been omitted."

NEWS TRIBUNE
WACO, TEX.

JUN 21 1929

Oscar De Priest's Musicale

CONGRESSMAN OSCAR DE PRIEST of Chicago, Ill., issued invitations to a musicale to all members of congress with the exception of two. Congressman De Priest is the chief of the black battalions behind Mayor Big Bill Thompson of Chicago in all his political ventures and by-plays.

He is the pride of the black belt—the harlem of Chicago. Mayor Big Bill Thompson,

as chief executive of the windy city, saw to it that the windy city, in his years of control, was given the rottenest administration in the history of any American municipality. Now the De Priest musicale is a benefit performance. There is a negro association national in its scope that needs $200,000 to be used in bringing about equality of the blacks in all American commonwealths.

Now is the time for those who are interested to chip in when the De Priest plate is passed around. Handlers of the plate or basket insist that millions of southern negroes are disfranchised. Well, what are they going to do about it?

Shelby, N. C., Star
Wednesday, June 19, 1929

Love, "Arthur"

his letter would have given any mother and father a shock. The call of adventure seized Arthur Schreiber and this note is the way he took of telling his parents of Portland, Me., he was soaring over the ocean in the "Yellow Bird," the first aerial stowaway. The note reveals that the youth intended to stow himself on the "Green Flash" on its flight to Rome.
(International Newsreel)

Negro Congressman Sends No Invitation To N. C. Republican

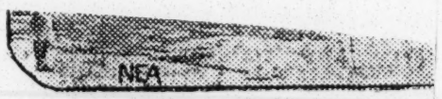
Negro Congressman Blacklists Pritchard In Sending Out His Invitations.

Washington. — Representative George M. Pritchard, Republican member of congress from the tenth district, has been blacklisted by Representative Oscar De Priest, negro member of congress from Chicago. Pritchard's refusal to take an office adjoining that of De Priest occasioned the black list.

Representattive De Priest also blacklisted Representative Albert H. Vestal, Republican from Indiana, because the latter's wife tried to keep the former's wife from becoming a member of the Woman's Congressional club. De Priest's wife has not yet applied for membership, but her appearance at a White House tea is taken to mean that she will also make her debut in congressional social affairs. It is composed of wives of congressmen.

The blacklisting of two Republican members of the house by Representative De Priest became known when he sent invitations to all Republican members of the house except Pritchard and Vestal to attend a benefit musicale and reception to be held by Washington negroes Friday night at the Washington auditorium.

Bluefield, Va., Herald-Courier
Friday, June 21, 1929



Shown above (the room indicates that Dr. James H. Snook, of Ohio, was a "love nest" for Theora Hix, he has confessed.

DEPRIEST REPLIES TO HIS CRITICS

No Social Equality Involved at Tea, He Says; Garber Explains

WASHINGTON, June 20. (AP)—Representative Oscar De Priest, negro of Illinois, issued a statement today declaring that no question of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at a White House tea recently.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, republican or democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of congress."

He added that southern democrats were trying to "help themselves politically in those southern states voted against Al Smith."

"The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the republican party," he said.

Garber Replies

WASHINGTON, June 20. (AP)—Representative Garber, republican, Virginia, issued a statement today concerning his recommendation a month ago of Thornton G. Nightingale, a negro, to be postmaster at Blenheim, Va.

Garber said both applicants on the eligible list were negroes and that he found that there was no white available. Blenheim is a little negro settlement, he added, and the post pays about $228 a year.

Garber said Nightingale's predecessor also was a negro.

"The press made no point of Thornton G. Nightingale's appointment a month ago," he said, "and no point has ever been made of the appointment of his predecessor in 1924. Certainly no one who desires to be fair can criticize my action in the circumstances."

NEGRO WOMAN ATTENDS WHITE HOUSE TEA

(By John H. Livingstone in the News and Observer)

Washington society was surprised and amazed to learn today that the wife of George DePriest, the Chicago Negro Congressman, had broken into its most exclusive circles via an afternoon tea given at the White House by Mrs. Hoover. Politicians on Capitol Hill were dumfounded to learn that the White House was breaking a social precedent at a critical period in the President's political career. It was recalled that President Roosevelt stirred up a political hornet's nest by having Booker Washington as his dinner guest at the White House.

The wife of many a Congressman spends years in Washington without ever being invited to one of the informal affairs at the White House. Their invitations are confined to the formal occasions such as receptions for members of Congress, etc.

The wife of the Negro Congressman made her climb into social eminence at a single leap. Not before had she been seen in Washington social circles outside of her own race.

The news of her leap into social prominence was not printed by the morning papers in Washington. For them it was just another one of those afternoon pink tea affairs. It leaked out, though in time for afternoon papers to print it. Senator Caraway enlivened the Congressional Record by having an account printed in it. Senator Caraway, whose bitter tongue annihilated the wit of Senator Allen, of Kansas, in a Senate debate this week, did not comment on it. Nor did other Southern members of Congress, with the exception of Senator Blease.

Other guests of Mrs. Hoover at the White House included the wife of the Secretary of War, Mrs. Jas. W. Good who poured tea; the wife of the attorney General, Mrs. William C. Mitchell; the wife of the Congressman from Pennsylvania, Mrs. Clyde Kelly; the wife of the Congressman from New York, Mrs. Robert Low Bacon; the wife of the Congressman from California, Mrs. Arthur M. Free and several other women.

Representative DePriest was interviewed today by enterprising newspaper men on how it feels to be the husband of a woman who has attended an intimate White House social occasion. He expressed himself as being immensely pleased at the social eminence his wife had acquired. Naturally he was gratified.

No, there had been no discrimination at the tea. His wife had been treated excellently. He modestly denied being an authority on social usage.

From the White House there was no statement. The same could not be said of Washington society which takes its cue from the White House. Once a person breaks through the portals of the White House, he must be accepted by Washington society as good company.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL PROPERTY

NORTH CAROLINA,
JACKSON COUNTY.

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.
JUN 17 1929

A Serious Setback

Social attentions recently shown the wife of Congressman de Priest, negro representative from Chicago, by the White House, can hardly be explained as a formality. To be sure, after the incident became public property, the president's secretary, George Akerson, issued a statement to the effect that all the wives and families of all members of the House and Senate have been invited to the White House for a series of teas and that no names have been omitted. But since that means dealing with at least 500 persons, in small groups, according to Wednesday's precedent, it is clear that Mrs. Hoover has undertaken an extensive program, stretching over a long period, and one has reason to wonder just why so early in the procession, a negress should have been given conspicuous hospitality. This affair cannot, therefore, be considered an empty gesture, forced upon Mr. and Mrs. Hoover by the requirements of the presidential office. Indeed, there are circumstances enough to indicate that the social recognition thus accorded was premeditated, and that it is an expression of deliberate policy.

Consider the reaction of De Priest himself to his wife's debut in Washington society. He has not hesitated to declare that he regards it as a racial tribute, a compliment to his people as well as to his better half. It falls in beautifully with his truculent course. Before leaving Chicago, he told an audience of negro constituents that he "would show 'em" when he got to the capital, meaning that he would demand full social recognition. Since his arrival in Washington, his two appointees to West Point, as well as their alternates, have been colored. His aggressiveness, it appears, is panning out well. He has earned a life tenure as representative of his district, which is composed overwhelmingly of negro voters.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Southern)

It is more than 20 years ago since President Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington at dinner. During the interim, no president has seen fit to repeat the performance. Taft, Harding, Coolidge have occupied the White House, but not one has felt that he was under the urgent necessity of granting social courtesies to a negro. When Taft was president, William H. Lewis, of Boston, was assistant attorney general, but he declined all social invitations he received by reason of his official status, because he did not wish to cause embarrassment, and because he realized the profound feeling which had to be reckoned with.

TELEGRAPH

Macon, Ga.

JUN 16 1929

Recognition

While, as we said yesterday, Mrs. Hoover could not have well ignored the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Chicago, in her invitations to the White House, since she is having all wives of Senate and House members in for tea, still DePriest might have handled the situation with better judgment and tact. He might have followed in the footsteps of William H. Lewis, assistant attorney general in the Taft administration and Perry W. Howard, assistant attorney general in the Coolidge administration. Both lived quietly in Washington and declined all invitations that came to them because of their official positions.

Both Howard and Lewis were Southern Negroes and understood the reaction that might come by their acceptance of invitations to social affairs in the capital. DePriest is a different type. Born in Chicago, he is apparently more anxious that he shall be recognized socially through his Congressional position than that he shall achieve anything in a statesmanlike way. He made a speech to Negro constituents shortly before he left Chicago in which he said he "would show 'em", meaning that he would have his wife accepted socially. His first act when he got to Congress was to appoint two Negro boys to the Naval Academy and two to West Point. That is all right, of course, but if DePriest has studied the career of Colonel Young, the only Negro who ever rose to a colonelcy in the army, and the careers of other Negro officers, he will find that at the end of the road that leads through Annapolis and West Point there is only heartbreak for members of his race. An administration that boasted of what it has done for the Negro denied Colonel Young his brigadier's stars and has denied Negroes any command in the navy at all. DePriest would find that in the army and navy there abides more prejudice of race than anywhere else in the country.

DePriest's reaction to his wife's White House invitation betrayed a state of mind that is at variance with the attitude of the more eminent Negro leaders of the country. Newspaper reports say that he was much pleased with the social recognition; that his wife was first to arrive and last to leave the White House and that at the conclusion of the tea, he gave newspaper men a written description of what his wife wore. To him, apparently, social recognition was the ultima thule for the Negro race. It is not that at all. The best Negroes have come to a realization that social equality between the races will not exist; the best Negroes have said that it is not what they desire at all and that it would be as bad for the Negroes as for the white people. Social recognition is the most superficial of all Negro aims; the most flimsy of all its desires. The best Negroes take the attitude that white people take—that the best that can happen is parallel development of the race, with mutuality of interests and mutuality of respect.

There are many sorts of recognition. Prof. G. W. Carver, of Tuskegee, has the respect of white men everywhere for what he has achieved in the field of science. Within the week, he was the honor guest and chief speaker at a dinner of the Lions club in Columbus. Dr. Moton, of Tuskegee, is respected everywhere for his work in the field of education. James Weldon Johnson, Walter White and Countee Cullen, among others, have won respect of white people for their achievements in literature, Roland Hayes for his magnificent voice; Charles Gilpin for his acting. Recognition for what one has done is much more worthwhile than recognition on social grounds, which means little or nothing.

The Negro's aims are much more serious than to get himself recognized socially. What he wants is his constitutional rights plus recognition for what he achieves. He is coming more and more into his rights and he is achieving more and more as his race becomes educated.

THOMAS L. DETTERSWORTH, Ed

THIRTY-FIRST YEAR

CAPITOL STIRRED BY NEGRO IN WHITE HOUSE

Associated Press Dispatch

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The announcement appearing in a Washington newspaper that the social carreer in the national capital of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Chicago, had been formally launched from the White House yesterday when she was the guest of Mrs. Herbert Hoover at tea was received with surprise and amazement here today.

Senator Carraway of Arkansas, brought it officially to the notice of his colleagues by inserting the social item in the Congressional Record with a comment.

Southern members of Congress and even some from other sections of the country were incredulous when they heard of the incident because they did not believe the White House, at this critical phase of the president's political career, would sanction anything which would so stir up the country.

They recalled instantly the incident when President Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington at breakfast but the distinction between the two incidents is apparent. Booker Washington was the most noted negro of his time, president of the Tuskegee institute in Alabama, a man of high intellectual attainments and character. When the impetuous Teddy recognized this man, the offense to the public taste was mitigated by the feeling that Roosevelt was attempting to recognize the pre-eminence of the negro teacher among his race.

De Priest an Agitator

President Roosevelt also aroused the southern people by several appointments of negroes to offices where they dealt with white people.

The De Priest incident far transcends anything Colonel Roosevelt did because it is regarded as being entirely a social gesture and notice to Washington society, which gets its cue from the White House in such matters, that the De Priest woman is not to be restricted to her own race in her social contracts here.

Washington has a large negro population, numbering more than 125,000, with at least two negro millionaires. There are numerous negroes of education, wealth and prominence here; they have schools and other institutions far in advance of their advantages in other cities.

The negroes themselves had not agitated social equality in Washington until Congressman De Priest initiated the movement as one of the leading spokesman for the Society for the Advancement of the Negro Race. De Priest has done much to stir up his race since his advent here and there is no privilege accorded a congressman in and about the halls of Congress that he has not exercised. He has made speeches outside of congressional circles urging the negroes to insist on social equality.

The White House incident not only serves notice that the president's family insist on the De Priest woman's being received on terms of social equality in Washington generally but it is regarded as a slap at the Congressional Ladies' Club, composed of wives of senators and representatives, which took steps last spring to amend its by-laws to have applicants for membership approved by a special committee. This was in anticipation of De Priests arrival.

The feeling about the De Priest affair is the more acute because the Chicago negro is reputed to have acquired his wealth and his dominance over certain lower elements of his district by being a vice overlord. He is reputed to be the controlling spirit in a vice ring and is said to own several houses which are used for gambling and prostitution in Chicago. He was under indictment just before he was sworn in. With this social background, there are numerous northern members of Congress who have not felt that they should establish social contacts with the negro congressman.

The comparison between De Priest

fered with by the injection of a question that must hurt him. The incident will be deplored by all right thinking members of both races."

Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas expressed himself in a similar vein: "I deplore this incident beyond all measure," he said, "It is recognition of social equality between the white and black races—a step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization." This progress ought not to be interpreted as any tendency toward social equality."

Senator McKellar said: "If I am any judge, even the so-called Hoover Democrats in Tennessee will not approve the President and Mrs. Hoover's latest steps in favor of social equality of the races. There will be no more southern states going for Hoover next time. The negro in America is making great progress.

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Age Herald
Birmingham Ala.
6-17-29

TELEGRAPH
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JUN 16 1929

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Dispatch
June 21, 1929

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Senator Morris Sheppard of Texas expressed himself in a similar vein: "I deplore this incident beyond all measure," he said, "It is recognition of social equality between the white and black races—a step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization."

and a negro like Booker Washington is so obvious that congressional circles were shocked far more than was the case in the Roosevelt incident.

There are numerous wives of white congressmen who have not been and probably will never be entertained at the White House; certainly not in the intimate way that the De Priest woman was when a small social group was invited composed of Mrs. James W. Good, wife of the secretary of war Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the attorney general; Mrs. A. M Free wife of the California congressman and Mrs Grace Burton, wife of the Ohio senator.

Had Moonlight Hosiery

For the ladies who like the details of dress for these occasions, the De Priest woman's outfit is described as follows by a Washington society writer: Blue capri chiffon, trimmed with moleskin; moonlight hosiery and blue slippers.

The De Priest incident caused all the more surprise in political circles because it is such a departure from the attitude of the Hoover entourage during the campaign last fall.

Col. Horace Mann of Tennessee lined up many southern states the plea that it was a new deal politically; that the Republican party henceforth would be a "lily white'- and would appeal to the higher elements of Republicans and Democrats in the south and elsewhere.

The rumor after election that the negro was to be given a back seat in party councils caused rumblings in pivotal states of the north and middle west. Republican leaders have been worried over the talk of negro disaffection.

The De Priest invitation is regarded here as having political significance, following the practical "kicking out" of Colonel Mann following his success in getting Hoover electoral votes in the south. The laugh seems to be on "Hoovercrats" of the southern states, who are now claiming they have been "double-crossed."

Pat Harrison Shocked

Southern senators were not slow to express themselves today. Senator Pat Harrison of Mississippi manifested great surprise when informed of the incident.

"It is as deplorable as it is astuonding," he said. "If there is one thing that the people of the south look upon with grave concern and anxiety it

ate, thus aiding in the building of the state's roads, schools, and various public improvements.

"The Woodmen of the World is now the richest fraternal life insurance association in the world," said Mr. Fraser.

Mrs. Hoover Entertains At Tea

Washington society is enjoying a little excitement over the fact that Mrs. Hoover last Wednesday afternoon entertained Mrs. Oscar De Priest at tea. Mrs. De Priest is the wife of the colored Congressman from Illinois. Society is still mindful of the storm of discussion that resulted from President Roosevelt's action in entertaining Booker T. Washington, the great colored educator, at dinner. That similar teapot tempest will follow Mrs. Hoover's course is regarded as altogether unlikely, but the incident appears to have provided a subject of absorbing much conversation.

Others at the small tea party included Mrs. James Good, wife of Secretary of War, Mrs. William D. Mitchell, wife of the Attorney General, Mrs. Arthur M. Free, wife of the California Congressman, Mrs. Clyde Kelly, wife of the Pennsylvania Congressman, and Miss Grace Burton, niece of the Ohio Senator.—The Washington Daily News.

Cordele, Ga., News & Virgin'n
Thursday, June 20, 1929

DONSVILLE, ORANGE COUNTY.

Negress Incident Causes Stir In Texas Senate

Austin, Texas, June 15.—Entertainment by Mrs. Herbert Hoover at a tea of the wife of the Illinois negro Representative drew criticism in the Texas Senate from Senator T. J. Holbrook, Galveston. He offered a resolution congratulating so-called Hoover Democrats of the State on this most brilliant social function of the season."

The tea ,Mr. Holbrook said, "marks an epoch in the march of Republican prosperity, matched only by the President's farm-relief proposal."

The resolution met opposition from Senator Thimos B. Love, Dallas, leader of Hoover Democrat forces, who asked that it be referred to the Committee on Federal Relations of which he is chairman. Defeated, Mr. Love took the floor to oppose Holbrook's move, saying that it sneered at attempts of the President to put through the farm bill.

Miss Margie Neal, Carthage, only woman in the Senate, said she condemned the entertainment at which the negress was present, but favored delay until another resolution, more serious in language, could be offered.

Condemnation and Regret.

Miss Neal's resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover said "social recognition of a member of the negro race accorded by women whose official and social positions are unsurpassed is fraught with the greatest consequences conceivable to amicable relations of the two races."

People of the South, especially Texas, never have condoned such action, the resolution said, and such recognition of De Priest's wife was described as "calculated to greatly disturb relations, widen the breach between negroes and the white race and cause untold bloodshed."

"Bowing our heads in shame and regret," the resolution continued, "we express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, condemnation and regret at the White House Mistress and her associates."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Thursday, June 20, 1929

[illegible] the state [illegible]
Of course, no autoists are expected on, but amounts of $1 to $10 will getting this matter before the peoances, and is calling that now is to the aid of the state. The Telegraph contributions, or they may be Atlanta. The response should be

Virginian Refuses Bid of De Priest To Social Affair

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—In a letter declining an invitation of Representative DePriest, Negro Republican, Illinois, to a musicale and reception here June 21, Representative Shaffer, Republican, Virginia, said today That DePriest was embarking on a course which threatened amicable relations between the races in the South.

"Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples," Shaffer said. "It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it."

DePriest Nominee Falls

ANNAPOLIS, Md., June 19 (AP) In the opinion of an examining board, Charles E. Weir, Negro, has imperfect vision. Therefore he cannot enter the Naval academy. He was nominated by Representative DePriest.

More Disapproval Expressed

NORFOLK, Va., June 19 (AP)—The national convention of Knights of American Protestantism in session here this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution "disapproving and deploring the fact that the wife of the president of the United States entertained at a social function the wife of a Negro congressman."

SENTINEL
Recordsher, Ind.
JUN 22 1929

brew of last year.

SOME NEGRO ADVICE

The legislature of Texas is given some advice by the negro congressman, De Priest. We are not surprised. Texas has fallen into a situation that places it in line for most anything. The people of this big state know by this time how it happens that Texas is out of kelter with the whole United States in matters of politics and is the laughing stock of the union. The bunch that led the people into believing a lie last year are the bunch who brought Texas into disrepute and they never fail to pull a stunt of this kind if left alone. Think of a northern negro reading a lecture to a white Texas legislature, and then ask yourself if you will ever permit any lying man whoever he may be to get you by the nose and lead you astray as was done last year. The following is from the Houston Post-Dispatch, the editor and owner of which is the king pin of bolters in Texas, the daddy of them all—the man who started the present trouble:

AUSTIN, Texas, June 21 — Having expressed in most caustic official terms its sentiments upon the entertainment of a negro woman at Mrs. Hoover's tea, the Texas legislature is not disposed to let the matter drop and forget it.

Following passage of a senate resolution Wednesday, censuring a San Antonio paper for defending the De Priest incident, the house Thursday took formal cognizance of another side issue of the White House tea.

It was a news item from the Philadelphia Record of last Sunday which was mimeographed and copies placed on the members' desks at the instance of Representative White and read by the clerk on motion of S. E. Barnett. The article read in part as follows.

Refers to Members.

"They ought to be hung."

It was the negro congressman from Chicago, Oscar De Priest speaking, seated in the dining room of Louis A. Rind, 1010 Ridge Avenue He was referring to the members of the Texas senate.

The Texas legislators on Friday had passed a resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover for inviting Mrs. De Priest to a White House tea.

"Why they are just barbarians," declared De Priest.

"It is impossible for them to be civilized and still do such a thing." Nearby sat Mrs. De Priest a slight woman with flashing eyes and a decidedly determined air.

"No, I was not slighted in the least by the other women who attended the tea," she said with a vigorous toss of her head. Her husband added: "The best thing is not to pay any attention to things done by the Southern legislators like those in Texas," he said.

"They just don't know what they are doing."

Education Cited.

" I favor settlement of all quarrels by peaceful, lawful means, but it seems to me that these people sometimes deserve summary action

"The whites in the South need a lot of education, certainly as least

Political-1929
Office Holding

Illinois (White Press, Southern)

as much as the negroes there need it."

Sentinel

"When the negroes of Texas are educated sufficiently," the congressman remarked, "they will see to it that such legislators are never again elected.

6-22-29

Tacagloches

"In many Southern communities the negroes have the balance of power between the Democrats and the Republicans. In time they will learn to use that power, not for their own advantage but for that of the entire community."

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.

JUN 18 1929

Just Too Bad!

Come on you Hoover Democrats, come out and meet Congressman DePriest from Chicago! He will give a reception in Washington June 21 for the benefit of the National Association of Colored People, and he wants you all there.

Too bad, too bad, this tea incident. And really this is somewhat cruel, but you forsook your party the party which saved Southern white civilization in 1876, and which is its dependence yet. Now take your medicine.

But really all this is written with great regret, for the DePriest tea incident has raised issues which are filled with dangers, but which if permitted to rest in the course of time would find a satisfactory and reasonable solution.

Maybe none of us can foretell what the solution is to be, but in the course of time with patience, forebearance, a seeking after justice and a realization of the great issues involved, without hatreds, without injustice, a settlement of the race question will be found.

But not with such as DePriest leading his race, and without such indiscreet acts being involved.

It is not going to stand, this attempt at social equality. Neither North nor South will stand for it, and those of both races who are for justice, for peace and for the advancement of both races can but deplore the tea incident and Congressman DePriest's aggressions.

Birmingham, Ala., News
Friday, June 20, 1929

[T TO H[illegible]

Negro [illegible] a Party Mere Tempest, In Belief Of Bishop

BISHOP AINSWORTH

Ainsworth Advises Against Becoming Roiled Over Equality Festival

MACON, Ga., June 20—(AP)—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, characterizes the "excitement over the recent entertainment of the wife of a negr representative at a White House re ception as a 'tempest in a teapot.'

The bishop, who is on leave fron his post in the Orient, said that fron the first years of American history the president and his wife have en tertained members of Congress anc their wives, as well as the represen tatives of all foreign governments.

"Such occasions, while social, ar not personal, but official. Durin these years, every color of huma being, from lily white to ebony black and all that lies between, has bee entertained at the White House an by every occupant thereof. It i nothing new.

"The color scheme does not ente into the arrangement and cannot Every legally elected congressman o representative of a foreign govern ment is entitled to the same con sideration in regard to such offi cial formalities.

"There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The president and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does."

"It is about time for everybody t quit seeing black only and h[illegible] these belated outbreaks about [illegible]

"In my opinion, all this excite over the recent White House enter tainment is a tempest in a teapot

Flood Of Letters To Be Sent To Mrs. Hoover

NORFOLK Va., June 20—(AP)—Th Knights of American Protestantis closed their sixth annual conventio after reelecting all national office and unanimously adopting a resolu tion "deploring the action of Mr Hoover in entertaining the wife of negro congressman" and declarin disbelief in race equality.

J. H. Walters, of Norfolk, nation vice president, announced that of th 21 members of the committee whic drafted the resolution, disapprovin the presence of the wife of Rep. Osca DePriest, of Illinois, at the whit house tea, not one was a Southerne

Each delegate agreed by the term of the resolution to take it back t his or her local chapter with the re quest that each individual membe [illegible]

[illegible] Courier
Friday, June 21, 1929

Shaffer To DePriest.

Mr. J. C. Shaffer, white Republican Congressman from the Ninth District of Virginia, has made public the following letter which he addressed to Mr. Oscar DePriest, colored Republican Congressman from the First District of Illinois, flatly declining an invitation to attend a reception to be given by the latter on June 21:

"I decline the invitation. Permit me to say that I am a Republican member of Congress and that I have observed your course in the House and it has been retiring and exemplary. The continuance of this course would have won you the admiration and respect of your colleagues and of the country. Every courtesy has been accorded to you to which you are entitled by virtue of your high office. You are now embarking on a perilous course which will, if you continue, disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the South. The people of the country are in sympathy with the development and advancement of your race, and I strongly favor this course. Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it. No one desires to disturb these relations. To do so might lead to disaster."

How many Republican members of Congress would have been willing to sign this letter, had Representative Shaffer circulated it among them, as an expression of their views to be forwarded to Representative DePriest? Not many, perhaps, outside of the South. Yet probably Mr. Shaffer did express the views of a number of Republican Congressmen from other sections, and certainly he sounded a caution to the colored Congressman from Illinois which the latter's Republican colleagues might well advise him to consider seriously. DePriest should not allow the fact that his wife has been entertained at the White House along with the wives of other Congressmen to encourage him to harbor illusions. Any movement attempted by him and those who may stand with him in the direction of social equality of the races would be a mistake, aiming as it would at something that would not be tolerated by the white people and that is not desired by the intelligent leaders of the Negro race or by the masses of the race. The danger of such a movement would not lie in any threat to racial integrity which it might contain but in the possibility that it would disturb and disrupt the friendly relations existing between the races not only in the South but throughout the country.

THE WALTON TRIBUNE, Monroe, Ga., Friday, June 21, 1929.

Mrs. Hoover Rebuked.

With our campaign claims established,
We're inclined somewhat to smile,
For we told 'em that the Hoovers
Could be counted negrophile!

A storm of resentment sweeps the South following Mrs. Herbert Hoover's entertainment of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, at a recent social function.

The state of Texas, which gave the republican candidate such an emphatic majority in the November election, is the first to officially rebuke his wife for her practice of social equality.

A resolution passed by the Texas state senate declares:

"Social recognition of a member of the negro race accorded by women whose official and social positions are unsurpassed is fraught with the greatest consequence conceivable to amicable relations of the two races."

People of the South, especially Texas, never have condoned such action, the resolution said, and such recognition of DePriest's wife was described as "calculated to greatly disturb relations, widen the breach between negroes and the white race and cause untold bloodshed."

"Bowing our heads in shame and regret," the resolution continued, "we express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, condemnation and regret at the conduct of the White House mistress and her associates."

Press reports state that the negro guest was the first to arrive at the White House and the last to make her departure.

So that's that!

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
Friday, June 21, 1929

DE PRIEST ISSUES STATEMENT ON THE WHITE HOUSE TEA

Negro Congressman Says That No Question of Social Equality Was Involved.

Washington, D. C., June 21. (AP)—Representative Oscar De Priest, negro, of Illinois, issued a statement yesterday declaring that no question of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at a White House tea recently.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited no because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress."

He added that southern Democrats were trying to "help themselves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith."

"The political effect will be to drive all colored voters back into the Republican party," he said.

Advertiser
20, 1929

t. Continue the development and beautification of the Capitol area.

THE NEGRO'S EMBARRASSMENT

If we know any one thing about the state of mind of the representative, thoughtful Negro, it is that he has a sort of contempt for such blatant social climbers as Representative Oscar DePriest and his wife. The thought of seeking invitations to the home of the white man and breaking bread with the white man is distasteful to this type of Negro, not that he will admit that the social barrier is just to him, but because his pride revolts at seeking "social recognition" and by doing so admitting that he has not been socially acceptable to whites and bringing down upon his head derisive and even bitter comments from whites. It has been the natural tendency of the Negro to draw more and more into himself, to become more and more group-minded and seek to develop in his own way, to be socially independent and exclusive and even to become economically independent of the whites. This tendency is wholesome and admirable and it must be irritating if not revolting to thoughtful and representative Negroes to witness the climbing antics of such persons as Oscar DePriest and his wife. They know that such issues as DePriest is pressing can only serve to accentuate racial feeling and make trouble for the weaker race which it could avoid if only its demagogues and firebrands could be silenced.

In connection with the DePriest musicale which is to be given Friday evening, Representative Shaffer, Republican, of Virginia, speaks very plainly and very sensibly. Replying to DePriest's invitation to him to attend the musicale, the Virginian says:

> **Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it.**

Neither race can find any cause for quarrel in this utterance. What Shaffer says is the truth and it needed to be said by a man in his position and it needed to be said at this time when the Hoovers have gone out of their way to offend half the white people of this country and to embarrass sensible Negroes.

The DePriest musicale, following so closely upon the White House tea incident, will not serve to allay the apprehension of many white people as to the significance of it all. He is giving the musicale to raise money which he is to contribute to a $50,000 fund. This fund, he says, is to be used to conduct a campaign against disfranchisement laws. Thus DePriest puts himself forward as the leader of the more radical element of the Negro population. Encouraged by the social flattery of the [illegible] and eager to make political hay [illegible] sun shines—he has a large Negro constituency to satisfy—he dreams of reopening the suffrage question in the South. If he gets anywhere with this scheme he can only make the position of Southern Negroes harder, even as his vulgar social ambitions can only serve to irritate the races.

The more that is done by politicians to improve the lot of the Negro, the worse off the Negro is going to be, and sensible Negroes know this. Relations between the races in the South are usually pleasant and sympathetic until politicians and agitators thrust themselves into the picture and seek to exalt themselves by speeding up the process by which differences between the the races are to be wiped out. The race problem is solving itself by much slower processes than the time-serving politician can understand. It is by the art of living that the thing is working itself out. Year by year the white and black neighbors are learning more and more about the art of getting on well together.

The race problem will never be solved by any policy or practice which defies the Southern white man. He holds the key to racial happiness in this country and only fools will question the fact.

Elberton, Ga., Star
Tuesday, June 18, 1929

will be at the courthouse on Wednesday, June 26th, at 2:30 o'clock.

WEBB TATUM,
County Agent.

Entertaining the Colored Lady

Illinois sent a negro Congressman to Washington, and the aforesaid Congressman has a wife. White House etiquette requires the President's wife to give official entertainment to the wives of Congressmen. On the first round, Mrs. Hoover set 40 plates and the wife of this colored Congressman was among the guests. We are going to hear a roar over this circumstance and the President's wife, evidently appreciative of the fact, had determined to do it and have it over with. It is a White House custom, sidestepping of which would have created a greater rucus than its performance, and while the public may criticize, those entitled to get a part of it are the 39 white women who shared honors in the function. If criticism is to be directed at the First Lady of the Land, her guests should be the legitimate sharers in it.—Charlotte Observer.

U. S. FARM AID BILL SIGNED BY HOOVER

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Commerce, Ga., News
Thursday, June 20, 1929

Illinois, (White Press, Southern.)

T. 28

The Commerce News, Comm

THE NEGRO IN THE WHITE HOUSE

Mre. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President stands head and shoulders above us in intellect, in culture, in the knowledge of social graces and up until last Wednesday we had considered her our superior in common sense. Not so now. Just why the woman, known to us as the first lady of the land should care to use or rather abuse her position, her authority by placing herself on an equality with a negress, we cannot see. She explains the act by saying she could not be discourteous. Is it worse to refuse to equalize oneself with a negro, than to go against the custom of a nation you are supposed to serve or the wishes of millions of Anglo Saxons who gave Mrs. Hoover the position she now holds? Nay, verily. Mrs. Hoover was willing yea, anxious, to extend the courtesy and in so doing she has hurt her husband politically, possibly more than by any other one step she could have taken. We feel sure that Mr. Hoover had many people with their eyes fastened upon him who did not cast their ballot for him in the last election, but who were just now in the border land, so to speak, hesitating as to whether or not they would fall into the Hoover ranks, who now will not. There are others who did cast their vote for him who now wish they had not.

Possibly no people on the face of the earth have the genuine affection for the negro race that Southerners have. They love him for what he is—a hewer of wood and drawer of water, not to be taken into a home and family and cuddled and caressed, not as an equal. We can not help but feel that Mrs. Hoover's act is frought with the gravest consequences to both races. Years ago when Theorore Roosevelt dined with Booker T. Washington—as good and great a negro as the nation probably ever produced—he hurt himself and greatly disturbed the relations between both negroes and the white race, the effect of which has not died. Anyone who intentionally implants worth less ambitions, false ideas of their true value to a race is a foe to that race. When a negro decides that he is on an equality with the white man then he will not only seek the white man's daughter in marriage, he will seek to supplant him in every conceivable place and time.

Mrs. Hoover would start these smouldering fires within the breast of the negro to burning and no telling when, where or how the conflagration will end.

True courtesy, we feel, consists in doing the thing that is best for the individual, now and in the days to come, not in soothing the vanity of one probably already vain glorious over the eminence already achieved. Mrs. Hoover should remember that today her every act is official, not for her own self is she acting, but for our nation. May she come to her senses speedily.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
JUN 19 1929

Illogical Texans.

The Texas State Senate calls to mind Uncle Remus' Rabbit and its attack on the Tar Baby. During the campaign for the presidency the Democrats of Texas, among others, were told that Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, had razed race segregation rules in that governmental department, by making no social distinctions in Negro and Caucasian employees.

They had every opportunity to verify the charge, and we presume they did, yet they plunged into the Hoover presidential flivver and voted with the negro and other hyphens and Texas gave Mr. Hoover the first Republican majority that any Republican candidate had received there since the Confederate War. Now they profess to be greatly scandalized because Mrs. Hoover entertains the Negro wife of a Negro Representative in Congress.

We are considerably amazed to see Texas voluntarily making the other hand impotent by slapping the same Tar Baby. Mrs. Hoover, regardless of other things, is at least logical. She acts, after stepping in and looking out, just like she did when she was outside looking in. In the meantime we have no sympathy to waste on Texans as they sit fastened to a Tar Baby whipped into shape by their own hands.

TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.
JUN 21 1929

Consequences of the Tea.

It does not imply any hostility to the negro race nor encourage a revival of issues that long since should have been buried, to point out the sad consequences of the indiscretion of President and Mrs. Hoover in having the wife of the negro congressman from Chicago at a formal social function at the White House, thus serving notice on the world that so far as the influence of the president an avail social restrictions and racial taboos will no longer be observed in this country. The reaction of the woman's husband to this unexpected recognition of the social equality of the races is of itself sufficient to justify the protests which have emanated from Southern members of Congress, Southern ministers and Southern newspapers.

No one would accuse the Chicago Tribune of undue friendliness toward the South and its peculiar ideals of a white civilization. Nor would one think of that journal as being in any way hostile to a realization of every legitimate aspiration of the negro. But that paper makes this observation concerning the unwise course pursued by the negro congressman: "When the White House incident got its publicity, Mr. De Priest made the worst of it. He showed himself lacking in taste, judgment and discretion. That would astonish no one familiar with negro politics in Chicago. The city has paid and will continue to pay for the practices of its white politicians in exploiting negro voters and the combination of the white and black politics is about the worst check the black race has in the North."

Encouraged by the White House recognition of the equal social status of his wife, the De Priest negro immediately sought to capitalize the event and staged a social function to which he invited the members of Congress and their families. The most severe rebuke that he received was from a Republican congressman from Virginia who plainly told him that he was riding for a fall. As we have heretofore remarked the Hoovers have a perfect right as individuals to select their social companions. Unfortunately, we cannot dissociate in the public mind the President as an official and as an individual and the inevitable result is to encourage members of a race to strive for that which they can never attain. No military law, no political law, no economic law can ever bring about social equality between the white and the black races in the South. Only misfortune and bitterness and blighted hopes will follow any effort in that direction. We have long denounced the exploitation of the negro as a political asset by selfish white politicians. This White House incident will not help the true friends of the negroes in their disinterested efforts to save him from this selfish exploitation.

Political — 1929

Office Holding.

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Illinois, (White Press, Southern.)

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POST-DISPATCH
HOUSTON, TEX.
JUN 18 1929

A Mistaken Policy

THE attendance of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Chicago, upon the tea given at the White House by Mrs. Hoover to wives of legislators, is followed up by an invitation from DePriest to the Republican members of congress to attend a benefit musicale and reception at Washington hall Friday night.

Evidently, DePriest is determined to push the issue of social equality between the white and negro races to the front as rapidly as possible. It may be expected that he will take advantage of every opportunity to secure recognition of such equality by whites in Washington. Previous to the Hoover tea, he had appointed negroes as candidates for admission to West Point and Annapolis, thereby bringing to those institutions the race problem. His motives, no doubt, are mixed. It is rather certain that he considers that he is playing smart politics.

He hails from a district in Chicago which is populated almost entirely by negroes. He is playing to retain political leadership in his district. If he and his wife can go down to Washington and mingle on terms of equality with the white folks in social affairs, he doubtless expects to be accepted as a great hero among the negro voters in his district. Besides, it is reasonable to suppose that he feels he is contributing to the advancement of the negro race by winning from certain white people in official positions in the government, recognition of social equality for the negro with the whites. And then, too, he is not overlooking any chance to "rub it in" to the Southern white people, who are strongly committed to the idea of race segregation.

So DePriest is forcing the issue in Washington, and a situation is developing that long has been feared by representatives of both races who are aware of the dangers in bringing the races together on terms of social equality. Time will prove that the negro congressman is not serving the best interests of his race by adopting a course that irritates so large a proportion of the members of congress and alienates their sympathy for his efforts to uplift his race. He is making a serious mistake, speaking from the standpoint of the negro race's own interest. Had he been content to work for measures that would have been of benefit to his race, avoiding raising the issue of social equality, he would have been a much greater asset to his people. He would have escaped the personal hostility of the members of congress from the South, and perhaps would have had their support in meritorious measures for promoting negro welfare.

Instead, he has adopted a course that breeds dissension, and precludes his accomplishing anything of a constructive nature as a legislator. He will be regarded by the Southern contingent as a menace, and by the saner element in his own party at least as a nuisance, not something worse. There will be few to deny that he is blasting the hopes of the Republicans to make further headway, or even to hold their gains, in the South.

Thomasville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
Wednesday, June 19, 1929

The senate is called upon to ... is an outrageous thing that many innocent persons have been killed by government agents, and I have been very much disturbed about them."

He said he referred particularly to shootings near Plattsburg, N. Y., and Niagara Falls, N. Y.

"I hope," he added, "that during the recess senators will give serious consideration to these killings so that some recommendations may be made."

DE PRIEST THREATENS RACIAL RELATIONS BY CONDUCT AT CAPITAL

Says Representative Shaeffer In Letter to Negro Congressman Today.

Washington, June 19 (AP)—In a letter declining an invitation of Representative DePriest, negro Republican, Illinois, to a musical and reception here June 21, Representative Shaffer, Republican, Virginia said today that DePriest was embarking on a course which threatened amicable relations between the races in the south.

"Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples," Shaffer said. "It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it."

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Thursday, June 20, 1929

...y that body before the regular ... winter.

However, when the time comes that our bill is before the House, another endorsement from the "G. O. T.," as Johnny says, will be most welcome and helpful.

J. F. JACKSON.

A TEA CALAMITY

To the Editor of The Telegraph:

I see by the papers that Mrs. Oscar de Priest, wife of the Negro representative from Chicago, was a guest at one of Mrs. Hoover's White House teas the other day. I do not know the lady's given name. Hence the prefix.

The thing I want to know is what the deuce the Nordic constituents of Mr. Hoover in the South are going to do about it. They've got Mr. Hoover and prohibition and a pure Protestant religion. They thought they were satisfied. But can it be that they've got more than they bargained for that time last November? Have they got "social equality" too? A "nigger" in the White House? At a social function? O, horrors! The next thing one knows Mr. Hoover may be having a Catholic to dinner. Or even a Jew. I have a dark suspicion that the Hoovers don't love us Anglo-Saxons as they ought.

It's such a pity, too Everything was going along so nicely. The pope had been choked off for at least another four years, the farmer was about to be relieved and the prohibition situation was so delightful, with prohibition agents killing two or three innocent people every week. And then this had to happen. Well, every ointment has its fly. Life is not all roses even for the one hundred per cent Americans. Into their lives, too, some rain must fall. Some of their days must be dark and dreary. I trust that these brethren may be able to view this latest calamity with the philosophic calmness and detachment that usually characterize their mental processes.

Macon, Ga. MARVIN HALL.

JOURNAL
KNOXVILLE, TENN.
JUN 17 1929

A Matter of Regret.

To countless good friends of the Negro who question the wisdom of the recent social edict from the White House in his favor, it seems more cruel than kind to reopen so tragic and unanswerable a questoin right now.

It is patently unwise to re-arouse old dispositions toward race hatreds and antagonisms just at a time that the Negro is receiving the most sincere and earnest consideration and encouragement to progress that he has ever had.

We had felt that Congressman De Priest was courting trouble in his Negro appointments to West Point and Annapolis. How much more to be regretted, the official gesture which reanimates to futile bitterness an old debate.

The entire country has been watching with interest and commendation the progrses of the Negro.

His books are being read, his singers heard with pleasure and accorded all honor, his compositions in music accepted with gratitude, his poets recognized, his actors applauded, and his schools and colleges encouraged and aided by serious thinking people north and south.

New opportunities are being opened to him, and considerations shown that promise progress and prosperity once undreamed, and all with friendship and approval of the white citizens of the country everywhere.

If De Priest's action in his appointments seemed unwise form the standpoint of his own people's good, how much more danger of a disastrous reaction against the Negro because of the social ultimatum from the White House.

With all acknowledgement of the honesty and high-minded sense of fairness and right on the part of President and Mrs. Hoover, we can but take their action as a grave mistake.

No matter if it were nothing more than the faithful and obvious carrying out to the Negro of the long standing promise of the republican party to the slaves they had freed, it is a mistake that works harm to the Negro himself.

Foolish and ugly things are being said because of it. Unworthy prejudice is being aired. Old antagonisms aroused, and nothing of advancement gained.

The Negro is already proving himself worthy of many and increasing, fine things. His race is making great progress in pride in its own people, faith in itslef, and hope and confidence in its own heritage.

As friends of these people here in the south, sensible of their part in our story and mindful always of loyalty which in a tragic day of war stood by our women and children through times of unspeakable danger, we deeply regret the unwisdom of this gesture from the White House, even as honest and human in intent as we take it to have been.

Summerville, Ga., News
Thursday, June 20, 1929

...ear: Appreciate your kind words and sympathy all these past months.

May it be your happy lot to possess the thing that exaleth a people.

Sincerely,
G. L. BAGWELL.

Roswell, New Mexico.

WHITE HOUSE RAISES BASIC ISSUE.

Any prospects the republican party may have had of building up a strong following in the south, went glimmering on Thursday when the news was flashed over the country that a negro woman had been entertained at a White House tea, thus putting the ad-

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press, Southern)

ministration in the attitude of lending encouragement to the idea of social equality.

Summerville Herald Press

There is room in the south for wide differences of opinion upon the tariff, farm relief, immigration and many other issues, but there is no room for difference upon the question of social equality, and when this issue is raised it simply means complete solidification of the southern people. And it is eminently proper and most necessary that this should be so.

6-20-29

As a matter of course, there are ignorant persons who attribute this attitude of the southern people to provincialism, prejudice, narrowness and so forth. But all these conclusions are wide of the mark. The attitude of the south is based upon a lucid understanding of the disastrous consequences that would flow from the creation of a condition of social equality, and it is a knowledge that the other sections of the country should hasten to acquire if they would avoid the evil results of the present-day trend in those quarters.

The perpetuation of the white race is contingent upon the separation of the white and black races. These races differ not merely in racial characteristics, but in the very nature of their physical being. The Creator, in making the two, made them different chemically as well as in color. He threw out a red flag of warning against amalgamation by creating thm in such fashion that they could not mix save at the price of deterioration and ultimate destruction.

Therefore, when the south raises its voice against social equality, which means ultimate amalgamation, it is standing firmly for the perpetuation of the greatest race with which the Almighty peopled the earth, and for the perpetuation of things as He intended them to be.

It has been made quite clear by the events of the past seventy-five years that if the white race is to be preserved in this country, the task of saving it devolves very largely upon the southern people, and they will remain steadfast in their purpose to do this, regardless of the criticism of the superficial and the accusations of the ignorant.—Rome News-Tribune.

week or this month ... terment of your community?

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A business man succeeds in proportion to how well he succeeds in satisfying the desires of his customers.

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A great cry of condemnation has gone up against Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the President, because she entertained at a White House reception the wife of Oscar DePriest, Illinois negro Congressman. The Republican party permitted DePriest to run, and Mrs. Hoover is the wife of the titular head of that party, so it is only natural that the leader should invite the wife of the former to her social functions. We hold no brief for many of the southerners who condemn Mrs. Hoover for this because so many of them helped put the Republican party in power, knowing full well at the time that the Republican party stood for just such things as that. Let the southern Hoovercrats take their medicine.

Dalton, Ga., N. Ga. Citizen
Thursday, June 20, 1929

ONE YEARS OLD—PUBLISHED

Dalton Civitans Take Social Cue From Washington

Always abreast of the times, the Dalton Civitan club has taken a cue from the latest social doings at the nation's capital. Members of the club are variously divided over the probable outcome of the appearance at Friday's meeting of a gentleman of the darker persuasion.

When the club was seated for its bi-monthly luncheon, one face and one pair of hands were conspicious from all the rest for the dazzling blackness they made above the snowy white table cloth. The incident may not have caused as much consternation as did the celebrated Washington tea-party, but it was equally as colorful and certainly provoked more laughter; for the unknown visitor turned out to be none other than Frank Pruden, popular member of the club, who had blacked up for the occasion.

In introducing his darker guest, W. M. Jones ironically explained that the visitor's presence was just a graceful gesture on the part of the club to show that it is heartily in sympathy with the Hoover administration.

Provide for Banner.

At Friday's meeting, the club voted to present a banner to the best troop attending the Citizens Military Training Camp at Fort Oglethorpe this summer.

Athens, Ga., Banner-Herald
Thursday, June 20, 1929

spoiling their chances for reaching their destination, Paris, from Old Orchard, Maine. The parents of the flyers whose lives were endangered by the added weight of the stowaway also have ex-

North Fails To Force Racial Views On South, World Says

NEW YORK—Admission that the North has failed to force its racial views on the South is contained in a leading editorial in The New York World, prompted by the recent party by Mrs. Hoover to which was invited the wife of the Negro Congressman, Oscar De Priest of Chicago.

"Consider the position of Mr. I. C. Trotman of Suffolk, Va.," says The World, "a result of the tea party where Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the wife of the Negro Congressman from Chicago, was received by Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the President of the United States. Mr. Trotman is one of the ten committeemen from the Second Virginia Congressional District who have called an anti-Smith convention to meet at Roanoke today. Mr. Trotman admits with sorrow that he has fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire. Having bolted the Democratic Party to keep the Pope away from the White House he now has to face the fact that a Negress entered the front door of the White House. For Mr. Trotman, therefore, life is one damned menace after anther."

Principle Involved

The World believes that the principle involved in the De Priest affair, did not have any relation to social equality, but "if the incident is looked at closely and dispassionately it will be seen that the principle which the Hoovers stood for was the right of the voters of any district to be represented by a qualified representative of their own choosing" and that De Prienst was elected by his Chicago constituency.

Dangerous Error

"The affair dramatizes once again the profound and dangerous error into which the American people strayed when, beginning sixty years ago, they lost sight of the necessary of preserving the essentially federal character of the American Union. The United States is of continental size; because of its size and the diversity of its local life its safety and stability depends upon reserving to localities, to States, to groups of States and to sections as far as it is humanly feasible the determination of those questions which involve custom, usage and local opinion. The attempt of the North to impose its views of Negro rights on the South has been a failure. It has brought about nulli ication of two amendments, and the South has now reached the point where Southern leaders demand no merely acquiescence in their nullification of the law but participation by the President in nullification. The attempt to impose the theological and social views of small communities upon the urban population of the country is meeting the same sort of disasters. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteaenth Amendments are efforts to impose national usages upon a people the genius of whose institutions is federal.

The hope of the future lies in the recognition by the American people that their atempts, concededly noble in motive, at converting a union of states into a unitary state, have been an experiment, and that the experiment is a failure."

NO HARM IN TRYING

POLICEMAN: How did you come to get that jar of honey?

TRAMP: Well, I admit I don't keep no bees; but what's to stop a fellow squeezing it out of the flowers himself?—Tit Bits.

DEMOCRAT
NATCHEZ, MISS.

JUN 19 1929

Editorial of Interest

(Greenville Democrat-Times.)

There has not been the general stir locally that might have been expected

following the announcement that the president's wife had entertained a negress in the White House.

However, some are inclined to gloat over the affair and use the episode as a rebuke to those Democrats who supported the Hoover ticket last November.

Others are inclined to look upon it as an unfortunate affair that will lead to many unpleasantnesses in the future, and especially embarrassments in Washington society.

Probably those to suffer most from the incident is Washington society itself, which will see the Gann-Longworth farce fade into pale oblivion as the wife of the negro congressman from Chicago demands her social rights because of the preference shown her over the wives of many other congressmen, by the first lady of the land.

Many recall the incident when Booker T. Washington was entertained at breakfast by President Roosevelt, 25 years ago, but at the same time find no reason to refer to these affairs as parallel cases.

The Roosevelt-Washington case was more or less an official affair, while the Hoover-DePriest affair was strictly a social affair, breathing nothing else but social equality.

According to information, there are more than 125,000 negroes in Washington, and social equality had not been agitated until DePriest, gambling house owner of Chicago, initiated the movement as one of the leading spokesmen for the Society for the Advancement of the Negro Race.

Since becoming a member of congress, this DePriest has exercised every congressional privilege, and outside of congress has urged negroes to insist on social equality.

Whether DePriest has bluffed his way into the president's family by threats of political expediency; whether the president has started laying his plans for 1932, with a hope of greater support from the black belt than could be obtained from the south, when the religious issue is abandoned, or whether he just naturally believes in social equality, or whether there is some other reason there seems to be no one to hazard the opinion, while the Hoovers remain quiet over the affair.

But certainly Mr. Hoover has no right to 'get sore' when the Mary Booze incident is brought up again as it was during the campaign last fall.

In the meantime, the relations between the two races in the south are ideal. The colored race is making rapid progress with the aid of the white man and the business and educational problems are considered of greater importance than the social situation at this time.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 19 1928

Mrs. Hoover's Tea Party

Consider the position of Mr. I. C. Trotman of Suffolk, Va., as a result of the tea party where Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the wife of the Negro congressman from Chicago, was received by Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the president of the United States. Mr. Trotman is one of the ten committeemen from the Second Virginia congressional district, who have called an Anti-Smith convention to meet at Roanoke today. Mr. Trotman admits with sorrow that he has fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire. Having bolted the Democratic party to keep the Pope away from the White House, he now has to face the fact that a Negress entered the front door of the White House. For, Mr. Trotman, therefore life is one damned menace after another.

It must be admitted that Mrs. Hoover's refusal to employ some polite stratagem in order to avoid the situation in which the president now finds himself was extraordinarily bold. Mr. Hoover was the first Republican to break the Solid South. His was the opportunity, the first in sixty years, to build a Republican party in the South. Yet he has sacrificed the opportunity. He has permitted his wife, in the language of the Governor of Texas, to offer "an affront" to the dominant sentiment of the South. He can have had no illusions as to the cost. That Mrs. Hoover and he did what they did can be set down only to their preference for principle over expediency.

What principle? Among the Southerners whose opinions are reported in the Northern press the Hoovers have come out for social equality. No doubt the incident will be interpreted that way alike among Negroes and Southern whites. But if the incident is looked at closely and dispassionately it will be seen that the principle which the Hoovers stood for was the right of the voters of any district to be represented by a qualified representative of their own choosing. Mr. De Priest was duly elected by the voters of the First District of Illinois. He has been duly sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives. It is the custom of the wife of the president to receive the wives of congressmen at the White House. Mrs. De Priest is the wife of a congressman. To have refused to receive her would have been a condemnation by the White House of the action of the electorate in the First District of Illinois. It would have set up qualifications to the right of representation which are not recognized by the constitution. The Hoovers deserve the greatest credit for their willingness to pay the price of observing the letter and spirit of the constitution. To have taken any other course would have been more convenient. But it would have been to countenance by their own personal decision an indirect nullification of the spirit not merely of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments but of Article 1. After all that Mr. Hoover has had to say about law observance he could not with self-respect have done anything but what he has done.

The affair dramatizes once again the profound and dangerous error into which the American people strayed when, beginning sixty years ago, they lost sight of the necessity of preserving the essentially federal character of the American Union. The United States is of continental size; because of its size and the diversity of its local life its safetly and stability depend upon reserving to localities, to states, to groups of states and to sections as far as it is humanly feasible the determination of those questions which involve custom, usage and local opinion. The attempt of the North to impose its views of Negro rights on the South has been a failure. It has brought about nullification of two amendments, and the South has now reached the point where Southern leaders demand not merely acquiescence in their nullification of the law but participation by the president in nullification. The attempt to impose the the logical and social views of small communities upon the urban population of the country is meeting the same sort of disaster. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments are efforts to impose national usages upon a people the genius of whose institutions is federal.

The hope of the future lies in the recognition by the American people that their attempts, concededly noble in motive, at converting a union of states into a unitary state, have been an experiment and that the experiment is a failure.—New York World.

TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUN 23 1928

Chattanooga News.

MRS. HOOVER'S TEA PARTY

Consider the position of I. C. Trotman of Suffolk, Va., as a result of the tea party where Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the wife of the negro congressman from Chicago, was received by Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the president of the United States. Mr. Trotman is one of the ten committeemen from the Second Virginia congressional district, who have called an Anti-Smith convention to meet at Roanoke today. Mr. Trotman admits with sorrow that he has fallen out of the frying pan into the fire. Having bolted the Democratic party to keep the Pope away from the White House, he now has to face the fact that a negress entered the front door of the White House. For, Mr. Trotman, therefore life is one damned menace after another.

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Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois. (White Press Southern).

NEWS

Suffolk Va.

JUL 1 1929

INJURING HIS CAUSE

A press dispatch from Roanoke, Va., states that Oscar De Priest, negro congressman representing the First Illinois district, speaking at the First Baptist Church, colored, made known that he favors mixed schools, is opposed to all "Jim Crow" laws and urged solidarity and boldness for his race as a means of securing political and civil emancipation.

He made it clear that he is in congress to serve his race—even above his party. The church was crowded with colored persons. And the streets outside the church were crowded with others, eager to see the Chicago congressman.

De Priest characterized William Hale Thompson, Chicago's mayor as the best friend of the negro since Abraham Lincoln. He spoke of Congressman Clifton A. Woodrum as a gentleman in every respect. Reference also was made to Congressman Pitchard, of North Carolina, and to his own attitude toward the appointment of colored boys to Annapolis and West Point.

It is to be feared that Oscar De Priest will turn out to be the worst enemy his race has ever had in this country. Just when it appeared that the Negro problem had ceased to be a problem this firebrand has arisen to disturb the serenity of the scene. The White House dinner has turned this man's head completely. The taste of social equality was too much for him as was to be expected. Everybody with common sense knows that all his inunendoes are aimed at the south. But if he and others of his kind would leave the southern white people and Negroes to work out their own salvation they would get farther. No one fears him and no one cares anything about his political or social ambitions. But if he continues his activities along the lines he has apparently mapped out he will do irreparable harm to his race which is progressing rapidly in the south and everywhere. It needs only to be left alone to work out its salvation. Southern white people are for them and with them in their struggle.

Talking It Over

With ROY WILKINS

In this column Mr. Wilkins is free to express his own opinions, which are not necessarily the views of this newspaper.

ONE of the latest comments on Oscar DePriest has been made by The Kansas City Journal-Post in an editorial declaring in effect that influential Negroes ought to make Congressman DePriest shut his mouth because he is stirring up racial strife in his public addresses.

The Journal-Post goes further to say that this country and the Republican party have been pretty good to Oscar DePriest, citing the fact that he came from Alabama to Kansas, got an education, went to Chicago and there rose in business and politics until he now sits in the congress of the United States.

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THIS writer does not agree with the editor of The Call in the belief that Oscar DePriest is the ideal man for the seat in congress. As yet he has revealed no particular gift of statesmanship. Indeed, he has had only one occasion for the use of statesmanship and that was in the interview granted just after his wife had attended an official White House tea. When this opportunity came to him to show finesse and a modicum of sagacity where all else was political inanity, Mr. DePriest came forth with the jarring statement that he was "gratified" that his wife had been entertained in the White House. most unfortunate statement, especially in view of the professions of himself and his defenders that he cares little or nothing for sicial life.

But, aside from this, little fault can be found with the utterances of the new congressman. In connection with these speeches as reported inthe daily press, there are a few things which the editor of The Journal-Post and all other editors like him need to know.

Perhaps the first of these is that Oscar DePriest is saying no more in his speeches, is asking for no less than the humblest Negro citizen of this country wishes for deep down in his heart.

Oscar DePriest is speaking the language of all Negroes who are men and women. They want relief from oppression, from sneers, jeers, lynching, segregation, stigmatizing public sentiment, jim crow cars, disfranchisement, prejudiced courts, color barriers in employment and unfair and unequal school laws.

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NOW, all Negroes, especially those in the south, will not admit openly that these are the desires of their hearts. Negroes in this country have adopted a protective philosophy in order to deal with white people. They content themselves in a great many instances with a half or quarter loaf until they can get more; but in their hearts they want the whole loaf. And who wouldn't? Who blames them wanting it? The best proof that Negroes who take crumbs from white people want a slice or more is that they go away to places where they can get more. If they were satisfied, as they often declare, they would stay where they are and be content.

Thus, in the matter of schools: if Negroes are satisfied with the schools they get in the south, why do they send their sons and daughters north for education? If they are satisfied with jim crow cars why do those who can travel come north for vacations and other purposes? If they are satisfied with disfranchisement and are content to let the white man settle his elections, as many of them declare, why do they flock to Chicago and send Oscar DePriest to congress?

The obvious answer to all this is that what they say they want and what they want are two different things.

They dare not, in many locations, say what is in their hearts. Expediency dictates otherwise. But here comes Oscar DePriest responsible to an electorate of Negroes who not only know what they want, but dare not only to say it, but demand it.

There is no pussyfooting about the tone or content of the Chicago voters' speech. There is none about DePriest's. How could there be? He was reared and educated in Kansas, known far and wide for its plainspokenness. Thence to Chicago, known for its bellowing insistence.

So the Journal-Post editor needs to know that Oscar DePriest is not speaking heresy, that most Negroes do agree with him, that, instead of reprimanding him, they are praying that he doesn't get a sore throat.

—o—

ANYWAY, what has he said? He has advised Negroes in every speech to organize their political strength and use it for themselves. What's so terrible about that? He has told them their only weapon is the ballot—and so it is. Does the Journal-Post think that is the wrong kind of doctrine to be preaching to Negroes? I suspect the Journal-Post and all others with similar sentiment are afraid that at last someone has come whose words and whose example will unite the Negro vote and make it work for Negroes. So the Journal-Post and other papers are up to the old, stale trick of trying to "play" the Negroes against one another. Oscar DePriest needs to be shut up they say. Then with their flattery they go on and declare the "intelligent and wise" Negroes of this country do not want this doctrine. And again the flattery: there are many Negroes more capable than DePriest. All this is old, old stuff. There was a time when what a white man said was law and gospel to Negroes. There was a time when a little flattery here and there, and bugaboo of interracial strife could send Negroes at each other's throats and keep the white man in clover.

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BUT Negroes generally are coming to believe that when white people start "knocking" a Negro leader he must be bad—for the white folks, and consequently good for them. That was the trouble with Garvey, you know. He was teaching Negroes something the white folks did not want them to know and so they branded him a "bad" leader, caught him on a technicality, imprisoned him and deported him.

And so with DePriest. They would like to gag him, crucify him or better yet, get some Negro or Negroes to stab him in the back. I hope we know more than we did a quarter of a century ago. I hope the flattery, the weeping, wailing, threats and condemnation of white people will be recognized for what it is—eighteenth century political trickery.

DePriest isn't any danger to the peaceful relations of the races in this country. He is a danger to the continued political and economic exploitation of blacks by whites in this country; hence the editorial hullabaloo.

What the People Think

"SOCIAL EQUALITY AND THE NEGRO"

By Frank R. Crosswaith

It was inevitable that, in the course of the tumultuous and prolonged discussion following in the wake of Mrs. DePriest's supping with Mrs. Hoover in the White House a cup of tea, the Great American Night mare of "Social Equality" should be dragged into the discussion.

In a speech before the convention of the National Education Association at Atlanta, Ga., on July 2, Dr. Robert R. Moton of Tuskegee, is quoted as saying that "the Negro is not interested in social equality and is opposed to intermarriage as the white race" but, that "the Negro does desire equality in education and citizenship." Two days later Congressman Chas. G. Edwards, a Georgian Democrat in a speech delivered in Sylvania, Ga., said "the Negro should continue to have justice (?) fair play (?) and equality (?) before the law, but "there should never be anything like social equality of the whites and the blacks."

Now if these two gentlemen will come forward with a formula showing how Negroes can desire equality in education and citizenship with white people, without, at the same time desiring social equality, then one of the great American sociological conundrums will be solved, and the average American mind released to grapple with the many economic, industrial and political problems now confronting the nation.

The alternative to social equality is social inequality. The former is based upon the truism that all men are created equal—not equal physically, economically, mentally, etc., but equal in their inalienable right to live, and share in, as well as to contribute their quota to, the benefits of civilization, and also bear their part of the burden of social progress. While the letter (social inequality) is a notion resting upon the myth of "a fundamental, inescapable and eternal difference" between races, which has long been repudiated by every anthropologist and sociologist of merit. We are pretty safe today in saying that there is no such thing as inherent racial differences. For representative Negroes to join in the babel of tongues that yap against the essential equality of mankind is in the first place to subscribe to the debasement of the race and in the second to mark themselves as being unworthy to enjoy the social, political and economic rights which all normal minded men especially in a Republic strive to exercise and which they justly deserve'

Futhermore, practically no minority group in the midst of a more or less hostile majority can afford to engage in self prescription and at the same time expect to win those rights, which, by virtue of citizenship—to say nothing about its common human heritage—it is clearly entitled to. Those who insist upon interpreting social equality as meaning inter-marriage not alone misrepresent the term by so confusing it, but also sanction the whole series of social, economic and political injustices which have trailed the Negro since first he was kidnapped in Africa and brought into the Western world as a chattel. For these injustices rest upon the theory that the Negro is not sociologically speaking, the equal of other peoples.

As indicated above social equality is based upon the inescapable fact that every member of the human race is equally endowed by his Creator with certain definite basic rights, needs

and aspirations which do not vary because of a difference in color, race or sex. A white child, a Negro child or the child of any other racial group possesses those characteristics associated with the human family. Each eat, sleep, and feel pain, and in addition each is instinctively desirous of avoiding destruction and death. The political, economic and social agencies extant in the world today are the net result of the almost indefiniable blending of the experiences, needs and customs of all the races of man. While it is true that at various stages of our march toward the perfect civilization some particular race (so called) has dominated, and by virtue of its domination left a deeper imprint upon the social, political, economic and cultural disc than the other races, nevertheless, this fact does not exclude the further fact that all races have contributed to what we call civilization.

Upon what grounds then do we undertake to characterize one race as the social inferiors of another race?

Intelligent Negroes whose minds are not shackled by the claims of fear and whose tongues are not tied by the ropes of expediency, desire social equality; for they recognize the fact that if Negroes are to win equality before the law, in education, and politics and in the arduous task of making a living, we MUST insist upon our right to those social prerogatives resulting from the collective presence of all men and women on the earth.

By implication whose who say "the Negro does not want social equality" seem to have in mind the enactment of a law to compel mixed marriages. If this is what they mean then no Negro desires social equality.

The question of intermarriage is not one of such colossal magnitude as some people black as well as white, would have us believe it to be. From the South where white supremacy is a sacred shrine and opposition to inter-marriage, a religion, we get the bulk of our mulatto population. If black and white can be made out of wedlock why can't they marry? However to attempt to regulate by statutes those personal, intimate relations between races is tantamount to imitating Joshua who is said to have commanded the sun to stand still. No man made law directed against the satisfying of those intimate relations between persons of opposite sex can prevail. The choice of selecting one's mate for sex satisfaction will remain as one of the unbridgable rights of the individual to the end of time. It will yield only to personal taste and more or less mutual attractions.

DePriest's Wife Tells Of White House Tea

CHICAGO, July 17.—(AP)—The wife of the only negro congressman, Oscar DePriest, made a three-minute talk last night to 300 women of the Pilgrim Baptist Church, describing her impressions of the White House and its mistress.

The woman, whose husband represents the First Illinois District, was speaking of her impressions as a guest at a tea for congressmen's wives given at the White House June 12. She said she found Mrs. Hoover a most charming woman—a cosmopolite.

The wife of William E. King, negro legislator, introduced the De Priest woman as "the loyal helpmate of our distinguished congressman, and the recent tea guest of the first lady of the land."

"The President's wife is a wonderful hostess," De Priest's wife said. "I believe she possesses a great soul. She is quiet and unassuming—quite modest, but she has all the dignity her position demands. The ladies at the party discussed such problems as you and I might discuss on a Sunday afternoon in this church.

"There was no excitement when I entered the White House. All the storm of criticism has been stirred up since—outside the capital mostly below the Mason and Dixon line."

BLACK MARRIES WHITE GIRL

NEW YORK, July 17.—(AP)—Jerome S. Peterson, 22, a negro, and Miss Edith E. Sproul, 21, white, both of New York where married today at City Chapel.

Both are medical students at Columbia University. The bride's father, Albert E. Sproul, a photographer, said he approved of the marriage.

Villainous Outrages Against Negroes.

The Hoover-DePriest incident is bearing fruit. The crusade of DePriest and the Cleveland Press, Scripps-Howard paper, to raise $200,000 with which to abolish social distinction between the races is reaping its harvest of resentment.

At North Platt, Neb., a negro killed an officer who attempted to arrest him. A mob was formed. (They are not called mobs in the north.) The group of indignant citizens carried guns, ropes and gasoline. The negro barricaded himself in a house. Gasoline was poured on it. It was set on fire. A dispatch says the negro committed suicide. It was doubtless remorse that caused the negro to take his life.

After the tragedy every negro in the town was forced to leave. They abandoned their belongings. In some cases they abandoned homes they owned. A few pawned their housefurnishings. Others left everything as it was. The houses were stripped of everything.

At Princess Ann, Md., a village near Washington, 300 negroes were given an ultimatum to leave town immediately. A dispatch to The Baltimore Sun says: "Most of those that did not leave soon enough were beaten, and many of those who obeyed the command left with such celerity they forgot their automobiles, baskets of groceries, and in some instances members of their families."

Episodes such as the two mentioned would not be tolerated by the white people in any southern community. It is unthinkable that race prejudice could so far exceed all bounds as to bring deprivation, ruin and tragedy to innocent persons.

When northern propagandists finish their tirade against the south because of its literacy test as a qualification to vote, a test that applies equally to all races, they might profitably turn attention to violence practiced against the negro in the north with its denial of protection under the law and its shameful and reprehensible custom of punishing every negro in the community for the crime of an individual.

Forum of Prominent Georgians Told Entertainment of Mrs. De Priest and Failure to Get Patronage Will Cause Political Welding.

Athens, Ga., July 15.—(AP)—The death of the "solid south" as a political unit has been postponed, at least temporarily, by the White House entertainment of Mrs. Oscar DePriest and "President Hoover's failure to give the south its share of patronage," Ernest Camp today told the institute of public affairs.

Speaking at the University of Georgia the former head of the Georgia Press Association declared that he had hoped that the last campaign would break up the democratic stronghold in the south and would mark the beginning of a "new era."

DEMOCRAT

JUN 20 1929

—The Pathfinder.

POLITICAL ASPECTS OF THE SITUATION ARE INTERESTING

When a Virginia political leader telegraphed President Hoover that the entertaining at tea of the wife of a negro congressman from Chicago had cost the republican party 25,000 votes in that state, he brought into the light some of the interesting political phases of the unprecedented situation.

Undoubtedly, the republican administration has lost heavily in prestige in the South, as a result of action. The attitude also of the negro congressman, as reflected in press dispatches, has served to make the situation even more complicated than had he used good judgment and refused to comment.

Whether the present displeasure of the Southerners with the administration can be interpreted into an appreciable number of votes is a matter which time will tell.

The most interesting feature just now seems to be the effect which this dissatisfaction may have on the political fortunes of those who, by their votes or their actions, contributed to the success in some of the Southern states of the republican party in the fall campaign. Some desertions have been rumored from the ranks of the republicans and Anti-Smith democrats who were being organized to wage political warfare on regular candidates of the party in the South. It may be too early yet to determine the extent of the loss which the republicans and anti-Smith factions will suffer as a consequence of the ill-advised action of the occupants of the white house. Undoubtedly, however, Mr. Hoover, either intentionally or without due regard for the consequences, has provided the regular party organizations in the South with a political weapon which he may rest assured will be used against his supporters in this section.

There is another angle involving the attitude of the Ku Klux Klan, which was generally supposed to be in favor of the election of Mr. Hoover as opposed to the election of Mr. Smith. During the presidential campaign the Klan's name was mentioned many times in support of the republican nominee. The Southern members of that organization may have a difficult time reconciling their support of the republican administration with their pronounced views on the racial question. This is a feature which may have an important bearing on some of the state races to be fought out in the South this summer and fall.

If Mr. Hoover has been doubtful that the action of the white house was deeply resented in the South, the resolutions of condemnation of the action as passed by the state legislatures of various Southern states must have removed that doubt. Even Florida, which the republican candidate carried last fall, adopted resolutions in its house of representatives by a vote of 71 to 13, criticizing the invitation extended the wife of the Chicago negro congressman to attend tea at the white house.

The South has been stirred by the incident as it has not been stirred in years. Of this much, one has only to look about to be certain of. The big question remains, how extensively will this resentment be transmatted into political protest at the ballot box. If anyone is sufficienly sagacious to answer that question, the political fortunes of some of the prominent leaders could be fairly definitely prophesied.—Decatur Daily.

Political - 1929
Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Southern).

NEWS

JUN 1929

HARRISON TAKES A WHACK.

It looks like Representative J. A. Garber, of the Seventh district, is never going to hear the last of his recommendation of a colored preacher for the little postoffice at Blenheim. In a statement issued by former Representative Thomas W. Harrison that gentleman denied that he was ever consulted about the appointment of another Negro as postmaster at the same office in 1924, as he construed Mr. Garber's statement to imply. Mr. Harrison says he left the impression that he consented to the appointment five years ago. This is the way the former representative states the case:

"Representative J. A. Garber attempts to explain his appointment of a Negro postmaster at Blenheim, in Albemarle, by stating that a Negro was appointed in 1924 before I became congressman. The intimation is that his predecessor in congress, who was myself, might in some way be responsible for such an appointment.

"I hasten to state that a Democratic congressman is not consulted relative to appointments of postmasters under Republican administrations and I had nothing whatever to do with the appointment in 1924. As a matter of fact, Mr. Garber's statement is misleading throughout. He says there were only two applicants for the position, and both being Negroes he was forced to choose between them.

"Under the law, Mr. Garber is entitled to a list of three eligibles before he makes his nomination. He could have demanded a list of three, or he could have left the office vacant, as it has been for a number of years. It appears, therefore, there is no justification for this appointment."

The more the appointment is discussed the more it appears that it was purely political and without regard to public sentiment of the community. Mr. Harrison makes that fact plainer even than did the Charlottesville Progress which asserted that others could have been found who would have been glad to take the job.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JUL 6 1929

NEITHER COWARDS NOR HYPOCRITES

When legislatures of several Southern States, including Texas, adopted resolutions censuring Mrs. Hoover for inviting to a White House reception the wife of the negro Representative from Illinois, San Antonio Express' comment deplored this action by the lawmakers at Austin as uncalled for and unfortunate, because utterly unjust to the First Lady of the Land.

This newspaper—as well as those individual Southern whites who took issue with such resolutions—invoked the long record of White House custom and official precedent to correct the charge that Mrs. Hoover's reception of Congressman DePriest's wife constituted recognition of "social equality" between the races.

But, as instances alike of bad judgment and error and injustice, those Southern legislative strictures upon Mrs. Hoover's invitations to an official reception are not to be compared with Representative DePriest's own hot-headed utterances at Cleveland lately. Addressing a mass-meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, The Associated Press reports, he charged with "cowardice" and "hypocrisy" the legislators who voted for the resolutions in question.

That charge was at once utterly untrue, stupid, reflective of discredit to the State which DePriest represents, and potentially hurtful to the negro race, not only in the South, but throughout the United States. It was glaringly uncalled for, moreover. Expressing deep solicitude for his own people's rights, the speaker did the cause of those "rights" a sharp disservice.

Those Southern newspapers published and edited by white men, and those white private citizens in this section, who deplored the legislative resolutions in point as needless and unfair, will find only condemnation for DePriest's speech at Cleveland.

For, the resolutions expressed but erroneous judgment and misinformation —only that and nothing more. (And, "Error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it.") The legislators who voted for those resolutions were neither cowards nor hypocrites. They took action according to their lights—and their lights were obscured by an unfortunate misconception of the incident which they decried.

But DePriest's utterance at Cleveland is shot through with hateful rancor and breathes the spirit of trouble-making. It is, to repeat, a bad thing for his people.

TRIBUNE
CONCORD, N. C.

JUL 6 1929

IT WASN'T BAD POLITICS, EITHER.

President and Mrs. Hoover may have been prompted by only one motive in inviting the negro congressman's wife to the White House—that of greeting all duly elected members of Congress according to precedent set years ago—but it must be seen at a glance that it wasn't bad politics, either.

Those persons who have seen fit to defend the presence of the negro woman at the White House have argued for the most part that the wife of the President is expected to entertain all Congressmen's wives and that Mrs. Hoover could do nothing else but invite the negro's wife.

That may have been her sole reason, we repeat, but the presence of the negro woman as the guest of Mrs. Hoover's will not hurt Republican chances in those States where the negro holds the balance of power.

And there are several such States, with sufficient votes ordinarily to decide the outcome of a Presidential election. In the border group are located a number of States which with the negro vote eliminated might go Democratic. There are not in the United States, we believe, more white Republicans than white Democrats but there are more Republicans of the two races, and for this reason the Republicans have always been slow to antagonize the negroes.

Mr. Hoover polled a big vote in several Southern States but he is wise enough to realize that he can hardly repeat, so he does not make any effort to strengthen his party in the South at the expense of the Republican vote in the east and midwest.

The President must also know that the presence of the negro woman at the White House has alienated many of the Southern voters who supported him in 1928, but at the same time he is astute enough to know that just conversely the tea has helped his cause and the cause of the Republican party in those States where the negro holds the balance of political power.

Mr. Hoover has done nothing, whether intentionally or unintentionally we do not know, to add to his prestige in the South. He failed to name a Southerner to his cabinet. He likewise overlooked the Southern States when he named his farm board; he has entertained a negro at the White House; and he hasn't made liquor more difficult to secure.

All of which indicates that he has no hopes of carrying the South again and that he realizes the unusualness of the 1928 campaign which made it possible for his party to carry States which had not deserted the Democratic party for more than half a century.

Mr. Hoover has never been credited with being especially keen as a politician, but he is entitled to that title just the same. He knows where the Republicans can normally get their greatest strength and he is playing up to those sections.

Mr. Hoover knows full well that the presence of a negro woman at the White House will rile the Southland, but he also knows that her presence at Mrs. Hoover's tea will serve to strengthen the G. O. P. vote in some border States where it held the balance of power in the electoral college.

NEWS

Birmingham Ala

JUL 3 1929

Congressman DePriest And The New York World

Newspapers like The New York World, that have unreservedly commended recent speeches made by a Negro congressman from Illinois concerning an incident developed of late at Washington, are invited to reflect upon the temper and character of this Negro congressman's latest outgivings on the subject.

At Cleveland on Monday night last, this Negro, in commenting upon resolutions adopted by Legislatures of Southern states and deploring "the dark incident in a white house," trucklingly denounced members of the Southern Legislatures in these

words: "They're just a lot of cowards. This is my country and your country! I've been elected to Congress the same as any other congressman, and I'm going to have the rights of any other congressman—no more and no less—if it's in the congressional barber shop or at a White House tea."

This is the first time in the South's history that its white people have been charged with "cowardice." It is the first time that this charge has been made against the South's political representatives since the nation was founded—whether in peace or in war. Not even the most fanatical abolitionist dared to arraign the South on this charge. Not even the most hateful carpetbagger or scalawag of reconstruction days had the temerity to do so. Though he advocated the force bill in 1890, the late Henry Cabot Lodge, a New Englander who was little thought to love the South, treated its white citizens with respect. Mr. Lodge's Northern colleagues in Senate and House at Washington did likewise. Indeed, New England Republicans like Edmunds and Hoar embedded in their autobiographies their admiration for the valor, and unsordidness, and incorruptibleness of the South's representatives in Congress. The character of Southern statesmen at Washington—with few exceptions—may be ascribed to naught so much as to the fact that the least intimation that a white man of the South lacked courage—intellectual and moral as well as physical—has been equivalent to placing the accuser's life in jeopardy. Essentially, the white South is unchanged.

It is reserved now for this Negro congressman from Illinois to asperse the character of the South's white leadership. This negro has been incited to engage in this blackguardism of his by encouragement received by him from some representatives of the white North. The Chicago Tribune, a Republican newspaper published in this Negro congressman's home town, has, it is true, flayed DePriest because of the execrable taste exemplified by him in his earlier comments upon the White House tea affair. Inexplicable though it may seem, The New York World, a Democratic newspaper, has unreservedly commended the position taken by DePriest and DePriest's defense of that position.

"These Southern Democrats," said DePriest, in alluding to resolutions adopted by some Southern Legislatures touching the tea incident, "are trying to stir up prejudices and help themselves politically in those Southern states that voted against Al Smith and gave electoral votes for Hoover." Reproducing these words of DePriest's in its editorial columns, The New York World said: "This is so clearly put, so profound in its grasp of the issue involved, that there is little to add to it."

It is highly incredible that so amazing a statement as this one is should have been made by The New York World, yet it is true that this exact editorial comment was published in that newspaper. A more maladroit pronouncement than The World's is may hardly be conceived. It was evidently written by one who not only is innocent of the complicated phases of his country's race problem, but who is essentially alien to the spirit of patience and restraint and sympathetic understanding that has uniformly marked The New York World's attitude toward the South and the South's problems since the elder Pulitzer took charge of that newspaper.

The only explanation of The World's altered temper toward the South is that it is apparently smarting under defection of some Southern voters from Gov. Smith's candidacy in the latest presidential election. Yet that candidacy was based upon the moral certainty, reiterated by The New York World, that Mr. Smith could, and would, carry New York state. But for that positive assurance, Alfred Emanuel Smith would have received hardly more than a complimentary vote at the Houston convention. When the crucial test came, intolerance, bigotry, envy and malice had their innings in New York on election day. Gov. Smith was cruelly "knifed" in his own home state.

These resolutions adopted in the South in protest against the recent White House tea affair are not generated by sheer political design. They reflect a feeling deep-rooted and abiding that incidents like the DePriest one at the White House are harmful rather than helpful to the Negro race, as well as to the white race, in the South.

Neither the president nor the "first lady of the land" is required by law to entertain all congressmen at the White House. At the outset of this now nauseating affair, this newspaper insisted that discrimination should be adopted and enforced in the selection of White House guests—particularly, of guests who are to be honored by presentation to the White House's mistress.

That honor, in this newspaper's judgment, should be reserved only for the elect, whether white or black, at Washington or elsewhere. That honor, we then pointed out, had been reserved for the elect, and the elect only, by more than one president, if not, indeed, by all, Mr. Hoover's predecessors. When the dissolute Russian prince, Boris, visited Washington, President Roosevelt received him; but the dissolute prince was not presented to Mrs. Roosevelt. This point is appreciated by the South, even as it is reflected in resolutions adopted by various representative bodies throughout this section, whether legislative or other kind. If sinister political design is to be ascribed to any one in this unhappy affair, Mr. Hoover himself may not hope to escape criticism. That his purpose was to resolidify the Negro vote at the North for the Republican party may not unreasonably be charged.

The president should have known that the White House tea affair would surely set mischief afoot. Undeniably, it has done so. DePriest's utterance at Cleveland spells more harm for the Negro race where that race is most populous in these United States than may be readily imagined. Pronouncements like his effectively neutralize work done by the late Booker Washington and Washington's successor at Tuskegee. Every friend of the Negro race knows that this is true.

This Negro, DePriest, is not, however, primarily culpable for these speeches of his. It is newspapers like The New York World that are primarily culpable for the latest deplorable development. By a like token, it might be added that this Negro congressman's wife is not primarily to be blamed for her presence at the White House. Responsibility for her presence there, with all its consequences and potentialities for havoc, lies elsewhere. It lies originally with voters and leaders responsible for Mr. Hoover's election and later with Mr. Hoover himself.

Toccoa, Ga., Record
Thursday, July 4, 1929

the welfare of the state a convention ought to be held as soon as possible to revise the constitution, cut out all the "excess baggage" that has been loaded into it, and make it a compact, scientific and modern framework of government instead of a code of "frozen legislation."

THE DE PRIEST INCIDENT

The recent entertainment at the White House by Mrs. Hoover of the wife of the negro congressman from Illinois, Oscar De Priest, has been the most sensational event of recent times and the results of it cannot be with certainty prophesied. The only comment from the White House so far has been that the wives of all the congressmen were invited. In other words the present occupants of the Whtie House have accepted and proposed to apply the principle that political status fixes social status.

This the Southern people who have had nearly all the experience with this problem which has been devoped in this country do not at all agree to. Their sentiments and their convictions both resolutely resist it and as far as they are concerned the argument is closed.

Nor is it inconsistent with their desire for the utmost possible welfare of the colored people. It is not any unwillingness to see them rise as high as they can. Let their social life increase in refinement and attain even to brilliance and they will receive the admiration of their white neighbors.

What the Southern white people oppose is the intermingling of the white and black people in purely social life. This they object to however successful in political and business life certain colored people may be and the number who will be thus successful will no doubt increase and if the principle that political or financial status determines social status is admitted and applied widely what Mrs. Hoover has begun at the White House will soon be frequently seen In fact the De Priest incident may easily become the incipiency and partly the cause of a social revolution as to this matter the results of which cannot be regarded with complacency by the Southern white people.

Several of the governors of Southern states and their wives have been faced by the same situation which resulted on the part of the Hoovers in their inviting of this colored woman. Colored men have been elected to the legislatures of the Southern states but the governors and their wives have not felt that they should therefore invite the wives of these men to their homes. Their example might well have been followed by the president and his wife and all would have been quiet between the Potomac and the Rio Grande. As it is there is a sense of resentment and injury and many Southern people who supported Hoover are feeling that he showed a lamentable lack of imagination sympathetic with the South and that he is not unwilling to add to their burdens as to race relations which are certainly heavy enough already.

If this incident came about through thoughtlessness, careful deliberation, political expediency, or the mistaken idea that to mingle thus with white people is a right of the colored people which should no longer be denied them, or from whatsoever cause, it is deeply to be regretted and it is devoutly to be hoped by all who desire harmonious race relations that it will not be followed by similar incidents. Let the Hoovers hesitate and reconsider. — Washington (Ga.) News-Reporter.

Henry Ford has been granted a concession of 3,700,000 acres of land in Brazil for development into a rubber plantation. For 50 years he pays no taxes, but does share his profits with the government after the first 12 years.

PRESS

Albemarle N. C.

JUN 20 1929

If Mr. Hoover saw fit to invite the wife of a negro congressman to tea at the White House, we see no reason for wild speeches, pointless editorials, and useless talk. The President's wife should not be condemned for being courteous to the wife of a congressman. It's our method of voting that produced the rub.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Southern)

Birmingham, Ala., News
Sun. Sun., June 20, 1929

16 OTHERS SEN

"DUTY" TOOK WIFE OF DE PRIEST TO PARTY

Editor Of Negro Newspaper Says Woman Devoid Of Social Aspirations

CHICAGO, June 20—(INS)—The wife of Oscar DePriest, Chicago's negro representative in Congress, attended the now famous tea given by Mrs. Hoover at the White House because she thought it was her duty and not because she had any social aspirations or a desire to mingle with "white folks."

Her friends here in Chicago's far flung negro district, home of 175,000 negroes and second to Harlem, N. Y., in colored population, made this assertion Thursday in discussing the social stir occasioned by the tea party incident:

"What else could she do?" asked Robert S. Abbott, editor of The Chicago Defender, the leading colored newspaper of the country, in an interview. "She was invited by Mrs. Hoover. She went.

"Why should she have to undergo the slightest humiliation? Her husband was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District of Chicago, and when he went to Washington she went with him, as many other congressmen's wives do.

"When she was invited to tea at the White House, along with the wives of about 600 other congressmen, she regarded the invitation as a request—almost a requirement. She represented not the negro race, but the American people. And the American people should not stand for her being given a slap in the form of criticism by Southern congressmen and others."

The aftermath of the tea party incident is being watched with "intense interest" in Chicago's big negro district, according to Abbott.

The wife of De Priest, he declared, as no social ambitions. In Chicago among her own colored folks, she never entertains on a sumptuous scale, said the editor, who is a close personal friend of the De Priests. He characterized the wife of De Priest as a "refined and retiring woman and a good mother."

"Mrs. Hoover did the right thing," continued Abbott. "I think the social aspect of the affair has been accentuated. It was more of an official affair than a social affair. It is the custom of the wife of the President to give tea parties to women of official circles. The wife of De Priest happened to be the wife of a duly elected congressman, and she was as a matter of course invited. He rcolor should have nothing to do with it.

"If there was anything wrong in her attending that tea then the constitution of the United States should be amended so that no negro could be elected to the office of congressman.

"Had Mrs. Hoover either ignored or snubber the wife of DePriest the incident would be deplorable and would have aroused intense and bitter feeling on the part of people of our race who feel that in many ways they are being discriminated against."

Abbott referred scornfully to Representative R. A. Green, of Florida, who announced he would never attend another social function at the White House so long as it is occupied by President and Mrs. Hoover.

"You never hear of some of these Southern congressmen on international peace, farm relief or other major issues before the nation," said Abbott. "But let the subject of the negro come up in the halls of Congress and they feign to know all about it. In reality they are giving vent to hatred and prejudice to gain votes for themselves."

What Negroes Want

The DePriest incident will serve a good purpose in that it will help show what the negroes really are seeking in the way of race equality, in the opinion of the editor.

"We want social equality only in so far as business and official affairs are concerned," Abbott explained. "We do not seek to mingle with white people in their homes. But we do believe that equality should prevail in hotels, theaters, restaurants, trains and the like where we pay for service and, as citizens of the United States, should get it without the slightest suggestion of discrimination.

"The treatment of the wife of DePriest by Mrs. Hoover redounds to the credit of the first lady of the land and shows her to be a broad-minded and understanding woman."

Official Organ of Dawson County

Advertising rates made known on application.

Member Georgia Press Association, also Ninth Dist. Association

Dawsonville, Ga., June 21, 1929

Capital Stirred As Negress Is Guest of Mrs. Hoover.

The above headline appeared in last Friday's Daily Constitution, when the wife of Oscar De Priest colored congressman from Illinois was entertained at the White House, at 4:00 o'clock tea, by Mrs. Hoover, wife of the President.

It caused a furore in Washington social circles and brought expressions of regret from many members of congres both from the north and the south.

The wives of three other congressmen, as well as the wives of two cabinet members and ten other women. were present.

This is the first incident of its kind to ever occur at the White House.

Some may recall when Booker T. Washington, negro was a guest of President Roosevelt, but that was not a social affair—only a business conference, and Mrs. Roosevelt was not present.

Sen. Harrison of Mississippi says: "The incident is as deplorable as it is astounding. If there is any one thing the people of the south do not approve it is any terdency toward negro social equality."

Sen. Morris of Texas: "I deplore this incident beyond all measure. It is a recognition of social equality of the white and black races, a step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization.

Where is the TRUE southern democrat? He is in his place, as usual, trying to protect his country. Had it not been for so many anti-democrats or whatever you propose to call them, stumping the universe for Hoover and defying Al Smith, this would not have happened. Shame on the man who defeats his party. He should either quit or join the "social equality" party."

Even Bishop H. M. Dobose of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, in a statement referring to the entertainment at the White House reception says: "The President has temporarily wrecked the fairest vision which has come to the nation in the past hundred years."

I. C. Trotman, Suffolk, Va., made the following statement.

"The entertainment of the wife of a negro congressman at recent White House tea would cost the Republican party 25,000 votes in Virginia. Mr. Trotman is a member of the Anti-Smith committee of ten for the Roanoke convention on June 18th.

Mr. Trotman also sent Mrs. Hoover two telegrams, with no responce. He gives the text of second one as follows:

"Your silent contempt for my message of yesterday goes a long way toward healing the wound inflicted in the hearts of six southern states that gave Mr. Hoover such a large majority. Can it be possible that you think southern white people beneath your consideration? Your tea party cost the Republican party in Virginia not less than 25,000 votes. An expression from you would do lots of good."

In making public the text of the telegram Mr. Trotman made the following statement with reference to the Roanoke convention

"As one of the ten committeemen and representing the Second Congressional District at the anti-smith convention in Roanoke June 18, I will state that unless this convention passes resolutions denouncing and condemning the entertainment of a negro woman in the White House by Mrs. Hoover, I will no longer take part in the convention and will resign from office as a committeeman at once.

I never have and never will vote for or stand for social equality."

Ben Davis' paper, The Atlanta Independent, described in a very prominent position the dress of the negress and also a copy of Mrs. Hoover's invitation.

Have Some More Tea?

The Columbia News deplores the fact that Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertained the wife of Oscar de Priest, negro Congressman from Chicago, at tea in the White House last Thursday. The wives of 60 other congressmen were also present.

This is social equality.

The South will not tolerate such acts.

We told you last fall before the general election that Hoover was an

exponent of social equality, between white and blacks. We told at the time how Hoover had whites and blacks working side by side in his department as Secretary of Commerce.

You can't place yourself on the same social level with a negro. You must either be above or below a negro.

Hoover was the first Republican to ever break the solid South in an election. Instead of showing his appreciation the House of Hoover has thrown a direct insult at the South.

The Columbia News is a Democratic newspaper. We are not going to run off after false political gods.

We would much prefer voting for a Catholic who believes in white supremacy than a Quaker—whose wife entertained a negro woman in the White House.

Keep the White House WHITE!

By all means Roc[illegible] should make a return o[illegible] tauqua possible, so wh[illegible] mittee comes around, do[illegible] them down," but let you[illegible] na[illegible] among the list of those who gu[illegible] tee Rockwood the be[illegible] of c[illegible] high grade, worth while entertainment next summer.

—x—x—

A BAD BREAK FOR HOOVER

Probably no single incident of official life in the nation's capital in the twentieth century has aroused such universal disapproval on the part of the South as the recent action of Mrs. Hoover in entertaining a negro woman as a social guest at the White House. That such an act was the height of unwisdom, that it was an insult to millions of the purest blooded and most loyal of America's citizens, and that it was a stupid political blunder which will have its effect for years to come is the conclusion of The Times—a conclusion shared generally by the people of the South regardless of party affiliations. It may be that the president's wife did not intend it as such, but the fact remains that her act in bidding the DePriest negro to the White House entertainment is a slap in the face for every true Southerner, a declaration that social equality has the express and explicit approval of the nation's chief executive, a challenge to ideals which the South has maintained through long centuries, both in war and peace.

The issues of slavery and secession were settled more than half a century ago by the arbitrament of the sword. The South has accepted that verdict, has returned to take her place as an integral part of the American nation, has accorded the black man political and economic equality, has spent tens of millions of dollars to give him educational opportunities, has afforded him the equal protection of the laws and recognized him as a citizen. The Southern negro has come to realize that the Southern white man is his best friend and the South appreciates the fact that much of its progress and prosperity is dependent on the contribution to its economic life made by colored citizens.

But on one issue, the South stands today as unified in sentiment, as determined in purpose, as militant as in the age when the Stars and Bars of the Confederacy waved upon the bloody fields of Tennessee and Virginia and the martial strains of "Dixie" called her sons into a fratricidal conflict with fellow Americans. Social equality of races the South will never tolerate, regardless of presidential sanction or official approval. As Henry Grady so aptly expressed it in an address in the north shortly after the Civil War, the South's millions of Anglo-Saxon citizens would go forever into exile in Mexico before they would remain where social equality was permitted. And if need be, the South would fight another Civil War to maintain this cherished principle.

This social recognition of the negro is particularly to be regretted at this time because it will make immeasurably harder the work of doing away with a source of much political corruption and inefficient public service, the one-party system in the South. Regardless of party platforms or political programs, the South will find it hard to lend support to a party headed by a man who believes in and practices social equality. The tariff, farm relief, flood co[illegible] prohibition—all the important public questions of the day—will in the mind of many a Southern voter, be subordinated to the issue of racial integrity. In the language of the street, the incident was "a bad break" for President Hoover and will doubtless plague him throughout the balance of his administration.

Macon, Ga., Telegraph
Thursday, June 20, 1929

Right, Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Hix, parents of the murdered girl; l[illegible] O. S. U. faculty member, shown leaving county jail at Columbus [illegible]nook, and right, James H. Snook, who admitted intimacies wit[illegible]

AINSWORTH'S VIEW IS CONTRARY TO COLLEAGUE'S ON HOOVER TI[illegible]

Furore Over Invitation to DePriest's Wife Called "Tempest in Teapot"

All the tumult over the now famous White House tea to which the wife of Oscar DePriest, Republican Negro congressman, was invited, fails to ruffle Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who regards the whole thing "a tempest in a teapot."

In disagreeing with his colleague, Bishop H. M. DuBose, of Nashville, Tenn., Bishop Ainsworth declares, "the color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot." He says the entertainment of a Negress at a White House function is nothing new, and that there is "no just ground for criticism."

Bishop DuBose commented recently: "The president has temporarily wrecked the fairest vision which has come to the nation in the last 100 years."

But, according to Bishop Ainsworth, "During these years every color of human being, from lily white to ebony black and all that lies between has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof."

He gives the opinion that "such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official," and declares that not the president, nor his wife, but the constituency selects the White House guests.

"Belated Outbursts"

"Since nobody says a word about red, yellow, brown and blue coloring at such functions, it is about time for everybody to quit seeking black only and having these belated outbreaks about it. And this official action of the president and his wife has no bearing whatever upon the purely social regulations of any section."

Bishop Ainsworth was asked by The Telegraph for a statement on the White House function and its after effects. He replied:

"In my opinion all this excitement over the recent attendance of a Negro congressman's wife upon a White House function is a tempest in a teapot. From the earliest years of American history the president and his wife have entertained during each congress all members of congress and their wives, and usually the wives of such representatives are separately entertained by the president's wife. Likewise have the representatives of all foreign governments been received. The custom has prevailed so long that it has come to be regarded as an official obligation of the president and his wife. Such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official. During these years every color of human being, from lily white to ebony black and all that lies between, has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof. It is nothing new.

"The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot. Every legally elected congressman or duly accredited representative of a foreign government is entitled to the same consideration in regard to such official formalities. There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife, who have been legally placed in such official relation to this government, from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The president and his wife do not select any of them; the accrediting constituency does. There seems to me to be no just ground for criticism, therefore, of the recent action. Since nobody says a word about red, yellow, brown and blue coloring at such functions, it is about time for everybody to quit seeking black only and having these belated outbreaks about it. And this official action of the president and his wife has no bearing whatever upon the purely social regulations of any section."

The bishop has just returned to his home here from a trip to Kentucky.

Greenville, S. C., News
Tuesday, June 18, 1929

economic interests of the country, farming, industrial and commercial, are awaiting the beginning of its operations with some eagerness; and, it may be truthfully said, with a mixture of hope and skepticism.

PRAISE THAT EMBARRASSES

The Virginia "anti-Smith Democrats" are frankly embarrassed. The "anti's," it will be recalled, are not satisfied to fight out their differences with the regulars over the Smith-Raskob party leadership in the state primaries, but under the leadership of Bishop Cannon, are planning to put an independent candidate in the general election.

But they find themselves a bit disconcerted as a result of praise from a wholly unexpected source. It appears that Congressman DePriest, of Chicago, the only negro member of Congress, and a Republican, of course, went to Norfolk a day or so ago and delivered a speech. In this speech he lauded to the skies the anti-Smithites of Virginia, and all others who voted the Republican ticket last November.

Just why DePriest decided to make such a speech just at this time in Virginia, is not explained. It may be that the negro Congressman felt that now that he and his family are cutting such a wide swath in Washington official society, his words of political wisdom and advice would be greatly welcomed and highly treasured by the citizens of the Old Dominion. We don't know. Anyway, he seems to have gone down and made an eloquent plea for the further disruption of the Democratic party and high praise for those Virginia citizens who are engaged in the process of trying to bring on a repudiation of Virginia's Democratic leadership.

Strange to say, however, the Virginia anti-Smithites do not seem to appreciate this boost given their cause by the colored Congressman from Chicago. One of the prospective candidates on the independent ticket admits that the incident is rather deplorable. Apparently he is a bit apprehensive that the thought may occur to Virginia voters that what the colored Republicans of Chicago would like to see happen in Virginia might not, after all, be just the thing the Virginia citizens themselves would like to see happer

Political—1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press, Southern)

Pemproke, Ga., Enterprise
Saturday, June 15, 1929

VOLUME 31

Mrs. Hoover Shocks Washington

Society Entertaining Negro Woman.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover has sent a shock down the spinal column of white supremacy by giving a social intertainment complimentory to the wife of the negro Congressman from Illinois.

We see no special reason to get shocked.

This is about what we all expected.

Mrs. Hoover is symptly following the foot steps of her husband.

Hoover stopped a special train, being operated at Government expense, rushing food to starving people who were pinned in by the raging waters of the Missisipi River Flood long enough to fold a mnlatto negro woman in his loving embrace and danced with her for two hours.

Yet, in the face of this. all the hemale and the shemale moral saints in the country voted for him and paraded him aronnd labled "The klean kandidate"

Mrs. Hoover is about as klean now as her husband was then.

"Mrs. Congressman DePriest" was the center of admiring attraction at this social fnnction at The Whlte House.

When "Mrs. Congressman DePriest." the Illinois mulatto thick lip, wide nose, flat heel, kinkey headed negress arrived at The White House, all of the white women, including Mrs. Hoover, met her at the front door and pressed thier lips against her lips.

They had a white man to hold the trail of her silken skirts, to keep it from dragging out her tracks as she came across The White House lawn.

Its a great pity that sister Mary Harris Armour and all the other old "Hoover Hens" was'nt here to get a smack; and witness some of the fruits of thier political activities.

This is the first time a disgrace of that a disgrace of that kind ever happened in the White House.

Just think of it:

Five Southern States, viz. florida, virginia, tennessee, texas and north carolina gave thier electoral vote to make this shameful scourge possible.

The white manhood and womanhood of a once Prond and self respecting South hangs its head in shame, and despises the nanseating spectacle.

It seems that the efforts of the "klean saints" to "save us from the Pope," inflicted on us the rottenest element of south hating Republicanism.

The effort, with its inception in the White House, to destroy and lower the dignity and self respect of the Caucasian race is alarming.

The fruits of religious bigotry and an ill advised pulpit fanning a weak minded peticoat constituncy into a flame.

This is about what might be expected.

"We have sown to the wiud, we are reaping of the whirlwind".

Commerce, Ga., News
Thursday, June 20, 1929

OUR GREAT COUNTRY HANGS ITS HEAD IN SHAME

The climax was reached last week when Mrs. Hoover, wife of the President of the United States stooped so low as to entertain and dine at the White House table, a flat nosed, thick lipped, black skinned negro woman by the name of DePriest, the wife of an Illinois Congressman. All Washington was shocked. The decent republicans of the north are utterly humiliated by the spectacle.

Wonder how our white, misled Hooverites of Georgia feel knowing that they abused their franchise to place in office a man that practices social equality with the negroes, a race that every intelligent Southerner knows to be far inferior to the white people, especially of the South.

And our misled political parsons of Georgia we are sorry for you. The majority of you we believe acted in good faith but were only misled. You deserted our high calling and soiled your ministerial robes in your efforts to lead your flocks into republican party that has adocated and practiced social equality with the negro since its organization in 1860

The old adage is: While the lamp holds out to burn the vilest sinner may return.

We extend to you the Olive Branch of Peace and invite you to return to the party of your fathers, the only party that has stood for white supremacy, and the only white man's party in the South.

This article is written without any animosity towards anyone but with the fond hope that a careful persual of it will help to right some of the wrongs already committed.

G. L. Carson, Sr.

Secretary.

The Fatal Monkey Wrench

Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of the wife of a negro congressman has been most effective in causing desertions of both male and female in the ranks of anti-Smiths and Hoovercrat to the Democratic fold. It means a terrible jabbing of the independent movement in the entire South. It looks like the gentlemen who banked on getting fat jobs out of this movement are doomed to disappointment.

THE FLOR

Negro Woman's Visit to White

—Florida Members Adopt Resolution—

House Censured By Legislators

Times-Union Bureau.

TALLAHASSEE, June 17.—The social policies of the Republican national administration in entertaining a negro in the White House on a parity with white women is both "shameful and disgraceful and if persisted in will destroy the prestige of the Anglo-Saxon race." it is declared in a resolution adopted by the house of representatives of the Florida state legislature in scanthingly denouncing the incident reported in Washington of the presence of the negro wife of Oscar Dupriest, congressman from Illinois, at a social function at the White House and presided over by Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the president of the United States. The original resolution, introduced in the house by Speaker Samuel W. Getzen, Sumter and Rep. W. F. Way, Pinellas, criticized Mrs. Hoover in "entertaining a negro woman on a parity with white ladies."

"An amendment by Rep. R. L. Swegers, Gadsden, was overwhelmingly carried to eliminate reference to the name of the wife of the president of the United States.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 71 to 13, after one hour and fifty minutes of discussion. The two Republican members of the house Representatives Kenneth W Kerr, Pinellas, and Lee S. Day, Manatee, were joined by eleven Democrats in voting against the measure. Spontaneous applause greeted the reading of the introduction and an indignant protest against the incident referred to in the measure by Representative Way, it being the first time in the present session that a matter has been so received. More than a score of representatives spoke on the subject, both pro and con.

Democrats Gleeful.

The outstanding proponents of the resolution were the old line Democrats of the house who chortled in glee over what they termed should be the discomforture of the so-called Hoover Democrats who had denied prior to the general election that President Hoover would or had advocated race social equality.

The tenor of the remarks of these representatives was of the "I told you so" variety.

The resolution, as originally introduced, follows:

"Whereas; it has become common knowledge that at a social function held in the city of Washington at the White House, the official residence of the president of the United States presided over by the wife of the president, a negro woman by the name of Depriest was entertained and received on terms of equality with the white ladies present, and,

"Whereas; we believe that social intercourse between the white and black races is contrary to decency and subversive of the best interests of all parties concerned; and

"Whereas; there has always existed in the Southern states, and always shall exist, a line of demarkation between the social status of the white and negro races; and

"Whereas; during the presidential campaign in the year 1928 the charge

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.
JUN 16 1929

was made that Herbert Hoover, ...n a candidate for president of the United States and now president, had by order secretary of commerce directed that ...o distinction, so far as segregation as concerned, should be made between the white and negro employes of ...e department, which charge was denied by the allies and supporters f the said Herbert Hoover; and

"Whereas, the electorate of the state f Florida believing that the said Herbert Hoover would discourage social quality and deny to the negro that which has always been denied, did give to the said Herbert Hoover a majority of the votes cast in the national election held on the sixth day of November 1928 and the electoral vote of said state of Florida.

"Now, therefore be it resolved; by the house of representa ves of the state of Florida, that the act of Mrs Hoover in thus entertaining a negro woman on a parity with white ladies was both shameful and disgraceful and if persisted in will destroy the prestige of the Anglo-Saxon race and set at naught the social fabric of the country that has for ages guarded and kept sacred the purity of our Anglo-Saxon blood, which stands for the highest type of Americanism.

"Be it further resolved that Hon. Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman of the state of Florida, be requested and urged to convey to the president of the United States the earnest protest of the house of representatives and that his influence with the president to the end that incidents hereinbefore alluded to be discouraged Be it further resolved that this resolution be entered on the journal of the house of representatives that it may stand for all time as a protest against any effort to accord to the negro race social equality with the white race.

Gann Controversy Touched.

Representative D. Stuart Gillis, Walton, related the incident and quoted the Gann controversy in Washington, then sarcastically wondered if the social arbiter of the capital would rate the DePriest woman ahead of the sister of the vice president of the United States. He declared that the resolution should congratulate the congressman who refused to occupy an office in the congressional office building next to DePriest.

Adoption of the resolution should be grtaifying to the Hoover Democrats of Florida, who were fully advised in advance as to Hoover's idea of race equality, Representative Gillis said, and yet voted for the Republican candidate.

Representative S. P. Robineau, Dade, declared it was a great satisfaction to say, "I told you so," but did not think it necessary to reiterate the principles all honest Democrats have believed in for sixty years and that the measure was drawn for those who forsook the Democratic party last fall and no true Democrat had need for such a resolution.

"I do not intend to vote for such a resolution to furnish an alibi for renegade members of the Democratic party," the Dade county legislator said.

Speaker Getzen then offered an amendment complimenting the Texas senate for its prompt condemnation of the White House incident, the Texas ...ons having adopted condemnatory resolutions several days ago. Copies of the amended resolution will be sent to the Texas senate. The amendment was adopted.

Speaker Getzen denied that he was a Hoover-Democrat and was questioned by Representative J. Ed Stokes, Bay, who asked: "Don't you think they will all say that now and believe that it is more honorable to lie about it, than tell the truth?" Representative John E. Mathews, Duval, stated, "The people of the South should reaffirm their own faith and the faith of their fathers about social equality. This is a white man's country, created by his brain, when brain power was necessary, by his toil, when toil was necessary, and bought with blood when blood was demanded. We should never surrender these ideals and principles upon which our country has grown to greatness. We can never accept social equality of the negro."

Representative Tomasello, Jr., Okeechobee, cited political advertisements in the general election campaign, purported to have been sponsored by Republican forces, showing a picture of a negro said to have been appointed by Gov. Alfred E. Smith, to endeavor to persuade Democrats of the South that Smith had named more negroes to office than Hoover.

Representative C. W. Entzminger, Seminole, declared that the resolution, if adopted, would bring down the further hatred of Republican politicians of the North with disastrous results to the enforcement of the laws preventing negroes from voting in the South and removing segregation laws.

"To hell with federal aid from the government if it means an insult to Southern women," was the opening shot by Representative Louis O. Gravely, Hendry. Representative Gravely stated that he would be in default to the memory of his father if he did not support the resolution.

"No Democrat who rode the Hoover band wagon in the election did not know down in his heart that social equality would be an issue in the party after the election," it was charged by Representative Stokes. The Bay county representative said he had much more respect for the two Republicans in the house than the backsliding Democrats.

Representative Day, Republican representative from Manatee, declared that he recognized and bowed to no one in respecting the importance of race supremacy in the South, but that the resolution did not seek this end. The measure strikes at a woman, he pointed out. Representative J. M. Lee, Highlands, submitted an amendment to include condemnation of the white women who attended the White House tea with a negro. He said he was surprised that an Anglo-Saxon woman would accept the invitation.

Representative Sweger then introduced his amendment as a substitute for that presented by Representative Lee. The substitute carried by acclamation.

Mrs. Edna G. Fuller, representative from Orange county and the only woman in the state legislature, spoke for the Sweger proposal that the house of representatives should not go on record condemning a white woman who is wife of the president of the United States.

Rep. John T. Lowe, Hillsborough, believed that the administration of the nation is within its right in not discriminating socially between races but that the women who accepted the invitation laid themselves open to criticism. The state legislature should memorialize congress to have its members decline to accept invitations to mixed affairs, he believed.

Another bit of sarcasm on the matter was submitted by Rep. M. F. Caldwell, Santa Rosa, who declared; "the incident referred to in the resolution is merely the ground work of the Republican principles and I hope that the Republicans, and there are more than two here, will enjoy it every time Mrs. Hoover entertains."

A warning against adoption of the resolution was sounded by Rep. T. C Merchant, Madison, who classed it as "unfortunate."

Referring to the past general political campaign, Representative Merchant declared that the principal issues were prohibition and religion and Representative Stokes promptly asked; "did not the Republicans throw the religious smoke screen to hide the party with Andrew Mellon at its head?"

Desertion of the Democratic party by Hoover Democrats in the election last fall, was decried by Rep. T. G. Moore, Osceola, who opposed the action of Mrs. Hoover, and stated that he had been opposed in the general election by a man running as a Republican but who had previously qualified and voted as a Democrat.

The representative from Bay county, staunch champion of the principles of Jacksonian democracy, and the resolution, wished to know if the opponent to Representative Moore had been classed a "companionate Republican."

Declared Within Rights.

Rep. L. S. Light, Marion, the last speaker on the resolution, said that Mrs. Hoover was within her rights in inviting the negro woman to the party and that adoption of the resolution would give the Republicans an opportunity to defeat the Democrats at the polls in the state and decline to give federal aid to needed projects in the state.

The roll call vote on the resolution follows:

Ayes—Representatives Getzen, Airth, Auvil, Beasley, Bevis, Black, Bloodworth, Booth, of Duval; Booth, of Pinellas; Brock, Bullard, Caldwell, Carroll, Chadwick, Chappell, Collier, Collins, Cone, Crouch, Douglass, Entzminger, Faircloth, Fuller, Fullerton, Gillis, Grady, Gravely, Hagan, Harper, Hazen, Hobson, Horne, Huntley, Jackson, Kanner, Kelly, Kennedy, Larson, Leonard, Lewis, Mathews, Mathis, Meigs, Moody, Moore, McKenzie, McLin, Ogilvie, Oliver, Parker of Lafayette; Parker, of Leon; Peeples, of Glades; Peeples, of Suwanee; Perry, Prine, Sharp, Sledge, Stephens, Stewart, Stokes, Surrency, Sweger, Trammell, Turner, Villineuve, Walden, Ward, Way, Westbrook, Youngs, Zim.

Nays—Representatives Bivens, Blount, Carn, Day, Kerr, Lee, Light, Lowe, Merchant, Millinor, Pepper, Redstone, Robineau.

Rep. S A. Leonard, Calhoun, declared, as he voted, that he had voted for Herbert Hoover and voted for the resolution. Representatives Leon Prine, Polk, assured his support of the resolution by voting loudly, and said that Hoover Democrats opposing him last year burned him in effigy at Fort Meade.

Explanation of Votes.

The following explanation of votes were made during the roll call and were ordered printed in the house journal.

"I am voting yea because I am Southern gentleman and a true Democrat—" R. L. Black.

"I am a Southerner and a Democrat like my ancestors before me and have always voted for the Democratic nominee, but I consider such a resolution as this out of place, as an act of this body"—Claude Pepper.

"I vote no to the resolution for the following reason: "The whole nation and the Republican party know through the grim experiences of bloodiest combat and therefore don't need to learn by formal reiteration through house resolution the deep seated convictions of Southern Democrats concerning the social segregation of white and negro races. The social convictions do or do not constitute paramount principles in the sociological and political policies of the Democratic party of the South. And no Democrat, who truly considered these convictions as paramount principles of his political faith, could have left the ranks of his party during the recent campaign.

"It is therefore only those Democrats who were persuaded or self deluded into the notion that the Republican party would protect them against such shocks to their sincerest and keenest sensibilities, that have any right or cause to protest against the recent social feature in the White House. The regular Southern Democrats did not expect anything else and said so throughout the campaign. Therefore I see no occasion for a Democratic assembly doing anything to make the lot of the unsteadfast Florida Democrats any more comfortable than it is. I find peculiar relish in watching the Hoover Democrats of Florida stewing in the juices of their recent political errors, I cannot resist the impulse to say to them, I told you so,"—S. P. Robineau.

"I vote no because I voted the Democratic ticket straight and refuse to help Hoover Democrats in a matter apparently purely of policies and as protest against spending two hours of time in the house in discussing the resolution."—B. T. Redstone.

"I voted against the resolution because I think it is unnecessary and the house took up more than two hours in exploding themselves, thereby costing the state at least $700 in discussing a useless resolution."—W. D. Carn.

"I voted aye on the resolution for the reason I am opposed to social equality between the negro and the white races and that I do not think social equality between the races should be encouraged from the White House in Washington, I have no objection to Mr. and Mrs. Hoover associating with negroes as private citizens."—A. C. Stephens.

"In explanation of my vote, I am in sympathy with the principle of the resolution which emphasizes one of the recognized bases of solution of racial problems in this country, but am not at all in sympathy with the wording of the resolution and do not approve the use of the words "shame" and "disgrace" nor the use of the name of the wife of the president."—Edna Pepper.

"I vote no, on the resolution for the following reason: The subject matter of said resolution being a social act on the part of the first lady of the land came as no surprise to me. If white supremacy has been imperiled by this act, it was by reason of the sacrifice made by the white ladies who accepted entertainment at the hands of their host on a social parity with a negro woman and they should be the recipient of the condemnation of a white Democrat deliverative body and not the first lady of the land. I believe in applying the chastising lash to the sinful child without respect of person or position. I am a Democrat of the Al Smith type, believe in a majority rule, and when the voice of a majority has been heard I bow in humble and sometimes humiliating submission.'"—J. M. Lee.

Recalling the Booker Washington Incident

The first thing for all level-headed Southerners to remember when they read that Mrs. Hoover gave a tea to forty wives of Congressmen in which number was included the wife of Representative De Priest, ~~Negro~~ Congressman from Chicago, is that President Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-five years ago, entertained Booker T. Washington at a White House luncheon and that the heavens did not fall in consequence, nor did the Caucasian race suffer an impairment of its security, nor did Theodore Roosevelt, after the first flurry of excitement subsided, become less a popular national figure. The second thing for them to remember is that Washington, D. C. is not the South, but the non-sectional capital of the whole United States and that in the diplomatic and governmental set of this world capital move men and women of all the races of the earth. It is the same in Paris and Berlin and London. Private society in these world capitals observes its traditional racial cleavages, but governmental functions embrace all the racial cadres—automatically, as an incident of the legislative, administrative and diplomatic set-up.

The bi-racial question being the troubled thing that it is, the episode of Mrs. Hoover and the Representative De Priest's wife is likely to have sententious reverberations, especially among the hell-raisers who are always ready to scent social danger where no social danger exists. For this reason if for no other, it is worth while assessing the incident at its proper worth. Thus assessed it is seen to be nothing more than a routine White House act, no more significant of any ambition on the part of Mrs. Hoover to encourage the Negro and Caucasian races to a policy of social commingling that either race desires, than the attendance of colored diplomats and their wives at a State department reception is significant of a new American policy of racial amalgamation. It happens that the voters of a certain Illinois district have elected to be represented at Washington by a Negro. It happens also that he is married. It happens also that it is the regular thing for the wife of the President to give stated teas to Congressmen's wives. There you have a ready-made situation which gave Mrs. Hoover no choice and which she met in the only way that comported with common sense—without making an elaborate show of scenting a danger where none existed.

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Political - 1929
Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press, Southern)

NEWS
Hendersonville, N.C.

MAY 12 1929

PRESS COMMENTS ON WHITE HOUSE TEA

Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, this afternoon read the announcement into the senate records, without comment. Southern members of congress have been angered by the incident, while, with few exceptions, the northern members likewise deplore the occurrence.

Politically the incident is seen as of vital effect on the future of the republican party in the south, most observers believing it will undo any good which efforts of the G. O. P. to build up a "lily white" machine in the south may have achieved. It is also construed as likely to again alienate the large groups of white support which voted for President Hoover in the election, giving him, for the first time in his party's history, the electoral votes of four southern stataes.

There is no precedent in Washington history for the incident, although many recall the luncheon at the White House when Booker T. Washington was a guest of President Roosevelt. That occasion, however, was not a social affair, but a business conference at which Mrs. Roosevelt was not present.

"The incident is as deplorable as it is astounding," Senator Pat Harrison, of Missippi, said. "If there is any one thing the people of the south do not approve, it is any tendency toward negro social equality."

Senator Morris Shepperd, of Texas said, "I deplore this incident beyond all measure. It is a recognition of social equality of the white and black races. A step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization."

VIRGINIA ANTI-SMITHITE PROTESTS HOOVER TEA

Wires Mrs. Hoover Act Has Cost 25,000 Votes in State

Suffolk, Va., June 16.—A statement that entertainment of the wife of a negro congressman at a recent White House tea would cost the republican party 25,000 votes in Virginia was made by I. C. Trotman, of Suffolk, member of the anti-Smith committee of ten which called the Roanoke convention to be held June 18, in a telegram he said he had sent to Mrs.

NEWSPAPERS' OPINIONS

A COLORFUL INCIDENT

We noted recently an intriguingly interesting Associated Press dispatch from Washington, which related this significant story:

"Representative George M. Pritchard, a North Carolina Republican, who recently declined the office assigned him in the House Office Building, next to that of Representative Oscar DePriest, negro Republican from Illinois, still has no office at the capital.

"The North Carolina member and his secretary declined to talk about the matter. The superintendent of the office building said the room assigned to Mr. Pritchard had not been occupied and that no other room was available."

The significant feature of the story is that a white Republican refuses to occupy an office next to that of a negro Republican who, like himself, has been honored by his party with election to Congress.

Pritchard and DePriest have no differences as to the official positions they hold. They have no differences in party faith and membership. They have no differences in constitutional citizenship. Their difference is in race and color.

The incident is eloquent, however, in its revelation of the real attitude of the white Republicans toward the negro Republicans. The white Republican welcomes the negro Republican into the conventions and counsels of his party. The white Republican uses the negro Republican in making nominations for President. The white Republican insists that the negro Republican go to the ballot-box and resents any attempt to curb his right and privilege of suffrage. The wihte Republican, in most instances, has no objection to the negro Republican receiving appointment to responsible office. According to the white Republican, the negro Republican is all right, a sovereign citizen, to be recognized and accredited in party affairs—but at a distance.

When a white Republican from North Carolina found that a negro Republican from Illinois, although equally representative of his party in Congress, was ensconced in the office quarters immediately adjoining those assigned to him, he would have none of it. He was highly insulted. As yet, the North Carolina Republican has no accommodations in the House office building. There is no place available for him except as a next-door neighbor of the Chicago Republican.

Someone had to be placed next to the negro Republican Congressman. The factotum who has the assignment of offices doubtless considered that it would be more appropriate and agreeable to give that place to a Republican than to a Democrat. If the Republican party nominates and elects a negro to Congress, why should any Republican become indignant when he is brought into neighborly contact with the said negro—especially where there is a wall between them?

The white Republican approves the negro Republican as a party mate and co-worker—but not too close!—Tampa Tribune.

Complaints Keep DePriest Affair Alive at Capital

:: SOUTHERNERS PROTEST HOOVER SOCIAL ATTITUDE ::

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, June 19.—Official and political circles of Washington today received two open complaints which are designed to remind President Hoover that the recent presence at the White House of the negro wife of Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, as an afternoon guest of Mrs. Hoover, is anything but a closed incident.

Denouncing the now celebrated mixed White House tea as a move toward social race equality, Representative Royal C. Green, Florida democrat, served public notice that he would decline to accept further invitations to White House social entertainments so long as Mr. Hoover remains president.

At the same time Representative Joseph C. Shaffer, newly-elected republican member from Virginia, addressed a letter to the colored congressman declining the latter's invitation to attend a mixed musicale and reception at the Washington auditorium Friday night, under auspices of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race. In declining the invitation the Virginia congressman told DePriest that he was embarking on a course which threatened amicable relations between the races in the south.

Sent to Republicans.

Invitations to the affair have been sent out to all republican members of congress with two exceptions. Representative Pritchard, of North Carolina, was "snubbed" because he declined to occupy an office adjacent to DePriest in the house office building. Representative Vestal, republican whip, of Indiana, was similarly denied an invitation because his wife led a movement in the Woman's Congressional Club to prevent the negro congressman's wife from exercising rights of membership, supposed to have gone automatically to wives and daughters of all representatives.

"Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples," Shaffer said. "It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the negro race.

Have Own Position.

"The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it." The significance of the Green statement is not in the weight it carries individually, but that it is accepted as a guide to what southern members will do generally. The congressional reception is one of the outstanding functions of the white social program. All members of congress and their wives are invited, irrespective of political affiliation. It is one of the three or four major formal receptions held annually, another being given for the judiciary and another for the diplomatic corps. All have commanded a brilliant assemblage.

Escort Duty Troubles.

One of the things that will keep southerners and many others away is the uncertainty which attaches to the duty of accepting an escort. After entering the White House the reception develops into something of a "Paul Jones" affair. The duty might devolve on anyone to take the wife of DePriest as an escort.

Representative Green, expressing the quiet feeling of many of his colleagues, declared in his statement today that by entertaining the Illinois

member's wife at the White House with wives of cabinet members and a few congressmen the "social conscience of Caucasion America had been outraged. He commended the Florida legislature for its recent resolution denouncing what he described as "this social and race equality demonstration."

At the Friday night DePriest musicale and reception leading negroes of Washington and elsewhere have been invited to join with republican members of congress in enjoying the celebration. Special boxes have been provided for those of special prominence. Current gossip has it that the house was anxious to begin its recess today in order to give members a proper excuse for sending in declinations.

Tylertown, Miss., Times
Saturday, June 22, 1929

pastime sending a great ... social side of life of the people of the county.

Next Sunday is the day for one of these gatherings and Mr. Honeycutt says it will be largely attended.

DE PRIEST JOINS FIGHT ON SOUTH

Negro Congressman Would Cut Southern States' Representation in Half

Washington, June 14—Representative Oscar DePriest, Chicago Negro Congressman whose wife has broken into Washington society via the White House is looking for more worlds to conquer. He has joined Representative Tinkham in demanding that Southern representation in Congress and the electoral college be cut half in two. He has nothing to say about the refusal of Representative George Pritchard to take on office in the House building adjoining his nor did Representative Pritchard have anything to say about DePriest.

He didn't vote for the Tinkham amendment to the reapportionment bill to reduce representation because of disfranchisement of illiterate voters in the South, as he was then absent in Chicago, but he has promised to vote for the Tinkham proposal if it is offered again and if the Massachusetts Representative gets gold feet then the Chicago negro Representative is ready to lead the fight.

Representative DePriest is quite prominent since his wife broke into Washington society. Today he was interviewed for local papers and spoke in high praise of his colleagues in Congress, he said there is no color line in Congress. It is the same way at the White House. Private Secretary George Akerson let this be known last night when he issued the following statement from the White House:

"All the wives and families of all members of the Senate and House have been invited to call at the White for a series of teas given by Mrs. Hoover. No names whatsoever have been omitted."

Tylertown, Miss., Times
Saturday, June 22, 1929

The DePriest Incident

JACKSON DAILY NEWS: Although Mrs. Herbert Hoover inexpressbly shocked the good ladies of the South who supported her husband for President when she entertained as her guest at the White House the wife of a negro Congressman from Chicago, a few words may be said in extenuation for the First Lady of the Land.

In the first place, it was a Congressional tea tendered by Mrs. Hoover in honor of wives of members of the lower house of Congress. These teas are held in groups, so to speak, with about forty women present at each event, until the entire list of 435 wives of Congressmen is exhausted.

The wife of Oscar DePriest, Chicago negro, happened to be on the list for the recent tea, received her invitation in due form, and had no more sense than to accept. Unlike Mary Booze, sensible Mississippi negress, who was brought face to face with a similar problem last summer when a dinner was tendered at the Hotel Mayflower in honor of members of the Republican national executive committee, she did not quietly eliminate herself by pleading a previous engagement threby saving the committee much embarrassment. Quite to the contrary, the wife of the negro member of Congress from Chicago was right there with the bells on, so to speak, and, according to the veracious society reporters of Washington, was one of the best-dressed women in the room, despite the fact that she was decidedly off-color.

In further extenuation for Mrs. Hoover's offense that has aroused so much indignation among the lady folks in the South who supported her husband with hysterical fervor last November it ought to be stated that Mrs. Hoover is a thorough cosmopolitan. She has lived in all parts of the world, in fact, the greater portion of her life has been spent beyond America's shores, and it is doubtful if there is a prominent woman in America who knows less about the social customs of her native land than does the present mistress of the White House. All people look alike to her, black, white, brown, green or yellow. She is uttering colorless on the subject of racial distinctions. Never having visited the South, utterly without knowledge of our social customs, it probably never occurred to her that inviting a negress to take tea with white women at the White House would be a slap in the face, both for her guests and the entire Southland as well.

As a matter of fact, President Hoover is more to blamed for the unfortunate incident than is his estimable wife. Hoover is somewhat acquainted with the Southland. He knows our manners, habits and social customs. He is well aware of the fact that negroes do not eat at the same table with white folks. He knew of the presence in Washington of a negro member of Congress from Chicago, and the fact that Oscar DePriest had a wife who is much elated over the political prominence of her husband—if there is any prominence in being a member of Congress. Being President of the United States, and therefore all-powerful, Mr. Hoover could have, by exercising tact and diplomacy, prevented this unfortunate incident that caused him to lose the respect of multiplied thousands of supporters through out the Southland.

Raleigh, N. C., News and Observer
Tuesday, June 18, 1929

THE NEWS AND OBSE

TAR HEEL SILENT AS TO DE PRIEST

Pritchard Makes No Comment On Being Blacklisted; Florida House Protests

News and Observer Bureau,
1160 National Press Bldg.
By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE.

Washington, June 17.—Congressman George Pritchard, of Asheville, was silent today in seven languages on Oscar De Priest, Chicago Negro Congressman, who recently announced that he had blacklisted the Tar Heel.

De Priest invited all Republican members of Congress except Pritchard and an Indian member to attend a musicale, according to announcement made in the Washington Post, but Congressman Charles A. Jonas, of the Ninth North Carolina District, said today that he knew nothing about the affair.

Congressman Jonas had been absent for a couple of weeks. He returned today and will be here for the remainder of the month, but as he knew nothing about the invitation extended by De Priest, he refused to make any comment. Congressman Jonas has not been going out in society, though, and even if he were invited, he is not expected to attend the affair.

Meanwhile, Senator Cole Blease proceeded to make himself ridiculous again in the United States Senate by reading some doggerel verses, which were so bad that he had to withdraw them after objection by such Old Guard Senators as Prof. Hiram Bingham, of Connecticut.

Tallahassee, Fla., June 17.—(AP)—The Florida House of Representatives today adopted, by a vote of 71 to 13, a resolution condemning what the resolution termed "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies.

The resolution before the vote was taken had been amended so as to eliminate the language which would have protested "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from Illinois", at the White House and the criticism was directed at the White House in general terms.

It was introduced by Representative Way, Democrat, and was discussed for one hour and 50 minutes before the vote was taken.

The resolution called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman from Florida, to "convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the House of Representatives and that he use his influence with the President to the end that incidents herein before alluded to be discontinued."

Representative Way in introducing the resolution, said "the State of Florida has been betrayed by such action."

Representative Day, one of the two Republican members of the House declared the resolution was in bad taste. Frequent references of Florida having voted for Hoover were made in the course of the debate.

Asheville, June 17.—(AP)—Thomas J. Harkins, U. S. District Attorney for the Western District of North Carolina, has declined to accept appointment as special assistant to the United States Attorney General, it was learned today. The appointment as successor to Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt was offered him several weeks ago.

Washington, June 17. — (AP) — Senator Blease, Democrat, South Carolina, introduced a resolution today calling attention to the recent entertaining at the White House of the wife of Representative DePriest, Negro Republican from Illinois, but some of its language, especially doggerel verse which is contained, aroused such opposition that Blease withdrew it.

Senators Edge, Republican, New Jersey, and Bingham, Republican, Connecticut, were especially vigorous in their stand against the measure.

The resolution asked that "the President and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily presiding is the 'White House' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Although the resolution was stricken from the record, it was ruled that it had been referred to the District of Columbia committee for consideration.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Jackson, Miss., Ledger
Wednesday, June 19, 1929

Illinois (White Press, Southern.)

MISS. WEDNESDAY MOI

FLORIDA HOUSE CONDEMNS ACTION OF HOOVERS IN INVITING NEGRESS TO ATTEND CONGRESSIONAL AFFAIR

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17—(AP)—By a vote of 71 to 13, the Florida house of representatives today adopted a resolution protesting "certain social policies of the adminstration in entetaining negoes in the white house on a parity with white ladies."

Nearly two hours of debate preceded the vote during which several speakers took occasion to comment on the effect of the resolution, both in state and national politics.

As originally introduced, the resolution, by Representative Getzen, speaker of the house, and Way, was worded to direct the protest at "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois," at the white house, but before passage was amended to make it in general terms.

The resolution cited the South's long standing opposition to social eqquality of the white and negro races and declared that "we believe the social intercourse between white and black races is contrary to decency and subversive to the best interests of all concerned."

The voters of Florida should be condemned instead of Mrs. Hoover, said Representative Caldwell, adding "equality of the white and black races is one of the basic planks of the republican platform."

The resolution was termed in "bad taste" by Representative Day, one of the two republican members of the house who took the floor against it.

A statement from Representative Entzminger, that the "house is about to do something to bring down on our heads the wrath of the northern politicians" brought from Representative Gravely a caustic retort.

As amended the section of the resolution referring to the white house read:

"Now, Therefore, Be it Resolved, by the house of representatives of the state of Florida that certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes in the white house on a parity with white ladies were both shameful and disgraceful and if persisted in will destroy the Anglo-Saxon race and set at naught the social fabric of the country that has for ages guarded and kept sacred the purity of our Anglo-Saxon blood which stands for the highest type of Americanism."

The resolution also called on Glenn B. Skipper, republican national committeeman from Florida to convey to the president the "earnest protest of the house of representatives" and urged him to use his influence to prevent repitition of such incidents.

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP)—Representative De Priest, negro republican member of the house, whose wife recently was entertained at the White House at a tea party with other congressmen's wives, has extended invitations to republican members of congress to attend a benefit musicale and reception Friday night at the Washington auditorium.

Several members have accepted but two republican representatives were black-balled by the negro congressman because of their antiapthy for the negro member. Invitations were not extended to Representative Pritchard of North Carolina and Representative Vestal, of Indiana, because the former refused to occupy an office in the house office building next to the negro and the latter's wife sought to have the rules of the congressional club changed to eliminate undesirables, which it is charged was aimed at de Priest's wife.

The capitol is divided in sentiment over the issue raised around the family of the negro congressman, some of the members of the house and senate denouncing social relations with the negro while others defend it as a proper course at official functions.

WASHINGTON, June 17—(AP)—Senator Blease, democrat, South Carolina, introduced a resolution today calling attention to the recent entertaining at the White House of the wife of Representative DePriest, negro republican from Illinois, but some of its language, especially doggerel verse which it contained, aroused such opposition that Blease withdrew it.

Senators Edge, republican, New Jersey and Bingham, republican, Connecticut, were especially vigorous in their stand against the measure.

The resolution asked that "the president and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Although the resolution was stricken from the record, it was ruled that it had been referred to the District of Columbia committee for consideration.

MOBILE, ALA.

Register

JUN 19 1929

WHITE PRIMARY PROBLEM

The recent decision of a federal judge in Virginia declaring invalid the law which excludes negro voters from white Democratic primaries in that state seems to have alarmed some of the newspapers of the South. The Jackson News, for instance, pulbished at the capital of Mississippi, says this decision "must be viewed with apprehension by the Democratic party throughout the South."

It is difficult to see how the Virginia court could have reached any other conclusion in view of the decision some time ago rendered by the United States supreme court in a case that went up from Texas. The Texas legislature undertook to bar negroes from white Democratic primaries also. The supreme court held the law unconstitutional as being in conflict with the Fifteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution, which prohibits discrimination against any citizen in the matter of the suffrage because of race or color. The Virginia judge has merely followed the rule laid down by the court of last resort.

The Jackson paper, in the course of an editorial on the subject, says this latest decision "is a direct thrust, if not a serious blow, at absolute white supremacy in Mississippi" and in other states of the South, and the paper adds: "Nor can we lull ourselves into a fancied security by saying that the United States supreme court has long since upheld the suffrage clause of the Mississippi Constitution. It is true that the nation's highest tribunal so ruled many years ago, and therein may be found our most serious reason for apprehension. Court decisions are unstable things. What is law today may not be law tomorrow. If another attack should be made on the suffrage clause of the Mississippi Constitution we are not justified in believing the former ruling will be upheld by the court as now constituted, especially since it has shown such a marked antipathy toward statutes framed for the frank purpose of barring the negro from participating in Democratic primaries."

There is little danger, we think, of any reversal of the supreme court's earlier decisions on the suffrage laws of the South; but there may be a problem in this matter of attempting to preserve white primaries wtihin the Democratic party in these states. One thing is certain: The negro cannot be excluded from these primaries on race or color grounds; but it may not follow that they cannot be excluded in some other way, if the Democrats do not want negroes in the party.

What seems to be needed in these Southern states is a recasting of the whole scheme of party government. For one thing party committees now have too much power in some of these states, and some of these committees are not above abusing the power the law has vested in them. Citizens of Alabama will recall some rather unpleasant history in connection with the course pursued by the state committee some time ago when it expelled from the committee members out of line with the dominant sentiment of the committee.

There ought to be some sort of limitation on these committees so that the rank and file of the Democratic party will have more to say concerning party policies and party practices. There is a very general feeling that the party will be weakened unless something is done to the voters a larger measure of control over party matters, and we are inclined to think this problem is much more serious than the issue raised by the Jackson paper in the course of its comment on the Virginia decision.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 5 1929

DOES THIS FORECAST RETURN TO CONVENTIONS?

A momentous decision was handed down today by JUDGE D. LAWRENCE GRONER, of the United States district court. The court held that Negro Democrats have a legal right to vote in the Democratic primaries of this state. The decision is probably based, in part at least, on the opinion of the supreme court of the United States in the Texas case. In that opinion the high federal tribunal pointed out that the Texas primary law barring Negroes was in contravention of the provisions of the federal constitution.

Virginia Democratic leaders felt that the principles announced in the Texas case would not apply to primaries in this state inasmuch as our primary laws do not, by their terms, bar Negroes, the matter of eligibility to vote in a Democratic primary being left largely to the discretion of the party authorities. But as to this, after pointing out that the statutes of this state give equal rights of suffrage in primaries as well as in general election, JUDGE GRONER says:

"That a law which recognizes or which authorizes a discriminatory test or standard does curtail and subvert them there can be no doubt, and such a law is therefore in conflict with the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States."

JUDGE GRONER seems to have given much careful study to the question at issue, and his decision may be affirmed by the court of final resort. If so, does this mean that the Democratic party in Virginia will return to the convention method of nominating? Even so, would not a convention which barred Negroes equally violate the principles of the federal constitution, as such a primary that, under our laws, leaves eligibility to the party authorities?

Ave.; Los Angeles, 117 West 9th. Street; 520 Holbrook Bldg., San Francisco.; 1524 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1929.

Mrs. Hoover And Mrs. DePriest.

Mrs. Herbert Hoover had as tea guests at the White House the other day the wives of a number of members of Congress, including Mrs. Oscar DePriest, a Negroess and the wife of the Negro Congressman from Illinois. This incident, which has created something of a furore, serves to recall that the late Theodore Roosevelt, while President of the United States, once had as a guest at a White House luncheon the late Booker T. Washington, a leader of the Negro race and then President of Tuskegee Institute at Tuskegee, Alabama. But it is pointed out that Washington's visit to the White House was as much a business matter as otherwise, while the tea given by Mrs. Hoover was a purely social affair.

It should also be pointed out that custom requires the wife of the President to entertain the wives of members of Congress at tea, and like the wives of other Presidents in the past, Mrs. Hoover is undertaking to conform to this custom. She will entertain a certain number of wives of Congressmen at intervals, so that by the end of her husband's Administration she will have had all of them to tea at the White House. She entertained several of them a few days ago, among them Mrs. DePriest, whose husband hails from the Congressional District in Chicago long represented by M. B. Madden, for some time before his death a Republican leader in the House.

As already said, this incident has created something of a furore, especially in the South. The Senate of Texas, one of the Southern States which went Republican at the last Presidential eletcion, has adopted a resolution condemning Mrs. Hoover and reminding anti-Smith Democrats that in the campaign they were "warned of the danger of racial-equality recognition at the National Capital through the election of the Republican candidate." Some of the anti-Smith leaders in Virginia, another Southern State that went Republican, are considerably wrought up and at least one of them has protested to Mrs. Hoover, telling her that "your tea party cost the Republican Party in Virginia not less than 25,000 votes." And there is criticism of the President's wife in all parts of the country.

Now, what did these critics of Mrs. Hoover expect her to do? That President Hoover does not recognize any color line was indicated by his order as Secretary of Commerce, shortly before the beginning of the Presidential campaign last year, abolishing the segregation of races in the Census Bureau of his department, and Mrs. Hoover probably sees eye to eye with her husband on that question. Moreover, the President's wife must entertain the wives of Congressmen and Mrs. DePriest is the wife of a Congressman. Mrs. Hoover did not establish this custom and she was not responsible for the election of the Negro Congressman from Illinois. If the color of the Congressman and his wife raised a question in her mind, she probably solved it in the way that seemed best to her.

Nothing has happened in Washington that need not have been expected. There is much commingling there of many races and colors from all parts of the world. The Republican Party, of which President Hoover is the leader, has long posed for political purposes as the Negro's great and good friend. It forced the race problem on the South, and not only has been unsympathetic with the South's efforts to deal with the problem but has interfered to hamper the efforts and make a solution more difficult. Washington is not Southern territory, the Republican Party is not a Southern party, and President and Mrs. Hoover are not of the South.

SAVANNAH MORNING NEW

EDITORIALS FROM THE NATIONAL PRESS

Negro and the South.

Macon News: The commission on interracial co-operation in Atlanta has brought to the attention of the South the fact that thousands of negroes who left the cotton fields three or four years ago are returning and doing good work in this section.

The farming activities of the negro are increasing in a special degree and the Chattanooga News points out that the white man stands ready to help the negro farmer today as he has done in the past. In this connection our Chattanooga contemporary reproduces Henry Grady's fine tribute to the antebellum negro:

> History has no parallel to the faith kept by the negro in the South during the war. Often five hundred negroes to a single white man, and yet through these dusky throngs the women and children walked in safety, and the unprotected homes rested in peace. Unmarshaled, the black battalions moved patiently to the fields in the morning to feed the armies their idleness would have starved, and at night gathered anxiously at the big house to "hear the news from marster," though conscious that his victory made their chains enduring. Everywhere humble and kindly; bodyguard of the helpless; the rough companion of the little ones; the observant friend; the silent sentry in his lowly cabin; the shrewd counselor; and when the dead came home, a mourner at the open grave. A thousand torches would have disbanded every Southern army, but not one was lighted. When the master going to a war in which slavery was involved said to his slave, "I leave my home and loved ones in your charge," the tenderness between man and master stood disclosed. And when the slave held that charge sacred through storm and temptation, he gave new meaning to faith and loyalty. I rejoice that when freedom came to him after years of waiting, it was all the sweeter because the black hands from which the shackles fell were stainless of a single crime against the helpless ones confided to his care.

The ante-bellum negro was, indeed, without a parallel and the tribute to him on the part of one of the South's most gifted orators deserves to be perpetuated.

Recorder
Thursday, June 13, 1929

received.

R. C. McKenzie formerly lived in Louisa and was a member of the Louisa Board of Education.

Savannah, Ga., News
Friday, June 14, 1929

Negroes Right To Vote Held

FEDERAL COURT RULES PROVISIONS VIOLATE 14TH, 15TH AMENDMENTS

Richmond, Va., June 8—The Virginia Primary Law, which has had the effect of barring Negroes from the Democratic primary by giving political parties the right to make their own rules was declared unconstitutional in United States District Court here today.

Judge L. D. Groner in his opinion holding the law violative of the 14th and 15th Amendments to the Constitution of the United States said that the State could not by delegation or otherwise give vitality to a claimed right which it is prohibited by the Constitution from enacting into law.

He cited the case in which a Texas primary law excluding Negroes was held unconstitutional by the United State Supreme Court, stating that the Texas law differed from that in Virginia but had the same result. The Virginia law does not specifically bar negroes as did the Texas law, but subsequent action of the Democratic party under the authority of the law, kept Negroes from participating in the primary.

E SATISFIES
an Be Done—We Do It!
ERS, WELDERS, BRAZERS
g, Pistons, Rings and Pins,
l Ring Gears.
& Machine Works
Day and Night Service
ate a Garage

NEGRO SHRINERS RECOGNIZED BY HIGHEST COURT

WASHINGTON, June 12.—Negro Shriners were sustained by the United States Supreme court recently in their practice of imitating the constitution, titles, emblems and regalia of the white order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

The court, in an opinion by Justice Vandevanter, held that the white order, by its neglect to file suit earlier and by its general acquiescence in the practices of the negro order had lost its exclusive rights to the titles ad paraphernalia of the fraternal order.

The suit came here from the Texas Supreme court. The issue had been in litigation since 1918, when the Houston (Tex.) temple of the white order sought an injunction against the local temple of the "Ancient Egyptian Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine," the negro order, to stop the imitation of its title and ceremonies. The United States Supreme court reversed the decree of the Texas Supreme court, which had upheld the white order.

"There is no evidence," said the decision, "of a fraudulent intent on the part of the negro order, or of a purpose on its part to induce anyone, whether Mason or non-Mason, to believe that it was the white order or that they were parts of the same fraternity. On the contrary, it is shown that the negro order always held itself out as entirely distinct from the white order and as open only to members of the Negro Masonic fraternity. True, there was much imitation, but this is shown to have been in the nature of emulation rather than false pretense."

Political - 1929
Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Southern.)

The Birmingham News
Friday, June 21, 1929

Recalling the Booker Washington Incident

The first thing for all level-headed Southerners to remember when they read that Mrs. Hoover gave a tea to forty wives of Congressmen in which number was included the wife of Representative De Priest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, is that President Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-five years ago, entertained Booker T. Washington at a White House luncheon and that the heavens did not fall in consequence, nor did the Caucasian race suffer an impairment of its security, nor did Theodore Roosevelt after the first flurry of excitement subsided, become less a popular national figure. The second thing for them to remember is that Washington, D. C., is not the South, but the non-sectional capital of the whole United States and that in the diplomatic and governmental set of this world capital move men and women of all the races of the earth. It is the same in Paris and Berlin and London. Private society in these world capitals observes its traditional racial cleavages, but governmental functions embrace all the racial cadres—automatically, as an incident of the legislative administration and diplomatic set-up.

The bi-racial question being the troubled thing that it is, the episode of Mrs. Hoover and the Pepresentative De Priest's wife is likely to have sententious reverberations, especially among the hell-raisers who are always ready to scent social danger where no social danger exists. For this reason if for no other, it is worth while assessing the incident at its proper worth. Thus assessed it is seen to be nothing more than a routine White House act, no more significant of any ambition on the part of Mrs. Hoover to encourage the Negro and Caucasian races to a policy of social commingling that neither race desires, than the attendance of colored diplomats and their wives at a State Department reception is significant of a new American policy of racial amalgamation. It happens that the voters of a certain Illinois district have elected to be represented at Washington by a Negro. It happens also that he is married. It happens also that it is the regular thing for the wife of the President to give stated teas to Congressmen's wives. There you have a ready-made situation which gave Mrs. Hoover no choice and which she met in the only way that imported with common sense—without making an elaborate show of venting social danger where none existed.

Reflector
Gadsden, Ala.

JUN 21 1929

NOT TO BE CENSURED

Declaring that the recent tea party at the White House has placed the so-called Hoovercrats in a position of men without a party, and expressing pity for those individuals, the Washington Progress says:

"Those poor, misguided individuals who, in their lofty zeal and altruistic endeavors forsook the Democratic party last fall and voted to put Mr. Herbert Hoover into the White House have been placed in an extremely embarrassing position as a result of what happened last week.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover and the wife of Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman, is too well known by this time to need any further explanation. The affair has been discussed throughout the land and criticism of the most severe nature is being directed against the Republican chief executive.

Those poor wives who thought that Mr. Hoover was such a great friend to the South, are now being ridiculed more or less. As a matter of fact, they should not be censured too strongly. They were misled last fall and they fell victims of one of the most vicious campaigns of propaganda that ever has been circulated throughout this country. By this time practically all of them deeply regret the foolish step they took at that time. Let us take them back into the fold again without making the situation too embarrassing for them.

"To give them due credit, they had no idea that Mr. Hoover would take such a direct slap at the South. Neither had they any idea that he held his Southern support in such light regard. He has plainly indicated that he doesn't give a rap for the so-called Hoovercrats and he has truly placed them in a position where they are mean without a party."

TIMES
Huntsville, Ala.

JUN 20 1929

Why Not Be Fair To "The First Lady Of The Land?"

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The mistress of the White House does only what harmonizes with the wishes of the master of the White House. In this case, it is incredible that the idea that fructified in a somewhat colorful afternoon tea had its genesis in the White House mistress' brain. More probable is it that the thing was conceived by the White House's master's inventive mind.

The reasonable deduction is that the White House's master led the White House's mistress to his will. By doing so, he made possible what everyone, and everyone's sisters and cousins and aunts, are talking about nowadays.

It is silly to condemn Mrs. Hoover in this affair. "The First Lady of the Land" holds a position of distinction, it is true, but no official responsibility is possibly attachable to her status, or her acts.

It is the president and not Mrs. Hoover who is to be censured for what has come to pass.

Incidentally, it would be interetsing to learn whether or not Mrs. Hoover before entering the White House had ever staged so colorful an afternoon tea as this admittedly was.

Answer to this question would, we think, completely absolve Mrs. Hoover of any intimation that, inherently and naturally, the affair was quite to her liking.

Why not be fair to "The First Lady of the Land?"—The Birmingham News.

The above reminds us that during the recent presidential campaign a half page newspaper picture was carried in different parts of the country showing that a member of the Hoover family had gone to school with negroes. Fact is, a negro showed up in the picture with a member of Hoover's family and how that this negro DePreist social function should have been held is by no means a great surprise to those of us who had tried to warn the rest of the country, here and elsewhere that election of Hoover would border on social equality, that congressional representation would be cut down and many other ills afflict the white man. Open threats along all of these lines now confront the nation.

To say the least of this most unpleasant and embarrassing incident, admitting that we should blame Herb instead of Mrs. Hoover, the fact remains that there's a great scuddling to get back into Democratic folds. Shameful and humiliating has been the incident that The Daily Times has had little or nothing to say about it but since legislatures and prominent leaders in all walks of life are condemning vehemently what has taken place in this country, the Anglo-Saxon purity brand of Democratic party that they were not want folk mean what they said and to get back home. To the credit of h for Theodore Roosevelt, those who went off and left the democratic er T. Washington at a party let it be said that we have not heard out it was beyond terrible to entertain Booker T. Washington at a single one of them endorse this negro Deto entertain socially the priest social function but to the contrary they ack race, bordering as it did on social equality. As our Birminghamty. And, too, it might have been intended to say to those who were his member of the black race, bordering as disapproval on it. As our Birminghamsay to those who were contemporary says, probably it is best that we tly staying out of the e fair to Mrs. Hoover and put the responsiinking of permanently what has taken place ility on Mr. Hoover.

Political - 1929
Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Southern)

Birmingham News
June 21, 1929

Recalling the Booker Washington Incident

The first thing for all level-headed Southerners to remember when they read that Mrs. Hoover gave a tea to forty wives of Congressmen in which number was included the wife of Representative De Priest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, is that President Theodore Roosevelt, twenty-five years ago, entertained Booker T. Washington at a White House luncheon and that the heavens did not fall in consequence, nor did the Caucasian race suffer an impairment of its security, nor did Theodore Roosevelt after the first flurry of excitement subsided, become less a popular national figure. The second thing for them to remember is that Washington, D. C., is not the South, but the non-sectional capital of the whole United States and that in the diplomatic and governmental set of this world capital move men and women of all the races of the earth. It is the same in Paris and Berlin and London. Private society in these world capitals observes its traditional racial cleavages, but governmental functions embrace all the racial cadres—automatically, as an incident of the legislative administration and diplomatic set-up.

The bi-racial question being the troubled thing that it is, the episode of Mrs. Hoover and the Pepresentative De Priest's wife is likely to have sententious reverberations, especially among the hell-raisers who are always ready to scent social danger where no social danger exists. For this reason if for no other, it is worth while assessing the incident at its proper worth. Thus assessed it is seen to be nothing more than a routine White House act, no more significant of any ambition on the part of Mrs. Hoover to encourage the Negro and Caucasian races to a policy of social commingling that neither race desires, than the attendance of colored diplomats and their wives at a State Department reception is significant of a new American policy of racial amalgamation. It happens that the voters of a certain Illinois district have elected to be represented at Washington by a Negro. It happens also that he is married. It happens also that this is the regular thing for the wife of the President to give stated teas to Congressmen's wives. There you have a ready-made situation which have Mrs. Hoover no choice and which she met in the only way that imported with common sense—without making an elaborate show of venting social danger where none existed.

Editorial
Birmingham News
JUN 21 1929

NOT TO BE CENSURED

Declaring that the recent tea party at the White House has placed the so-called Hoovercrats in a position of men without a party, and expressing pity for those individuals, the Washington Progress says:

"Those poor, misguided individuals who, in their lofty zeal and altruistic endeavors forsook the Democratic party last fall and voted to put Mr. Herbert Hoover into the White House have been placed in an extremely embarrassing position as a result of what happened last week.

The case of Mr. and Mrs. Hoover and the wife of Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman, is too well known by this time to need any further explanation. The affair has been discussed throughout the land and criticism of the most severe nature is being directed against the Republican chief executive.

Those poor wives who thought that Mr. Hoover was such a great friend to the South, are now being ridiculed more or less. As a matter of fact, they should not be censured too strongly. They were misled last fall and they fell victims of one of the most vicious campaigns of propaganda that ever has been circulated throughout this country. By this time practically all of them deeply regret the foolish step they took at that time. Let us take them back into the fold again without making the situation too embarrassing for them.

"To give them due credit, they had no idea that Mr. Hoover would take such a direct slap at the South. Neither had they any idea that he held his Southern support in such light regard. He has plainly indicated that he doesn't give a rap for the so-called Hoovercrats and he has truly placed them in a position where they are mean without a party."

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TEXAS HOUSE ADOPTS SENATE TEA RESOLUTION

Austin Texas, June 18.—The Texas house of representatives today adopted the senate concurrent resolution febuking Mrs. Herbert Hoover for receiving a negro congressman's wife at a White House tea. The vote was 98 to 10.

Representative Reno Eickenroht of Seguin, only Republican member of the House, urged passage of the resolution.

An unsuccessful effort was made to have stricken from the resolution, the last clause, which called attention "of the voters of the South that such incidents are the natural outgrowth of the action of many pretended Democrats of the South in being led away from the faith of their fathers and that they be warned that a continuance of such alliances with the party which since Civil War days has been the traditional enemy of the South will likely bring further shame and humiliation to the Southern men and women."

The resolution proposed that members of the Senate and House "bow our heads in shame and regret and express in the strongest and most emphatic terms at our command, our condemnation and humiliation at said conduct, if true, on the part of the mistress of the White House, and her associates."

IT HELPS HOOVER.

The entertainment by Mrs. Hoover at the White House of the wife of the negro member of the Congress from Chicago may not have been intended to have political significance. It may merely have been a routine happening in the lives of those who do not see as many others see the question of social equality between whites and blacks, without thought of political consequence. Yet it is impossible to dissociate the affair from politics. It is impossible to refuse to see that it will react to the political advantage of Mr. Hoover, whether the result of personal conviction that there is no such thing as the color line in social relations or of shrewd calculation.

So obvious is this that one may be pardoned from wondering if that afternoon tea was, in fact, merely an afternoon tea—one in a series and naively supposed to be no different from those attended only by white "ladies of the Congressional circle." For what is the effect politically? The Republican party may loss 20,000 votes in Virginia alone as result of the episode, as an outraged Cannonite informs the world in hysterical language, but what of it? Mr. Hoover is under no illusions as to his strength and the strength of the Republican party in Virginia and other Southern States. He knows that the vote which hurtled five Southern States into the Republican column was not a vote for him or for his party. He knows that it was a vote against the Democratic nominee because Smith was "wet" and Hoover was non-committal and because Smith was a communicant of the Roman Catholic Church. He knows furthermore that in 1932 the Democratic candidate will not be either of these, and that, therefore the Southern States will be found in the Democratic column again.

He knows something else. He knows that without the five Southern States he would have been elected last time, but that without the States where the negro holds the balance of power he might not have been elected last time and could not be elected again. He knows that in the great majority of elections since the War Between the States won by the Republican party that party would have gone down into defeat without the negro vote. He knows that but for the negro vote in the border States, the Middle West and elsewhere the Republican party would long since have gone the way of its predecessor, the Whig party.

Knowing all these things he must be well aware of the political effect of the entertainment at the White House of a negro woman and must be well satisfied with it. He knows that the episode will cost him votes in States he could never hope to carry again, but has at the same time won him votes which he needs in order to carry a half dozen more populous States. In other words, he has renounced the electoral votes of States he can't get and doesn't need for the electoral votes of States he might otherwise have failed to win and which he does need if he is to have any hope of victory.

There has always been talk of Republican hope of breaking the Solid South and naturally there was jubilation when it was at last accomplished, even though the jubilation might have been tempered by full realization of the real reason and significance of it. Naturally, the Republican party would like to repeat the feat, no matter what the circumstances contributing to it, but it is equally natural that hard headed and hard-boiled politicians are not going to give, never had any intention of giving, a certainty for a hope. They have been perfectly willing to woo the South in many ways, but when it came to wooing them by surrendering the negro vote in debatable States where negroes hold the balance of power they have always balked and always will balk. Hence anti-lynching bills, and attacks on Southern representation in the Congress, and recognition of the negro's right to social equality. All that alienates Southern votes but it has kept the negro vote in debatable States strongly and consistently Republican. On that rock has been builded and is maintained Republican supremacy in the nation. Without it the party would go into defeat after defeat. There are normally more white Democrats in the nation than there are white Republicans. Under the circumstances alienation by the Republican party of the negro vote would be an act of suicide; under the circumstances anything that cements that vote is an act of self-preservation. That Mr. Hoover believed in social equality of white and black may have been the motive behind the invitation to the negro women to attend a White House tea, but it is perfectly obvious that however it was intended, it strengthens Mr. Hoover and his party immeasurably.

Moody Refuses to Veto Hoover Rebuke

Austin, Texas (AP)—The "precedent" pleaded by R. E. Creager, Republican national committeeman for Texas, under which Mrs. Hoover entertained the wife of Oscar De Priest, Chicago negro Congressman, is one that should have been broken, Governor Dan Moody declared in answer to the committeeman's request that the Executive veto the Texas Legislature's resolution censuring the White House party.

"If the affair was the carrying out of a custom and precedent, then it appears to me under present circumstances, the precedent was a bad one, and this was a good time to break it," Governor Moody said.

"If the custom had been broken and the people of the Illinois District took offense they should have been told to elect a white man to Congress and his wife would have been accorded all the social privileges of the White House."

Political—1929

Illinois, (White Press Southern.)

Office Holding

OKLAHOMAN
OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

JUN 11 1929

Significant Changes

HOWEVER we may regard it, as a benefit or disadvantage, the race question receives less thought and consideration in our urban centers than out in the open spaces. This fact made it possible for Oscar De Priest, negro, to be elected to represent the first Illinois congressional district—the first black man ever to be elected to congress from a northern state. He defeated Martin B. Madden, Democrat, chairman of the appropriations committee, by more than 3,000 votes, having the support of Mayor Thompson. His district is the heart of Chicago's business section. He is the twenty-second of his race to occupy a seat in congress.

At this time it is not probable that a negro could be elected to congress from any provincial district in the country, but it was different back in reconstruction days in the south. The last previous member of the race in congress was George H. White of North Carolina. Before departing he said in an impassioned speech that it was "perhaps the negro's temporary farewell" to that body, but that some day, Phoenix-like, "he will rise up and come again." That idea, never dormant in the minds of the blacks, is being encouraged in some quarters. Representative De Priest's victory in Chicago was made possible by the fact that 80 percent of the voters resident in his district are negroes. Members of his race are predicting that there will be similar occurrences in St. Louis and New York because of the movement of blacks from the south to the industrial districts in the north. They overlook the fact that many are moving back to Dixieland and better treatment.

This hegira, with effects that are recognizable in De Priest's election, is calculated to transfer the crux of the "negro question" from the southern to the northern states, if continued, and with inevitable corollary mutations, political and otherwise, to render the outcome problematical.

Politically the negro is changing fealty. This was obvious in the recent presidential compaign. It was a surprising development in the national capital. Negroes holding positions under the Republican administration were a bit circumspect in discussion of politics, but others, in barber shops and elsewhere, did not hesitate to say they no longer would support the Republican party. So great was the transfer of Democrats to the Hoover column, however, that the loss of negro votes seemed somewhat negligible. It was sufficiently discernible, however, to give the Republican campaign management a long-waited-for opportunity to clean up its back yard, in other words, to reorganize its organization in some of the southern states and render it less repulsive to Democrats inclined to shift their fealty because of principles they heretofore have been unable to support because of certain traditions.

Stranger things have happened than that eventually the dominant party will have its base in the south, where Anglo-Saxon traits and traditions are strongest. The trend is significant.

NEWS
CHATTANOOGA, TENN.

JUN 18 1929

NEGRO LEADERS INSIST ON PLACE IN DE PRIEST VISIT

Refuse to Accept "Lily White" Plan to Have Colored Solon Come as Recreative Speaker.

By JOHN T. WHITAKER

Congressman Oscar DePriest, the negro who represents the Second congressional district of Illinois, is raising a storm in Chattanooga comparable to that precipitated by his wife's attendance at Mrs. Hoover's tea party. It would appear that negro republicans want him to speak under the auspices of the Hamilton County Republican club, but that white republican leaders want his appearance to be in no way connected with their party organization. The latter want the visit under the auspices of a colored recreational movement which is nonpolitical and from which they could absent themselves.

DePriest is to speak in Chattanooga at the Memorial auditorium June 25. Local negro leaders are agog over his coming, but they are disagreed as to who is responsible. The Hamilton County Republican club claims that it was the prime mover in seeking the congressman and that it secured a special invitation from Mayor E. D. Bass. A. D. Williams, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal church, claims that the credit is due him, that he arranged for the colored solon to speak in Knoxville, Cleveland and Chattanooga, so that a part of the proceeds should go to his project for a colored recreational movement at Cleveland.

Political Significance.

The course of events into which the local controversy has fallen seems but the confirmation of suspicion made plausible by national affairs. For instance, those who like cracker-box politics are following a trend of reasoning something like this:

National leaders of the republican party would like nothing better than political capital of the chance election of a negro congressman. If negroes in the south can have forced upon their minds as frequently and as spectacularly as possible the fact that republicans have elevated a member of their race to the house of representatives they will find them even more loyal to "the party of Lincoln, the great emancipator."

National leaders of the democratic party, too, would like nothing better than political capital of the election of a negro congressman. If white voters in the no longer "solid south" can have forced upon their minds the fact that republicans have elevated a negro to the house of representatives they may be able to whip the independents into line more readily next election time. Furthermore, the reapportionment and census bills have colored-question riders, and the fact that they are among the more important matters for immediate consideration in congress, makes it good politics to agitate the colored question in the south. Some eastern newspapers, consequently, see significance in invitations to DePriest from southern democratic mayors.

"Lily Whites" Object.

Now the cracker-box philosophers have gone further. They have doped out the local situation in their own confident way.

If national leaders of the republican party want negroes to know of Congressman DePriest they must also avoid undue embarrassment to white republicans in the south. The "lily whites" have found the situation difficult too often already.

Accordingly, many see in the controversy as to whether Congressman DePriest is to appear under the auspices of a local republican club, or a preacher's promotion work, the lifted hand of white republicans in Chattanooga. The whites could abide DePriet's coming to Chattanooga so long as he came unsponsored by local republicans.

The final twist to the tale as rumored about, is that the negro republicans who first acquiesced in the matter are now not satisfied with the arrangement, and are going to proceed on the ground that the Hamilton County Republican club secured the acceptance of DePriest and will sponsor his appearance at the auditorium Tuesday night.

Wallace Sims, a republican leader, attacked Williams' claims to credit for DePriest in no uncertain language Tuesday. The negroes are thoroughly put out with his "talk," Sims said, and are not going to concede him his claims. A few leaders met Monday afternoon and decided to go ahead with their plans of sponsoring the event, and will name the chairman of the meeting. They were to meet again Tuesday afternoon, it was planned, to perfect arrangements.

Attacks Williams.

Sims attacked Williams in heated fashion and pictured a promoter after the fashion of Octavus Roy Cohen's Florian Slappey. He predicted that "when the real leaders get through with him" he will not have antyhing to do with "the speaking."

Williams is a bona fide preasher of the Northern Methodist church, however, a News reporter learned from Bishop H. Lester Smith, resident bishop of the Chattanooga district of that church. Bishop Smith added that the "recreational" to be held in Cleveland, for which a part of the receipts are to be spent, will include a track meet, concourses and speech-making for negroes in this section.

At variance with this, and as evidence for the "case" of the gossips who believe that white leaders conferred with negro republicans are the statements of C. H. Hardwick, Sr., colored undertaker. Although he was quoted in the Chattanooga Defender, Saturday, as having attacked Williams' claims, saying that the republican club had been the prime mover in getting DePriest, he repudiated the colored paper's story in a statement to The News Monday.

"The republican club is butting in," Hardwick said. "The club couldn't put it over. Williams went to Washington and put it over."

To Dispute Hardwick Claim.

This atitude on the part of one of the republican leaders appears to many to have come as a result of advice from white republicans of Chattanooga. Hardwick's repudiation of his original claims for the club's success in getting the congressman, however, are not proving satisfactory to the club membership as a whole. The Tuesday afternoon meeting was expected to deny the truth of Hardwick's new position. Negro republicans want DePriest to appear in Chattanooga as a republican congressman speaking under the auspices of the Hamilton County Republican club.

Some credence seemed due the tales of local talkers when a News reporter, calling local negro republican leaders, Tuesday, found that none of them had anything to say. They would neither discuss meetings to be held, or things already threshed out. The invariable reply was, "I don't know anything about it." This answer came to questions about meetings at which those questioned are known to have been present.

ENTERPRISE
Thomasville, Ga.

JUN 17 1929

MRS. HOOVER'S ENTERTAINMENT OF A NEGRO

There is consternation in some sections of the South over the item that appeared in the newspapers of the country last week, indicating that Mrs. Hoover had entertained a negro at tea and the further fact that she had invited a number of prominent women to the affair to fraternize and be socially equal with her.

This is not unexpected, however. It is a mere incident but it does not in any sense tend to indicate that Mrs. Hoover, or any one else would dare transgress the customs of this nation by inviting social equality. The freedom indicated in this instance is a very disturbing matter, however, and should there be an accession of negro officeholders it would then be probable that the ladies of the white coterie of officeholders should entertain the colored ladies in a social way.

Washington is big and broad and often stupid. It is sometimes inhabited by men and women, whose racial instincts are not sentively developed and whose official social ideas are warped and twisted beyond all possible recognition. There is nothing that Hoover can or has done, which will be as generally held against him in the South as permitting this entertainment, insignificant and unimportant as it may be per se. Its effect is widespread and the

schism in the Democratic party will ride back into cohesion on the flotation of the propaganda that will inevitably follow.

As it has been said time and time again the most serious effect of such asinine performances by those high in power is the effect it will have on the negroes themselves, those who are satisfied with their status and those who aspire to higher things. They will bear the brunt of the feeling that is engendered and while in the South many understand the negro the North is yet to realize the import of the ageold slogan of "white supremacy" in the sense that it means that social equality will not be tolerated nor will political equality which makes such incidents seem necessary to those in power.

Saturday, June 22, 1929

Help You THE TYLERT

Mrs. Hoover Is "Color Blind" In Opinion of Bailey

Mississippi Solon Cannot Understand Action of Mrs. Hoover

Meridian, June 17.—Asked to express an opinion on Mrs. Hoover entertaining at a White House tea the wife of the negro congressman, Thomas L. Bailey, speaker of the House of Representatives and past president of National Exchange, said:

"You want to know what I think about Mrs. Hoover entertaining the wife of a negro congressman? I think it's a tea party that likely will be as famous as the Boston Tea Party. The Ladies' Home Journal says Mrs. Hoover is a charming hostess. It's a shame she is color blind.

"We can't get that stuff down here. There have been situations like that before and they have always got around it somehow. I think the incident is most untimely and unfortunate."

LYNCHBURG
VIRGINIA
JUN 19 1929

SHAFFER DECLINES

Yesterday The Advance expressed the hope that republican congressmen from Virginia and other southern states would promptly and plainly make known their disapproval of the social aspirations of the negro republican congressman De Priest. This morning's newspapers bring the intelligence that at least one Virginia republican congressman has done just that very thing. Representative J. C. Shaffer, of the ninth district, has very promptly and positively declined the negro's invitation to a social function, and very plainly let the colored congressman know that he thoroughly disapproves any attempt at social intermingling of the races.

It is to be regretted that Congressman Shaffer's new political allies were not as positive in their convention stand against the same sort of thing. After one of their committee of ten had resigned because the big boss disapproved of a telegram of protest to Mrs. Hoover anent the entertainment at the White House of the negro congressman's wife, the Cannonites did finally agree to adopt a resolution defining their attitude toward racial intermingling as one of unqualified disapproval.

But this resolution, a part of the Cannonite platform, only by inference is directed at either the White House incident or the De Priest effort to break down social distinctions. Indeed, by just as strong inference, it may be said that the resolution qualifies the Cannonite unqualified stand for racial integrity. That inference may be drawn from the phrase "while purely official relations must be maintained." Is that not an attempt to make it appear that the recent White House incident was an official and not a social event? It certainly might seem so, especially as it is so plainly to the Cannonite interests to gloss over the Hoover affront to southern sentiment.

No amount of such glossing over will serve to cover up the facts, however. A negro congressman's wife is not an official of the government. The entertainment of congressmen's wives is not an official duty of the president's wife. Such entertainments are purely social affairs, and, as if to emphasize the Hoover view of racial equality, the negro congressman's wife was entertained at the White House along with the wives of two cabinet officers.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.
JUN 21 1929

DEAL TAKES UP HOOVER TEA INCIDENT

Former Congressman Takes Issue With Some Of Explanations

In a letter made public today, former Representative J. T. Deal takes issue with the defense of the White House 'tea party" last week at which Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertained the wife of a Negro congressman, and declares that during his eight years in Congress he had no knowledge that it was customary for the mistress of the White House to entertain wives of congressmen "promiscuously.'

Mr. Deal wrote that he was not criticizing Mrs. Hoover, whom he said had a right to entertain whom she pleased, but he took the position that the tea party was not an official or semi-official function, since only forty selected guests were present at that time; nor that it was a customary function so far as the wives of congressmen were concerned

"The staging," Mr. Deal added, "was set for the introduction of Mrs. DePriest (wife of the Chicago Negro Republican congressman) to Washington society," and aded that the entertainment "dovetails" in with Mr Hoover's order, while Secretary of Commerce, abolishing segregation of the races in the department of which he was the head.

Mr Deal's letter in part is as follows:

"During my eight years in Washington it never came to my attention that the mistress of the White House entertained promiscuously at teas the wives of congressmen. If such were true it is highly probable that we would have heard of it through our congressional acquaintance. I do not mean to say that the mistress of the White House has not entertained, and at times, perhaps, the wives of some congressmen may have been present, but that it is not an established custom to entertain promiscuously the wives of congressmen, that it has not been the regular thing for the wife of the President to give stated teas to congressmen's wives. It is not a ready-made situation which gives no other choice to Mrs. Hoover.

"Of course, there are routine receptions at the White House, to which the diplomatic delegations, senators, congressmen, army and naval officers, their wives and daughters and distinguished citizens are invited. On these occasions the guests stand in line, some of them as much as two hours, waiting to be introduced to the President and his wife, by the President's aide. A hand shake and greeting is exchanged and the guests pass into adjoining rooms, listen to music by the Marine Band, converse with acquaintances and return to their homes. Once President Harding gave a garden party to which promiscuous invitations were extended.

"If reports are true the occasion in question was a private social tea at which 40 selected congressmen's wives were present.

"This is not intended as a criticism of the "first lady of the land." Mrs. Hoover, or the wife of any President, is entirely within their rights to formulate a custom, establish her own precedents, entertain in the privacy of her home, choose her own friends and associates and it is none of my business. What I desire to emphasize is, that the entertainment, as reported, was not a public or semi-public function, neither was it a routine or customary affair based on precedent, but a private entertainment, given in the privacy of her home, to a selected group of women, by the wife of the President. The staging was seemingly set for the introduction of Mrs. DePriest with Washington society, this entertainment dove-tails with Mr. Hoover's order, while Secretary of Commerce, abolishing segregation of the races in that department. The wife of no congressman has a right to feel aggrieved should she not be invited upon an occasion such as the one in question. Mrs. Hoover did not have to entertain Mrs. DePriest."

THE ATLANTA (Georgian)
June 27, 1929

GEORGIA HOUSE RAPS HOOVER ON DEPRIEST

Proponents of legislative censure of President and Mrs. Hoover for recently having as a luncheon guest at the White House the wife of Congressman De Priest, of Illinois, won a victory today when a resolution embodying such criticism carried by an overwhelming majority.

The resolution was introduced by the Floyd County delegation, led by Representative J. S. Crawford, of Rome, and came up for immediate action, in that it did not involve concurrent action by the Senate.

Representative Fermor Barrett, of Stephens, spoke in opposition to the measure, saying that recognition of the action of the President and his wife would dignify it beyond its deserts. He appealed for votes against it.

Representative Battle, of Muscogee, said the De Priest incident was inspirational of such contempt among Southern people that it should be ignored and not dignified with legislative recognition.

Representative Brock, of Dade, spoke in favor of the measure, saying the Legislature of Georgia should go on record as condemning the intermingling of races tending to place them on social equality.

Representative Westbroog, of Dougherty, moved to table the resolution and on motion of Representative New ,of Laurens, the roll was ordered called. The motion to table was lost, 69 to 112.

Those who voted against the De Preist resolution were: Representatives McGee, of Talbot County; Martin, Troup County; Mooky, Troup County; Peterson, Montgomery Conty; Roberts, Muscogee County.

ns graves, if relatives and friends ill furnish Mrs. E. B. Vickery ith names of these soldiers and where buried she will endeavor to et all the Confederate soldiers in umpkin county marked not already been done.

The wife of a negro representative from Illinois, was a guest of a tea given a few days ago at the white house by Mrs. Hoover, who was entertaining the women of the congressional set. Some are kicking about it. If it suits Mrs. Hoover and the forty other white ladies who dined with this negro woman it is all right with us.

Under the present law a person cannot vote unless their taxes are paid six months prior to a general election. This law should be amended toinclude primaries which govern elections.

Political — 1929

Illinois (White Press Southern).

Jerice Holsinn

Jeffersonian Club Deplores Inclusion Of Jessie DePriest In Mrs. Hoover's Social Set

Resolutions Point Out Dangers To Racial Integrity

MOBILE, ALA., July 2—(Special)—Resolutions "deeply deploring" the entertainment of Jessie De Priest, wife of the Illinois negro congressman by Mrs. Herbert Hoover at the White House, House, were adopted by the Mobile Jeffersonian club and made public today. This action was taken yesterday and copies of the resolutions forwarded to representative Alabama newspapers for release today.

The club, which is an organization of "regular" Democrats, expresses in the resolutions its belief in the principles and tenants of the Democratic party particularly the principle of racial integrity. The text of the resolutions follow:

"Whereas during the recent campaign for the Presidency of the United States it was specifically charged against the Republican forces, by the Democratic forces, that the Republican party had always been the party of the negro in the South and that leading Republicans had advocated social equality of the races; and,

"Whereas, notwithstanding these charges many Southern voters who prior to the recent campaign had always voted the Democratic ticket, voted to elect Herbert Hoover as president of the United States of America, and treated the charges brought by those who were laboring for the cause of Democracy as political talk merely, and,

"Whereas, the entire South has been greatly shocked to learn that a negress by the name of Jessie DePriest, wife of a negro congressman, named DePriest, from Illinois has been entertained at the White House, the official home of the President of the United States of America, and,

"Whereas, the people of the United States have always looked upon the President and his family as the recognized social leaders in the United States of America; and,

"Whereas, the Jeffersonian Democrats have always stood for racial purity and denial of social equality to the black races by the white races;

"Now, therefore, be it resolved by the members of the Jeffersonian Club of the City of Mobile, County of Mobile, State of Alabama, that we deeply deplore the incident which occurred when Jessie De Priest, the wife of the negro congressman was entertained at the White House and express again our belief in the tenets ultimate destruction of racial integrity.

Be it further resolved that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to The Mobile Register, The Mobile News-Item, The Mobile Post, The Mobile Press, The Montgomery Advertiser, and The Birmingham News.

"Done at Mobile, Alabama, this the 1st day of July, 1929."

MISSISSIPPI HOUSE CONCURS

JACKSON, MISS., July 2—(AP)—The Mississippi House of Representatives today unanimously concurred in the adoption of the Senate resolution "unreservedly disapproving" the entertainment at the White House of the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, negro Republican from Illinois. This made adoption of the resolution unanimous by both the Senate and House.

CLEVELAND, OHIO July 2—(AP)—Charges of cowardice and hypocrisy were flung by Congressman Oscar DePriest, negro of Chicago Monday night at members of legislatures of Southern States, which recently passed resolutions censuring Mrs. Herbert Hoover for inviting his wife to a White House reception. Congressman De Priest was speaking before 2,000 persons at a mass meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"They're just a lot of cowards," the Illinois Congressman called the Southern legislators. "This is my country and your country. I've been elected to Congress the same as any other congressman and I'm going to have the rights of every other congressman—no more and no less—if it's in the congressional barber shop or at a White House tea.

De Priest said the criticism of Mrs. Hoover's receiving his wife at the White House tea was an incident used by Southern Democrat politicians, seeking to win the solid South back into the Democratic party.

However he added, "all racial prejudice is not confined to any one party or to any one church. They are all tinged with it."

Wants All Amendments Enforced

Turning to the subject of prohibition, De Priest said, "the government is preparing to spend millions for enforcement of the 18th Amendment. A few millions ought to be spent to enforce the 13th, 14th and 15th which guarantee the negro his civil and political rights.

"I do not propose to vote to appropriate a penny to enforce the 18th amendment until similar sums are voted to enforce these other amendments now being violated all through the South."

De Priest said that as a congressman he will pay as much attention to the needs of his white constituents as to those who are black.

"Only in one respect will I insist favoring negroes and that is in my recommendations for appointments to West Point and Annapolis. As long as I am in congress, I'll appoint only negroes to those two schools or until some white congressman appoints a negro.

"I want to thank the Democrats of the South for one thing—they were so barbaric they drove my parents to the North. If it hadn't been for that I wouldn't be in congress today.

"I've been jim crowed, segregated, persecuted and I think I know how best the negro can put a stop to being imposed upon. It is through the ballot, through organization, through fighting eternally for his rights."

De Priest's reference to "driving his parents to the North" hearkened back to his childhood in Northern Alabama. There he witnessed the lynching of three negroes near his home and after that his parents moved to Kansas and later to Chicago.

While the 2,000 persons in the hall where the congressman spoke, cheered him loudy and long another 1,000 stood outside, unable to gain admittance.

Prominent Negro Educator on the DePriest Incident

Editor Constitution: A number of letters have come to me recently asking what I thought of the DePriest incident. In compliance with these requests please permit me to say through your valuable paper, that the most important work of uplift among my people claims my attention fully and demands every ounce of strength I can muster.

My race is the weaker race and is very dependent. Peace and friendship of the white race should be cultivated and encouraged in every honest way possible. The negro race has no time for idle dreaming, the primary needs appeal strongly. Education and training which deal with the fundamentals, giving greater values through efficient service, developing moral and economic worth should be stressed and strictly adhered to.

My race has learned long ago that even the idea of social equality is damnable and a farce and sensible negroes as well as white people do not desire it.

I think the acceptance of the courtesies extended to Mrs. DePriest was a mistake, because it irritated, and could not benefit her race.

Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee institute, delivered the founders' address of this institution recently in which he said, "When it comes to the social equality side, I do not desire it and would rather be 50 miles from any white person." I heartily join Dr. Moton in this expression with emphasis that multiplies it by 100. But when it comes to the economic side, the helpful side, the civilization side, I am very grateful for the fine mutual relationship that exists in Georgia and the south between the races, which this institution is working to preserve and to make stronger.

We have now assembled here the largest negro summer school ever assembled in Georgia. More than 700 teachers in attendance, coming from 126 Georgia counties. The instructors for these teachers have been carefully selected from Georgia's best educators. They are men and women of character, scholarship, experience and common sense. They know Georgia, its needs, and are interested in the conservation of peace, and satisfaction in the uplift of our people.

We are to teach sane and helpful lessons to these teachers now assembled in order that they may transmit them to the thousands of negro youths they are teaching yearly, that will develop within them respectable lives, useful and dependable.

My message to our people is to stay on the farms and those who have moved to the cities and towns, living in the alleys and unsanitary places, go back to the country, redeem and cultivate the idle land which is very productive, work hard, save your earnings and buy homes, educate your children and become strong, wise, useful, acceptable factors in the general welfare of Georgia and its people. The negro race in Georgia and the south will not be encouraged, neither affected by the untimely incident.

Davis Approval of DePriest Tea Party Called Politics

:: CAPITAL THINKS SECRETARY CURRYING FAVOR ::

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, D. C., July 4.—That personal politics on the part of James J. Davis, secretary of labor, is back of the report yesterday, declaring that the reception of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Illinois, followed both precedent and custom, is the opinion here.

This comes directly from the fact that Davis is an aspirant for the republican nomination for governor of Pennsylvania, his home state, backed by census figures, which show that there are more members of the negro race in the Keystone State than in any state in the union outside of the south.

When Davis was retained as a member of the Hoover cabinet it was a surprise to the political observers here, until it became understood that he was only to hold office until he started his race for the gubernatorial nomination in Pennsylvania. This came from the fact that during the pre-convention campaign Davis was anything but a Hooverrat, in fact attacked the then secretary of commerce in several rather bitter speeches. During the actual campaign for the presidency, however, he was "regular" and did all he could to defeat Al Smith.

Pleads for Vote.

Now, however, with the gubernatorial bee in his bonnet he has evidently made, through the statement issued yesterday, signed by Karl F. Phillips, commissioner of conciliation, and issued from the office of the secretary of labor, a direct plea for the colored vote in Pennsylvania.

That this amounts to something is shown by the fact that according to the 1920 census figures Pennsylvania has 284,568 negroes listed, while the state of New York, where Harlem is considered the "greatest negro center of the world," has but 198,483 members of the colored race.

No other northern state can even be compared with these two, with the exception of Illinois, which is listed as having 182,274 negroes.

Especially significant is that Davis will run on an anti-machine republican ticket in Pennsylvania, that he is strong in the mining districts of the state, due to his long-time affiliation with the union labor cause, but weak in Philadelphia, the home of the Vare faction, which is anti-Davis.

Nearly All In Philadelphia.

To be most closely connected with this is the fact that practically all of the negroes in the Keystone State are located in Philadelphia.

Hence it would seem likely that the statement issued yesterday, which sought from many angles to justify the invitation of DePriest's wife to the White House, was sent out solely as political propaganda for Davis, possibly that the invitation was instigated by him, with a view to building up a political fence in Philadelphia, which up to the present has been hardly more than a mark on the ground.

It may certainly be expected that when Davis starts his fight for the nomination, one of his strongest speakers in the city of Philadelphia will be Representative DePriest, of Illinois.

Miss. Senate Condemns Negro White House Tea

Resolution Adopted and Passed on to House for Action Today

JACKSON, Miss., June 25—The Mississippi state senate unanimously adopted senate concurrent resoluution expressing disapproval of the entertaiment of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, at a tea held at the White House June 14.

The resolution appealed to President Hoover to give careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of racial integrity of the white race.

Senator H. W. Bradshaw of Rankin county, a Baptist minister, voted against the resolution on the first call, but changed his vote before the record was announced.

"I changed my vote in order to make adoption of the resolution unanimous," said Senator Bradshaw. "I am opposed, hawever, to the matter being considered by us and being brought before us."

Two substitutes seeking to tone the expression of the legislature were voted down after which the original resolution, with few amendments, offered by Senator Floyd Loper of Lake, was adopted.

The resolution now goes to the house.

A substitute offered by Senator J. C. Zeller of Yazoo City, was branded by opponents as an apoligy for the first resolution offered yesterday.

"The incident is the revival of a thing we settled in the South at the end of the reconstruction days," said Senator W. B. Roberts, of Rosedale.

The resolution reads:

Be it resolved by the senate of the state of Mississippi, the house of representatives concurring, as follows, to wit:

Whereas, it is of supreme importance, 1929, the wife of Oscar Depriest negro congressman from the state of Illinois, was entertinied at a formal and official tea in the White House at Washington, D. C., at which tea there was present also as guests white ladies, and

Whereas, it is of suprem importance to the people not only of the South, but of the entire United States of America that the racial integrity of the white race be preserved, and

Whereas, such an exhibition of social equality at the White House tends to destroy such racial integrity.

Now, therefore, we do unreseveredly disapprove such action above set fourth, and appeal to President Hoover that he give careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of such racial integrity.

WHICH DESERVES THE MOST RESPECT?

Not long ago a certain Negro woman (we'll call her Emma for the purpose of this editorial) was engaged to help a certain white woman in Dothan do spring house-cleaning.

Emma is a huge Negress about 50 years old. She has lived in Dothan practically her entire life, and has helped this white woman do spring cleaning each year for many years.

One morning, several days after she had helped the white woman, Emma was sitting at her breakfast table at her home in a Negro quarter. It was raining. She heard an automobile horn blowing in front of her house. She went to the door. In the car sat the husband of the white woman.

"Emma," he called, "Come out here."

She went to the side of his car.

"Where is that dress you stole from my wife?"

The Negress was dumbfounded. "Why, Ah ain't stole no dress, suh!"

"Yes you did. My wife says it's gone, and she says you were the only person who has been in her room since she left the dress there."

"Doan you know Ah couldn't wear her dress? She's a little biddy thing, an' lookit me."

"Come on, get in the car and we'll go to my house and hunt for it." So Emma left her breakfast and went to the white woman's home. A thorough search was made, but the dress was not found.

"Emma," said the husband, "you're going to find that dress, or pay for it.'

About that time the white woman's cook, who had been helping in the search, ransacked a closet and brought forth a dress. "Is dis hit?" she inquired?

"Is this your dress?" asked the husband of his wife.

"Yes, that's it.'

It is useless to add that the husband did not apologize to Emma. He did not even drive her home in his car, and she was forced to walk in the rain.

Despite the fact that Emma had been a faithful helper each year for many years; despite the fact that she is known by many housewives as an honest Negress; despite the fact that she was accused on the thinnest kind of circumstantial evidence—if the dress had not been found Emma doubtlessly would have been prosecuted by the white womans husband, and probably convicted.

Some folks are not worthy of an honest Negro's respect, friendship and esteem.

DEMOCRAT
NATCHEZ, MISS.

JUL 3 1929

Editorial of Interest

A RAP FOR HOOVERCRATS.

(Jackson Daily News.)

The Chicago Tribune, in seeking t defend Mrs. Hoover for entertaining negress at the White House, takes a awful wallop at the white people o the south who supported Mr. Hoove in the last presidential election.

If you happen to be among th guilty, put this paragraph on you phonograph, and see if you can ge any joyous harmony therein:

"The worst thing that could happe to the Republican party would be t carry southern states again in the con ditions attending its southern suc cesses of last November.

"It has in the north all of tha stripe of citizenship that a party ca contain and live. When the shotgu which terrorizes the black is combine with the shotgun which wills a whit a party of homicide has been formed The southern Democrats who voted for Al Smith, who stood by their loyalties, their traditions, and their principles, could be taken into the Republican party without disgracing it but the southern renegades who damned themselves and the party they adopted by bolting their own for the reasons they had merely added southern intolerance to northern bigotry—southern illiteracy to northern ignorance, and southern cruelty to northern barbarity."

It was to be expected, of course, that the Chicago Tribune would defend the Hoovers, because of the DePriest incident, for DePriest is a Chicago negro, and leader in the underworld of that city, where gunmen flourish, and where more murders occur in one than are recorded in any three southern states in an entire week.

However, we can agree in the conclusion that it was ignorance, bigotry and intolerance that caused southern white men and women to desert their own party and wander off after a false god last autumn, and we likewise agree in all that is said concerning 'northern barbarity,' the center of which is the Windy City.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois. (White House, Southern)

Mississippi Senate Votes Unreserved Disapproval Of DePriest Tea Affair

JACKSON, MISS., June 25.—(AP)—Unreserved disapproval of the entertainment at the White House of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Illinois, was expressed today by the Mississippi State Senate in a resolution unanimously adopted.

The resolution, calling on President Hoover to give "careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of the racial integrity of the white race" was then sent to the House of Representatives.

The Senate brushed aside two substitutes seeking to soften the language of the resolution, which was declared adopted by a unanimous vote after Senator H. W. Bradshaw, of Rankin County, a Baptist minister, who voted against it in the first roll call had changed his vote.

"I changed my vote in order to make adoption of the resolution unanimous," said the minister. "I am opposed, however, to the matter being considered by us and being brought before us."

Senator J. S. Zeller, of Yazoo City, apologized for being born in Illinois, explaining that he would have been born in Louisiana if his father, a physician, had not taken his family to Illinois when he was called to fight an epidemic there.

"The incident is the revival of a thing we settled in the South at the end of the reconstruction days," said Senator W. B. Roberts of Rosedale.

The text of the resolution:

"Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Mississippi, the House of Representatives concurring, as follows, to wit:

"Whereas, on the 14th day of June 1929, the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from the State of Illinois, was entertained at a formal and official tea in the White House at Washington, D. C., at which tea there was present also as guests white ladies, and,

"Whereas, it is of supreme importance to the people, not only of the South, but of the entire United States of America, that the racial integrity of the white race be preserved, and,

"Whereas, such an exhibiion of social equality at the White House tends to destroy such racial integrity;

"Now, therefore, we do unreservedly disapprove such action above set forth, and appeal to President Hoover that he give careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of such racial integrity."

CHANGE NAME OF WHITE HOUSE

Commercial Appeal

Lepanto, Ark.

To The Commercial Appeal.

To the many true Democrats, who voted for the man they considered best fitted for the presidency, the "tempest in the teapot" at Washington is amusing. The gathering was simply one of congenial souls, and all that marred the perfection of the occasion was the absence of Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, whose father started the fad, and that of Bishop Cannon, who should, by all means, have been seated by her warm side.

Some comment has been made on the fact that DePriest, the congressman of color, having been under indictment for owning and operating houses of prostitution in Chicago, but this should only fit him as a better representative of his district and a more representative Republican, based on the standards of the Harding and Coolidge administrations. And even at that, he is probably no worse than 50 or 60 per cent of his colleagues. Someone recently remarked that if the laws of the country were strictly enforced on all violators, that the Senate would convene in one of the large federal penitentiaries and the House in another. With the exception of a very small minority of each house, we have no doubt that this statement is more of a truth than a joke.

We Democrats have nothing to be ashamed of. We voted for the man we honestly thought best for the place, and we would do the same thing again. The true Democrats are not clamoring for the resignation of Raskob and the elimination of Governor Smith. We are still on deck and standing fast. There is one thing, however, that we are not going to stand for, and that is allowing Bishop Cannon to return to attempt the domination of the party. They are out; let them remain out. We do not want them. Let the Republicans keep them. If there was such a place as Hell, there are some people who would not even be allowed there, as they would root the devil out of his job. This bunch of renegades are included.

I move that the next tea at which the lady of color is invited, that Mrs. Longworth and Bishop Cannon be invited; one seated on each side of her, and in case Congressman DePriest is the guest of honor, the invitations be repeated until they have enough of this brand of social equality. And stop calling the presidential mansion the White House. Let it be known as the Black House.

F. M. WHITE

SOUTHERN OFFICIALS TABOO WHITE HOUSE

Lawmakers and Families to Ignore De Priest.

BY JOHN D. ERWIN.

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 19.—The recess of Congress at this time has aided temporarily in smoothing out complications in the social intercourse of southern members of Congress with the Hoover administration. Many members of Congress from below the Mason and Dixon line have decided definitely to attend no more social functions at the White House, following the De Priest incident. Mrs. Hoover's social calendar provided for a long series of teas to the wives of Congressmen from all sections. One of the first of these was marked by the invitation of the wife of Mr. Priest woman, which has resulted in strained social relations between the White House and many members of Congress, especially the southern contingent.

Southern members of Congress in many instances have stated that they would not permit their families to participate in the White House functions during this administration, and the feeling among the wives has generally been such that no suggestion from their husbands was necessary to bring such a decision.

Several Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas congressmen have stated privately that they do not feel that they should permit their wives to attend White House social functions during the present administration.

Rejects De Priest Bid.

Rep. J. C. Shaffer, of Wytheville, Va., one of the new Republican members from Virginia, who was on the De Priest invitation list for the Black and Tan party at the Washington audtiorium Friday night, has written the negro member declining to attend and assigning his reasons. He said:

"I decline the invitation. You are now embarking on a perilous course which will, if continued, disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the south. Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the colored race."

A canvass of the situation today indicates that comparatively few congressmen will attend the black and tan party Friday evening. All of the members of the Ohio delegation have signified their intention of leaving the city before Friday. Many Republican members from other states have indicated their intention to steer clear of the affair.

De Priest will inaugurate a speaking tour, including southern cities, beginning with Knoxville and Cleveland, June 24, and Chattanooga, June 25.

Negro Gets Postoffice.

Interest in the situation has been accentuated by the announcement that Thornton G. Nightingale, a negro, has been appointed postmaster at Blenheim, Albemarle County, the appointment being made by the president on recommendation of Rep. J. A. Garber, a Republican. This is the first negro postmaster appointed in Virginia within a quarter of a century, and reports from the Shenandoah Valley indicate very bitter racial feeling growing out of it. Representative Garber is quoted as saying Nightingale, the negro appointee, was the only "satisfactory candidate for the office."

Democratic members of Congress are speculating whether this is the beginning of a program of naming negroes to southern postoffices, and are recalling the historic Indianola postoffice fight in Mississippi, when a negro woman was appointed by Roosevelt.

DE PRIEST FETE SENDS MANY HURRYING HOME

Congressmen Find They Have Business Elsewhere.

Commercial Appeal

BROUGHT EARLY RECESS

Both Bodies of Congress Rush to Quit Wednesday, and Old Custom to Stick Around Is Suddenly Broken.

BY JOHN D. ERWIN.

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The "black and tan" entertainment to be held in the great Washington Auditorium here next Friday night, to which Rep. Oscar De Priest, the lone negro congressman, has invited all Republican members of Congress, government officials and prominent Washington negroes, has expedited the recess of Congress.

Both bodies will quit Wednesday and it is surprising how many Republican members have found business in their districts demanding their immediate attention.

Inquiry at the railroad ticket offices today indicates that there has been a heavy demand for reservations and that trains and Pullmans leaving here beginning tonight will be crowded to capacity.

No Lingering This Time.

Ordinarily when Congress quits for awhile, members linger around a few days to finish some departmental matters or for a little recreation before undertaking the journey homeward. In this instance, their departures have been greatly accelerated by the prospect of having to go on De Priest's check-off list of prominent persons opposed to social equality. Many are pleading "previous engagements," while others are leaving in unceremonious haste without leaving any excuse.

Soon after the Washington musical given by the negro congressman, he will leave on a tour of several cities where he will expound his theories on social equality. He is billed for Chattanooga and Knoxville. It is not likely his visit at this time will be extended to Mississippi, Alabama or Georgia. He will swing back east for a tour of several cities after his Chattanooga and Knoxville engagements, it is understood.

Protests have come to the White House in steady flow since the publication of news of the De Priest tea party. No statement has been forthcoming from that source except the brief one explaining that Mrs. De Priest was merely invited as were many other congressmen's wives.

Hoover Avoids Subject.

At the regular White House conference with the correspondents today, the De Priest incident was not mentioned, although there were rumors that several questions about the affair had been dropped in the presidential question box. It is the custom to submit in written form questions before the conference and it is optional with the executive whether he makes response when he meets the newspaper boys. Today the conference took other lines.

It does not appear that there will be any further statement from the White House. The question has been raised whether the president or members of his family will attend the affair at the Auditorium given by De Priest Friday evening. No one has any authoritative information on this phase of the situation.

Members of Congress are now recalling that it was Rep. Jeff Busby, of Mississippi, who on March 2, two days before the new regime was inaugurated, called attention to some of the disquieting incidents of the De Priest entry into congressional life.

At that time, Representative Busby said: "For the first time in the history of this country you have succeeded in electing a member of the House from the north from the colored race to augment your numbers on that side. I quote this from the Louisville Courier-Journal of Feb. 11, 1929. On that date we find this man making a speech there:

De Priest Made Speech.

"Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from the First Illinois dis-

trict, addressed the meeting at the R. E. Jones Temple Sunday afternoon, under the auspices of the Louisville branch of the National Association for Advancement of the Colored People.

"In that speech he said this: 'I represent a wet district in Chicago and I will vote wet like the people I represent. I consider it far more important to protect human lives and liberties than to deny a man a glass of beer.'

"De Priest said also that he was irrevocably opposed to the segregation of the negro in any form, especially through Jim Crow cars on the railroads and separate schools.

"Our race," he said, "has been too submissive and we have allowed our liberties to be taken from us without protest. The black people of Kentucky will never succeed until they have learned to stand by each other. I will be glad when Louisville sends a negro representative to the Kentucky Legislature.'

"Now," continued Representative Busby on that occasion, "I am going into this thing without any gloves on, which you do not do on that side of the aisle. When I find you inviting the colored race into your homes, to associate with your wives and your daughters and when you encourage the colored people to call on and keep company with you and your family, I will realize that you have reached that sentiment that you have expressed to them about election times.

Sowed Wind; Reaping Whirlwind.

"No, you have not practiced it. It is only in words to get their support, and this gesture here is only to encourage them to believe you are their friend, when they know you are not and that the southern people are their friends in the only proper way and in the only proper relation that can exist between the white and black races.

"They have known this every time when they have needed help. You take the negroes about the capitol here. I know all of them. I have had them come to me about matters that concerned them gravely. They knew I was from the south. They knew I was their friend. They knew I understood them; they knew I believed them and would help them in the proper way.

"In addition to this I have had Republican members of Congress say to me: 'Why, you fellows down south have got to save us from this situation,' referring to the fact that the negroes were getting too strong in Chicago and other parts of the north that they were putting whites out of Congress.

"I said: 'What situation?' They replied, 'From these negro congressmen we are getting in over here,' and I said: 'Save yourselves. You have been fishing for them all the while and getting nibbles, now you are beginning to catch them; take care of yourselves.'"

Mr. Busby's remarks arose out of the fact that Republican members of the rules committee had attempted to withhold from him an office he had filed on, occupied by a retiring member, in order to give it to the negro, De Priest, although the Mississippian had been in Congress six years longer and seniority is supposed to govern in such matters.

DePriest Invades South To Preach Social Equality To Fellow Negroes

KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 23.—(Special.)—Apparently Mayor James A. Fowlor will be the only white man to scintillate in the dark background of the negro assemblage who will pay 50 and 75 cents each to hear Oscar DePriest, Chicago's negro congressman, speak on "The Constitution As It Affects the Negro" in the city court room here tomorrow night.

While Knoxville negroes were today planning a brilliant reception for the negro congressman whose name has been on every tongue in the South—leaving a bad taste on nearly all—since his wife was entertained at tea at the White House by Mrs. Hoover recently, prominent Knoxville white Republicans and Hoovercrats were packing their bags and otherwise preparing to make good their excuses for declining to serve on the DePriest reception committee. Many were invited, but there was not one who did not plead a previous engagement, imperative trip out of the city or some other excuse.

Representative J. Will Taylor, Republican congressman from the Second District of Tennessee, for some reason was detained in Washington until too late to get here in time to attend the speaking.

Tongues were wagging in every social strata of the city today. Some expressed amusement over the situation in which white Republicans and Hoovercrats were trying to extricate themselves with dignity and without offending Knoxville's 20,000 negroes. Others expressed indignation over the negro congressman's invasion of the South.

It is believed DePriest will in his speech advocate social equality for negroes, as it is understood the proceeds of the speech making will be contributed to a fund for promotion of such benefits for negroes. That topic has brought forth many vituperative statements on the streets of Knoxville during the last two days.

Knoxvillians, however, have found in the mayor's joining W. L. Fortune, editor of weekly newspaper for negroes, in inviting DePriest to speak here and his consenting to introduce the speaker a subject of more interest than the coming of the negro congressman. He was immediately called upon to state whether he would entertain DePriest socially. This he emphatically denied.

A. A. Felden, Knoxville's wealthiest negro, will entertain DePriest at his home. A reception committee of two hundred—all negroes, since no whites would serve—and a band will escort DePriest in a parade through the city's main street to the city court room, where he will tell them how they are affected by the Constitution.

The Knoxville mayor is a Republican and was a candidate in the November elections to succeed United States Senator Kenneth McKellar. He was badly defeated although the state went Republican. Mayor Fowler was solicitor general of the United States in the Taft and Harding administrations. The mayoralty in Knoxville is practically an honorary one, as the city is governed by honorarium, as the city is governed by a city manager.

Knoxville is the metropolis of East Tennessee, which section is almost solidly Republican. In the Civil War, the cause of the Confederacy had few supporters there. On the other hand, there is considerable race feeling in Knoxville, as evidenced by the race riots there ten years ago when the Tennessee National Guard, encamped there, was called out in full to prevent the massacre of the entire negro population by a mob of 25,000 or more enraged white men.

The negroes have their own schools and there is a college there for them also. Jim Crow laws are strictly enforced. There are several towns in East Tennessee that boast of their solid Republican vote but at the same time point out that they have no negroes in their midst.

DE PRIEST INCIDENT.

To The Commercial Appeal.

Comments heard in Somerville:

"Hoover and De Priest can't do something that God couldn't do."

"Well—$200,000 is a lot of money."

"So long as they didn't give her anything but tea I guess it's all right."

"What do you mean, De Priest woman? You know all de priests are men."

"Hoover has some engineering task before him now."

"Give the White House to Plough—it's black and white."

"Do you suppose he would go fox hunting with us?"

"Mrs. De Priest has disappointed me."

"I didn't vote for Hoover."

Yours truly,

JOHN W. MORRIS, M. D.

Georgia Legislature Joins By Vote In Flaying White House Tea Affair

ATLANTA, June 27.—(AP)—Disapproval of the entertainment of the wife of Rep. DePriest, negro, of Illinois, at the White House was voiced today in a resolution adopted by the Georgia House of Representatives, after an extended debate.

After refusing by a vote of 112 to 112 to table the resolution, the house adopted it 179 to 5.

Introduced by the Floyd County delegation and Rep. Lewis, of Hancock, the resolution follows:

"Resolved by the Georgia general assembly that we deeply regret the recent occurrences in the official and social life of the national capital which have a tendency to revive and intensify racial discord;

"That inasmuch as such occurrences tend to delude the negro population of the country into believing that social equality and inter-mingling with the white race is a possibility for them, they are exceedingly injurious to the negro himself and should be discouraged by all who have the welfare of the negro at heart."

One of its authors, Rep. Crawford, pointed out that the resolution mentioned no names. "It merely condemns the practice of the White House in putting negroes on a plane of social equality," he said. "I want it distinctly understood that it was not aimed at any Georgian who voted for Herbert Hoover, because persons who voted for Hoover condemn this action as much as any other Southerner."

Rep. Stewart, of Atkinson, declared that the matter affected every white man "because it is a question of white supremacy. I think that this resolution as offered is not strong enough. This action of Mrs. Hoover has done one thing. it has restored the Solid South."

Rep. McGhee, one of the five who voted against the final adoption of the measure, explained that he did so because it could be no possible good to the state.

Previous to the motion to table, Rep Battle, of Muscogee, declared that the incident was beneath the dignity of the house to take notice of "and that the whole matter should be treated with the contempt it deserves."

HOUSE DEPLORES DEPRIEST INCIDENT

Resolution Expressing Regret at White House Occurrence Is Passed by Vote of 179 to 5.

The Georgia house of representatives Thursday adopted by 179 to 5 a resolution expressing that body's "regret over recent occurrences in the official and social life of the national capital, which have a tendency to revive and intensify racial discord."

Discussion of this resolution in the house and the first call for introduction of bills in both branches constituted the principal activities of the assembly Thursday.

The house resolution directed against the social policies of the White House was introduced jointly by Representatives Crawford, Davis and Lanham, of Floyd county, and Lewis, of Hancock. While no names were mentioned in the resolution itself, both Mrs. Hoover and the wife of the negro congressman, DePriest, were referred to directly from the floor during subsequent debate on the matter.

When the resolution first came up for discussion several members expressed the opinion that it was beneath the dignity of the house to take any notice of the incident. Representative Battle, Muscogee, declared that "the whole matter should be treated with the contempt it deserves, and not dignified by a formal vote of the Georgia assembly."

Representative Westbrook, Dougherty, then moved that the resolution be tabled, but upon roll call the motion was voted down by 112 to 69. The question then recurred on the adoption of the resolution, and an incipient flow of oratory was cut short by acceptance of Representative Rosser's motion that the roll be called on final passage of the measure.

A number of representatives arose, however, to explain their vote, in accordance with the privilege granted them under house rules.

Representative Crawford, one of the sponsors of the resolution, declared emphatically that "it was not aimed at any Georgian who might have voted for Herbert Hoover, but was merely designed to condemn certain practices frowned upon by every southerner."

Other members spoke generally along the line that the White House incident was "an insult to the womanhood and traditions of the old south." Several representatives, although voting in the affirmative, reiterated the opinion that it would have been better to ignore the matter entirely, while two of those voting against the resolution based their opposition on the fact that the action of the house could be of no possible benefit to the state.

The five members casting a negative ballot were Representatives McGehee, Talbot; Martin and Mooty, Troup; Peterson, Montgomery, and Roberts, Muscogee.

Political – 1929
Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Southern.)

White House Disclaims Knowledge Of Report On Various Entertainments By Presidents From 1878 To 1928 Bared By Phillips

WASHINGTON, July 3—(AP)—The office of Secretary Davis Wednesday made public a report described at the Labor Department as listing negroes who had been entertained by presidents of the United States, compiled to show that Mrs. Hoover set no precedent in entertaining the wife of Representative Oscar DePriest, negro, of Illinois, at a White House tea.

The "preliminary report" to Mr. Davis was signed by Karl F. Phillips, a negro, commissioner of conciliation, and covered "various entertainments at the White House" from 1878 to 1929. At the end it said "The additional search, directed by the secretary, is in course of progress."

The White House disclaimed knowledge of the report. Secretary Davis had left the city for the holiday before it was made public.

Text Of Report

"1878 — President Rutherford B. Hayes was a cousin of President Patton (white), of Howard University, and was entertained by him at the university. At this entertainment President Hayes met Mr. John M. Langston, the first dean of the university law school, upon whom President Hayes later called upon, socially, at the Langston home.

"1886—The minister to Haiti was entertained by President Cleveland.

"1903—Hon. John C. Dancy (recorder of deeds) and wife were entertained at the White House.

"1904—Hon. Judson W. Lyons (register of the treasury) and wife were entertained at the White House by President Roosevelt.

"1903—Dr. Booker T. Washington, principal of Tuskegee Institute, dined at the White House with President Rooseval.

"1864—Frederick Douglas dined with President Lincoln at the White House.

"1878—Frederick Douglas was entertained by President Hayes at the White House.

"1885—Frederick Douglas dined with President Cleveland at the White House.

"1912—President Roosevelt entertained Hon. William H. Lewis, former assistant attorney general, at the White House at Oyster Bay, New York, as overnight house guest.

"1870—Senator B. K. Bruce was entertained by President Grant, and Mrs. Bruce entertained the members of the diplomatic set at her home at a reception.

"1871—P. B. S. Pinchback (at one time governor of Louisiana) was entertained by President Grant at the White House.

Lincoln Welcome Warm

"At President Lincoln's second inaugural reception, 1865, Frederick Douglas was entertained at the White House and as he entered the reception hall the greeting that Lincoln gave him, in leaving a group of close friends to greet Douglas, was very marked in its warmth that certain historians have spoken of it in their publications.

"President Coolidge entertained the president of Haiti when he was here in attendance at the Eucharistic conference.

"President Coolidge entertained President Borneo, of Haiti, at a diplomatic reception.

"1929—Mrs. Hoover, the president's wife, entertained the wife of Congressman Oscar DePriest, of Illinois, at a White House tea."

Political — 1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press Southern)

THE HOOVER TEA PARTY.

The unfortunate tea party given at the White House last week at which the wife of a negro congressman was a guest of Mrs. Hoover, has brought forth many condemnations from the Southern press, and many papers of the North disapprove of the incident. A few Republican papers of the North put their stamp of approval on it, at the same time declaring that it was unfortunate to have happened at this time.

We agree with the sentiment expressed by the Macon Telegraph a few days ago which said that it had failed to get excited over the matter up to this time. The negro question has always been one of the big problems of the South. President Hoover is acquainted with this fact if he knows anything at all. The incident is a slap in the face of the people of the solid South, a section of the country which is a part of the domain over which President Hoover rules. He is President of all the people and knows full well of the problems of the Southern people with respect to the negro.

It was a slap on both cheeks of the four southern states which so recently gave President Hoover their vote, viz: Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Texas. Of course the people of the states of Kentucky and Tennessee resent it also, but these other four states have always voted Democratic until the last election when they cast their votes for a man who now practices social equality. There is no getting away from it, and the Roosevelt-Booker Washington incident a few years ago, was mild compared to the tea party of last week.

The negro press of the country is gloating over the fact. They even print the invitation in full together with a description of the way Mrs. De Priest was dressed on the occasion. It is a notable incident in the career of the negro race and the negro press is taking advantage of the situation.

Of course the incident will pass in the course of time, but it will not be forgotten. We do not believe that it is the beginning of any social equality in this country. We do know that it will never be practiced in the South, so why get alarmed over the matter. We are not censuring the Hoover democrats, but we hope the dose will cure the disease.

HERALD

Bristol, Va.

JUN 19 1929

Still Criticising Mrs. Hoover.

This thing of social ostracism is a game at which men and women of all races and colors can play. If white people bar colored people from their churches and schools and public or private entertainments, colored people can bar white people from their churches and schools and private or public entertainments. If white Congressmen and their wives in Washington are inclined to snub Congressman and Mrs. DePriest, colored, Congressman and Mrs. DePriest can retaliate in kind.

As a matter of fact, it appears that DePriest is proposing to do that very thing. In extending invitations to Republican members of Congress to attend a benefit musicale and reception next Friday night at the Washington Auditorium, the colored Representatives from Illinois made only two exceptions. These exceptions, according to reports from Washington, are Representative Pritchard of North Carolina and Representative Vestal of Indiana. What Representative Vestal has done to incur DePriest's displeasure is not stated, but Representative Pritchard refused to accept an office adjoining that of the Negro in the House office building, and Mrs. Pritchard is said to have been active in a move within the Congressional Club to blackball Mrs. DePriest.

Meanwhile, there is continued criticism of Mrs. Hoover for having included Mrs. DePriest among the wives of Congressmen whom she invited to the White House the other day for tea. The Florida House of Representatives has adopted by a vote of 71 to 13 a resolution condemning "certain social policies of the Administration in entertaining negroes at the White House on a parity with white ladies." Senator Cole Blease of South Carolina has brought the incident to the attention of the Senate with a resolution asking that "President and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the 'White House' and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians." And objections are being raised in other quarters.

Probably the flurry will blow over in time, especially if Mrs. Hoover does not repeat what her critics insist was a grievous mistake, but it is in order here to observe that Southern Democrats who supported Mr. Hoover should not complain too loudly. The Republican Party north of the Mason and Dixon Line plays politics with the Negro and poses as his friend; a district in that region sent a Negro to Congress; the wife of a Republican President, conforming to the custom which requires her to entertain the wives of Congressmen, included the wife of the Negro Congressman in one of her lists of guests. That is all there is to it, and those anti-Smith Democrats who are dissatisfied and disappointed have themselves partly to blame.

SYLVANIA TELEPHONE

MRS. HOOVER'S TEA.

Says the Macon Telegraph with regard to Mrs. Hoover's now celebrated tea:

As for ourselves, we cannot get greatly excited. We are cognizant of the rule of courtesy which dictates that the president's wife shall have in for tea, at some time during her first four years in the White House, the wife of every Senator and Congressman and cabinet member—in fact, the wife of almost every important government official. Mrs. Hoover could, of course, have ignored DePriest's wife, but that would have been a breach of courtesy which is never justifiable. To any Southerner who objected to her being courteous upon an official occasion, Mrs. Hoover might reply that Robert E. Lee in a circumstance that was not at all official, did the courteous thing. An old Negro at Lexington tipped his hat to the general, who was president of Washington and Lee, and General Lee tipped his in return. A friend expressed surprise and General Lee, Virginia cavalier, responded, "I could not let an old Negro outdo me in courtesy."

CHRONICLE
AUGUSTA, GA.

JUN 21 1929

Illogical Texans and Others

The Texas state senate reminds us decidedly of Uncle Remus' Rabbit and its attack on the Tar Baby. During the campaign for the presidency the Democrats of Texas, among others, were told that Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, had razed race segregation rules in that government department, by making no social distinction in Negro and Caucasion employees.

They had every opportunity to verify the charge, and we presume they did, yet they plunged into the Hoover presidential flivver and voted with the negro and other hyphens and Texas gave Mr. Hoover the first Republican majority that any Republican candidate had received there since the Confederate War. Now they profess to be greatly scandalized because Mrs. Hoover entertains the Negro wife of a Negro representative in congress!

We are considerably amazed to see Texas voluntarily make its other hand impotent by slapping the same Tar Baby. Mrs. Hoover, regardless of other things, is at least logical. She acts, after stepping in and looking out, just like she did when she was outside looking in. In the meantime we have no sympathy to waste on Texans as they sit fastened to a Tar Baby whipped into shape by their own hands. And the same thing goes for Florida and Virginia, in this respect.

NEWS-DEMOCRAT
PADUCAH, KY.
JUN 18 1929

THE DE PRIEST INCIDENT

News that Mrs. Hoover had entertained at tea the wife of De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois, has provoked a storm of indignation in the white South. It is said that this White House gesture of social equality between the races will destroy any lingering possibility that the Republican party might consolidate the gains made by Mr. Hoover in his campaign.

The incident recalls the widespread opprobrium that was provoked south of the Mason and Dixon line when President Roosevelt entertained Booker T. Washington at luncheon at the White House, with the difference, however, that Washington was an educator and orator of distinction, highly respected in the South by all who knew him for his work as president of the college at Tuskegee, Ala., while from all accounts De Priest has grown rich and powerful through the Chicago underworld, and is a truculent, loud-voiced exponent of social equality. It is said that the De Priest reputation makes the Hoover "blunder," as it is called, greater than Roosevelt's.

But it is very probable that President Hoover calculated all this before the De Priest invitation was issued. He knows that the negroes of this country have in the overwhelming majority been loyal members of the Republican party ever since they were given citizenship and that they remain the backbone of the Republican party in the South as well as a substantial factor in other sections. No doubt Mr. Hoover felt that it would be rank ingratitude for a Republican president to snub a representative of the race that has given such unswerving loyalty to his party. And he was wise enough to know that it would be more damaging politically to the Republican party to alienate the negroes by slighting the negro congressman and his wife than it would be to bow to southern prejudice. It is becoming increasingly clear that the Democratic Solid South was not really broken by Mr. Hoover, but that in the 1928 election it only bent to the impact of violent prejudices, and has now rebounded to its original position, the reason for those prejudices having been removed. Knowing that he could not hold the South, Mr. Hoover has not been willing to displease his negro constituents, in order to curry favor where no favor is to be gained. Better a bird in the hand than two in the bush.

There were signs in the last Presidential campaign that the negroes were awakening to the fact that they have been furnishing all the loyalty to the Republican party and getting very little in return. There were rumblings, it will be recalled, of a widespread negro bolt from the Republican to the Democratic candidate. This did not develop, but it was sufficient to warn the white leaders of Republicanism that the negro is no longer content to be the silent and unrewarded "drawer of water and hewer of wood" for his party. These circumstances must have had some bearing on the De Priest invitation, for De Priest apparently is the sort of man who would make the most of any social slight the President and leader of his party might offer him.

Carrollton, Miss., Conservative
Friday, June 21, 1929

MRS. HOOVER HAS TEA WITH NEGRO WOMAN

Action of First Lady of Land in Establishing Social Equality Stirs Capitol.

Mrs. Hoover, wife of President Hoover, entertained the wife of Oscar DePreist, negro congressman from Chicago, at tea in the White House. The event stirred the national capitol as nothing has done in a long time.

This gesture for social equality from the leading lady of the land has brought from congressmen and senators much comment. It has a big political significance. Southern members of congress freely denounce the act.

Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, had the clipping from the society section of a Washington paper telling of the event placed in the Congressional Record, Senator Pat Harrison said, "It is as deplorable as it is astounding. If there is one thing that the people of the South look upon with grave concern and anxiety it is any tendency toward social equality".

Senator Sheppard of Texas said, "I deplore this incident beyond all measure. It is recognition of social equality between the white and black races—a step fraught with infinite danger to our white civilization".

Congressman DePreist, of course was highly pleased and says, "I am delighted beyond all measure at the fine social contacts my wife was able to make at the White House, the fact that there was no tendency to discriminate against her at the tea. She greatly enjoyed the function and was delighted".

It is expected that wives of southern members of Congress will be slow in the future to accept invitations to tea at the White House for fear of having negro women as social companions while there.

PRESIDENT'S WIFE FOR SOCIAL EQUALITY

De Priest, only negro congressman, elected from a negro district of Chicago, was honor guest at at White House luncheon given by Mrs. Herbert Hoover recently. Wide publicity has been given the incident, especially by the Atlanta Independent, product of Ben Davis, former national committeeman from Georgia. Full description was given of the costume worn by the negress, the appointment of the "party" and the guest was styled the 'honored one." In addition to the negro woman, three wives of cabinet members, a number of wives of congressmen, all above the Mason-Dixon line attended. A wail of opposition has gone up from Hoover Democrats of Virginia, Texas, and other Southern states, and the Florida legislature passed a resolution 71 to 13 condemning the act of the president's wife in entertaining a negro in the White House.

Mrs. Hoover Informed Of Act

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17.—Representative Getzen, of Sumter county, and Way, of Pinellas, today introduced a resolution in the House of the Florida State Legislature protesting "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illnois" at the White House.

The resolution called on Glenn B. Skipper, Republican national committeeman from Florida "to convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the House of Representatives and that he use his influence with the President to the end that incidents hereinbefore alluded to be discontinued.

Representative Way, in introducting the resolution, said "the state of Florida had been betrayed by such action."

Representative Day, Manatee, one of the two Republican members of the House, declared the House was taking "the wrong step in framing the resolution against a woman" and that the resolution was in bad taste.

NEWS TRIBUNE
WACO, TEX.
JUN 21 1929

Mrs. Hoover's Tea Party

MRS. HERBERT HOOVER gave a tea party. It was staged at the White House. In the limited list of guests was the negro wife of a negro congressman from Illinois. Thus for the first time a White House tradition was shattered and the old south was given the greatest shock it has known since the close of the war between the states.

"Terrible, terrible, terrible," was the comment of the governor of Texas. Deep regret was voiced by the senior senator from Texas, the author of the eighteenth amendment and one of the authors of the nineteenth amendment. Sweeping condemnation was given by the state senate of Texas and all along the line under southern skies huge wrenches are being thrown into the political machinery of these commonwealths.

It is a long call from Washington to Hoover. In the beginning this was a white man's government established by white men. It is safe to predict that the faith of the fathers and the tradition of the fathers will be upheld by the voters under southern skies who believe that the government made by white men shall be maintained for white men by white men throughout the ages to come.

Political equality may come some day in many northern states but the social equality of races will never come south of Mason and Dixon'ss line.

Protestant Knights' Resolution Deplores The "DePriest Incident"

Norfolk, Va., June 19.—(AP)—The national convention of Knights of American Protestantism in session here this afternoon unanimously adopted a resolution disapproving and deploring the fact that the wife of the president of the United States entertained at a social function the wife of a negro congressman."

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GALVESTON, TEX.

JUN 22 1929

THE HOOVER TEA PARTY DRAWS FIRE.

The Hoover myth of super-efficiency is being dissipated so rapidly, especially among his ardent supporters in the South, that the present picture of the chief executive resembles only faintly the glorified portrait of a nonpartisan engineer, painted so brilliantly just a few months ago.

It was claimed for Mr. Hoover that he is not a politician, yet in three months he has pulled political wires with all the dexterity of a Tammany Hall boss; it was claimed that the new president would proceed in a businesslike manner, scorning sensational moves for effect, yet in three months he has done two or three things which have disturbed if not shocked the sensibilities of many Americans.

The most recent as well as the most unconventional innovation of the administration is the famous Hoover tea party, attended by the wife of Congressman DePriest, negro representative from Chicago. The results of this apparently innocent invitation already are beginning to be felt; republicans and democrats of both North and South are forgetting their other agreements and disagreements and are falling into opposite sides of a pure racial question. It is not enough to say that the matter is incidental and should be ignored for policy's sake; a wise leadership would have recognized the danger of fire before applying the match.

The whole thing appeals to us as an unfortunate and unworthy and unwise political move. The original invitation and the arguments of the critics obviously are directed to the ears of the voters; the administration evidently was throwing a palm to the large negro republican vote and the Texas legislature obviously was taking a crack at the Southern democrats who voted for Hoover. In the end it is not likely that much political history will result. The negro vote was predominantly republican, anyway, and the Hoover democrats in the South probably would have gone back to the party banner at the next election without this affair. If the business has shown anything, it has shown that nothing can be gained by trying to reason with men's prejudices; that the better part of wisdom leaves religious and racial controversy out of politics, and that the Hoovers have apparently lost much and gained nothing by the DePriest tea party.

Galveston, Tex., Herald
Sunday, June 23, 1929

with vac[illegible]
versally [illegible] le small store owner and his clerks. [illegible] em that Wednesday afternoon gladly. [illegible] them by arranging your orders and shopping on Tuesday or early Wednesday morning.

—□—

Theoretically, Mrs. Oscar DePriest, wife of the Negro Congressman, has every right to attend the social functions at Washington. Mrs. Hoover has every right to invite her. But things are theoretically correct which are not practiced. Many laws are nullified by the action of the people. There will be many in the South who will approve of the late social development in Washington. They will approve as long as it happens to somebody else. It works out like some of our other unopular laws and regulations; all right for the other fellow. Onething is certain. The Depriest episode would never have taken place under a Democratic administration. While Teddy Roosevelt had Booker T. Washington for lunch, he embarrassed no other guests nor his colored guests in so doing. It was a mark of courtesy to a really great colored leader. It set no precedent. While the DePriest affair will simmer down in time, it is a most unfortunate affair from the standpoint of the South, where such matters have been handled rather satisfactorily in the past few years.

—□—

This community offers wonderful inducements to the manufacturer, a few of which we list below:

Plenty of power at reasonable rates. Home office of Carolina division of the Virginia Electric and Power Co. New seven million dollar hydro-electric development on Roanoke River here to be started soon.

Tests of water of Roanoke river show it is suited to all manufacturing needs.

Plenty of skilled labor with six mills already operating here. Vast territory to draw on for unskilled labor. Labor conditions in splendid shape.

Free mill site offered by local citizens to reputable concerns.

Kiwanis club and other organizations ready to cooperate in every way with new industries.

Situated between two trunk lines, both easily accessible; The Seaboard Air Line and the Atlantic Coast Line, connecting with all important railroads.

We list these advantages in order that citizens of this community going away for vacations may remember them. Very often vacationists will be thrown with persons who may be interested in just such a proposiiton as we have to offer. If you can talk intelligently about what your community has to offer, you may be the means of bringing more industries to this community.

Waycross, Ga., Telegraph
Tuesday, June 18, 1929

Blease Withdraws DePriest Measure But Floridans Act

SENATOR COLE BLEASE

WASHINGTON, June 17 (AP)—Senator Blease, Democrat, South Carolina, introduced a resolution today calling attention to the recent entertaining at the White House of the wife of Representative DePriest, Negro Republican from Illinois, but some of its langauge, especially doggerel verse which it contained, aroused such opposition that Blease withdrew it.

Senators Edge, Republican, New Jersey, and Bingham, Republican, Connecticut, were especially vigorous in their stand against the measure.

The resolution asked that "the president and Mrs. Hoover be requested to remember that the house in which they are temporarily residing is the White House, and that Virginia, Texas, Florida, Tennessee, and North Carolina contributed to their becoming its custodians."

Florida House Acts

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17 (AP) The Florida House of Representatives today adopted by a vote of 71 to 13 a resolution condemning what the resolution termed "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining Negroes in the White House on a parity with white ladies."

The resolution before the v[illegible] was taken had been amended so [illegible] to eliminate the language which would have protested "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in enterttaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, Negro congressman from Illinois" at the White House, and the criticism was directed at the White House in general terms.

It was introduced by Representative Way, Democrat, and was discussed for one hour and fifty minutes before the vote was taken.

Anniston, Ala., Herald
Sunday, June 21, 1929

[illegible] have not been defined.

None of the group is a member of the finance committee, which is considering all of the [illegible] rate schedules acted on by the house and has indicated its intention to present a bill proposing a wide range of agricultural and industrial rate increases.

DePriest Avers Social Equality Wasn't Involved

WASHINGTON. —(AP)—Representative Oscar DePriest, negro of Illinois, issued a statement Thursday declaring that no question of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at a White House tea recently.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for any one to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, Republican or Democrat. She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of Congress."

He added that Southern Democrats were trying to "help themselves politically in those Southern States that voted against Al Smith."

"The political effect will be to drive all the colored votes back into the Republican party," he said.

SENTINEL
ORLANDO, FLA.

JUN 19 1929

THE WEIGHT OF CUSTOM LIKE A BLIGHTING FROST

And just as the Hoover administration was getting on so famously along came "Annie Mae" de Priest, or whatever her front name is, wife of Oscar de Priest, negro congressman from Chicago. Mrs. Herbert Hoover gave a tea at the White House, she invited the de Priest wife and two score white women. wives of white congressmen. So the negress sipped Orange Pekoe and partook of cake and other delicacies with the white women.

Mrs. Hoover merely pulled a faux paux. Custom was the cause of the trouble because custom is not common sense. Common sense means exercising judgment, and judgment, very easily, could have omitted the name of Annie Mae from the list, and the country would never have known anything about the matter.

Now we are hearing these sorts of things—I told you so. They are negro lovers, I wish I hadn't voted for Hoover. If you had voted for Smith the same thing would have happened, etc., etc.

But the fact remains that 10,000,000 negroes are living very happily alongside 105,000,000 whites, and both are good citizens. The negro is never happier when he is left unto himself, when he is busy with the cows and the chickens, the cotton and the mules. Annie Mae is extremely happy when entrusted with domestic cares, the baby, the laundry and the kitchen. Americans have learned that trouble brews immediately social or political problems become equal themes for the blacks and the whites.

Now the press declares that nothing paralleling this case has happened since President Theodore Roosevelt dined with Booker T. Washington, negro, at the White House. This incident aroused the South many years ago, yet be it remembered that Washington was the leader of a race. De Priest is merely a Chicago congressman, representing only one three-hundredth of his race, and they in a black belt so heavily populated that a city the size of Winter Garden lives in one square block.

Mrs. Hoover, one of the loveliest, most cultured and refined of women, heroine of millions of Americans, ideal hostess and sharing with her distinguished husband the love and esteem of people of all countries, was a victim of custom, horrible custom, embarrassing custom. We wish she had kicked the creature into Chesapeake Bay.

Florida esteems the Hoovers. Florida gave the President her vote of confidence, and now comes this affair to plague him for many years. We do most fervently hope that white folks will forget the negroes when it comes to social and political matters for they arouse trouble, endless, unceasing trouble.

Americus, Ga., Recorder
Monday, June 17, 1929

NEGRO WOMAN; MRS. HOOVER CENSURED

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., June 17.—(AP)—The state house of representatives today passed by a vote of 71 to 13, a resolution condemning "certain social policies of the administration in entertaining negroes in the White House on a party with white ladies."

Before a vote was taken, the resolution was amended to make its language general. Originally, it read "the act of Mrs. Herbert Hoover in entertaining the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois."

As finally passed, the bill called on Glenn B. Skipper, republican national committeeman from Florida to "convey to the President of the United States the earnest protest of the house of represenatives, and that he use his infuence with the President to the end that the incidents herein before alluded to, be discontinued."

TIMES
RALEIGH, N. C.

JUN 19 1929

DEPRIEST INCIDENT TAKES WIND ANTI-SMITH CONVENTION SAILS

The Anti-Smith convention carrying on at Roanoke, Virginia, the schism developed at the last election which put the Old Dominion in the Republican column, nominated William Mosely Brown, a young Washington and Lee professor, for Governor and C. C. Berkeley, of Newport News, for Attorney General. Candidates to complete a State ticket will be named by a committee. The convention recorded itself in favor of the repeal of the constitutional amendment establishing the short ballot, opposed Governor Byrd's hardly won system of tax reformation, and for the rest denounced Raskob. It received from Bishop Cannon, conceded to have been one of the main causes of the defection to Hoover, a telegram of endorsement and congratulation.

Formidable as the vote polled in Noember by those who are responsible for this convention, it is doubtful whether at this time it has much hope of repeating its success. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover attended to that matter when they issued the invitation to the consort of Representative DePriest, the negro member of Congress from Illinois. Undoubtedly it was this incident which cut down the attendance on the convention, and the inference which Virginians will draw is not much helped by a resolution which pledged racial integrity, condemned social relations between the white and negro races, but was modified by the statement that "purely official relations must be retained."

Whatever the abstractions indulged, the effect of the so-called Anti-Smith movement was that it was a movement pro-Hoover. To capture the State of Virginia politically, the Anti-Smiths would unquestionably need the support of the Virginia Republicans. In other words, they would have to make common cause with a party that is in every way bound to endorse the national administration—its taste in social matters as well as in policies. Before the DePriest incident, this might have been possible, seeing that the negro figures at the ballot box in Virginia no more than he does in North Carolina. But the negro will now, unfortunately enough, figure at the ballot box in every Southern State, notwithstanding the fact that he will be, as heretofore, absent from the polls.

All of which Mr. Hoover undoubtedly knew. When the Smith tide was apparently running strongly in the Northern, Eastern and Middle Western States, it was Republican policy to break the Solid South, if possible. The adventure, audacious as it was, scored a brilliant success. But if now the South can be alienated and once more thrown back upon the negro issue, everything Mr. Hoover wants has been accomplished. The enmity of the South will be his greatest asset in the politically strategic parts of the nation. But the Anti-Smiths are in such case like flotsam beached by an out-going tide.

Times
June 21, 1929

decision that the chancellor who dismissed a landowners' suit for want of equity had the law to back his action.

THE DePRIEST INCIDENT

In the army, soldiers must salute the officers over them. It is not the individual saluted but the position he occupies. In this and every other government, when officials representing their government—no matter what their nationality or color—as representatives of their government they are accorded courtesies. It is the government rather than the individual that is recognized officially.

The wife of Congressman DePriest was shown a courtesy because of the position she occupied as wife of a congressman. No one is more opposed to social relations between the races than we are because it is detrimental to both races. There is a vast difference between an official courtesy and a personal social courtesy.

The greatest safeguard any race can take is to avoid amalgamation with other nations and when people of any race realize this fact there will be no fears of the bugaboo of social equality.

We should not lose sight of the fact that there is no law requiring anyone to associate socially with another, even of their own race, much less that of another race if they do not desire.

Charlotte, N. C., Observer
Sunday, June 23, 1929

ake it unlawful for anyone
eat sugar not made of Utah
gar beets goes over till an-
her session.

William Howard Taft is making arrangements to stowaway on the next Atlantic airplane. Lindbergh's honeymoon is over. He went back to flying again.

Yours, WILL.

NEGRO ANSWERS CRITICS OF TEA

De Priest Insists Wife's Invitation Mere Formality; Sees Damage to Democrats.

WASHINGTON,, June 20.—(AP)—Representative Oscar De Priest, negro of Illinois, issued a statement today declaring that no question of social equality was involved in the attendance of his wife at a White House tea recently.

"It's all a lot of moonshine for anyone to suggest that a question of social equality was involved in my wife's going to a White House tea," he said. "My wife was invited not because she was white or black, republican or democrat She was invited because she happened to be the wife of a man who was a member of congress."

He added that southern democrats were trying to "help them selves politically in those southern states that voted against Al Smith." "The political effect will be to drive all colored votes back into the republican party," he said.

Political – 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois (White Press Southern)

CHRONICLE

Crossville, Tenn.

JUN 20 1929

A GRAVE MISTAKE

The mistake made by Mrs. Hoover in inviting the wife of the Chicago negro congressman, DePriest, to a social tea, was the worst blunder, politically, socially and every other way that has taken place at the White House in generations. The most amazing feature of it all is that President Hoover would not have seen the seriousness of the mistake and have stopped it.

The negro should not be abused in his rights before the law nor have his just liberties abridged, but when it comes to treating him with social equality, it simply cannot be done. This is a white man's country and no power on earth can make it anything else.

After all is said and done, the most regretable feature of the whole affair is, it does nothing to benefit either race, but results in conditions that are distinctly hurtful to both the white man and the negro.

While the action was evidently carried out with the best of intentions, that does not prevent it from being a grave mistake and every red-blooded American, especially those living in the great Southland, deeply regret and deplore the act. If the curtain could be drawn over it and the incident forgotten, it would not be so bad, but that cannot be: It will remain to plague and embitter the country for a long time.

HERALD

Albany, Ga.

JUN 18 1929

STILL BOILING.

Boiling the entertainment of the Negro Congressman's wife at the White House down to at least a part of its last analysis, we have just this: That if the incident could have been foreseen, a great many Southern Democrats who voted for Mr. Hoover would have voted against him—or possibly refrained from voting at all. Southern Legislatures now in session are adopting protest resolutions. Senator Cole Blease (as was to have been expected) brought the matter up in the Senate Monday, and Republican Senators from states in which the social lines are not as tightly drawn as they are in the South immediately challenged him. Blease did not succeed in bringing his resolution to a vote, and finally withdrew it.

The whole matter hinges on the right of the President and his wife to have guests of their own choosing in their official residence, for that's what the White House is. It belongs to the nation, but it is the home of the President. The President is from California, and neither he nor Mrs. Hoover has lived in the South. They are of course aware of the fact that the races do not mingle socially in this section, and they probably know that sensible Negroes in the South do not seek social recognition. Social equality may be an issue in some sections of the country, but it is not an issue in the South. Here it is settled.

Those who do not care to meet Mrs. Hoover's guests are under no compulsion to attend her social functions. Theoretically, an invitation to the White House is regarded by official Washington as almost a social command, but there are a good many ladies in Washington, most of them from Southern states, who draw the color line as definitely in the White House as they do in other places.

One prominent Southerner is quoted in Washington as making the familiar remark that he "likes the Negro, but believes the Negro should keep his place." That recalls something an eminently sensible Albany Negro citizen said several years ago while taking part in a local conference of white and colored leaders. He remarked that he frequently heard or read that the Negro should "keep his place," and made this comment: "I agree with those so arguing, but I admit that I have had considerable difficulty in finding out where the Negro's place is. If I go to the theatre, it is up at the top. If I get on a steamboat, it is down below. If I get on a railway train, it is up in front. If I get on a street car, it is at the rear. So I will be grateful if some one will tell me where it really is, that I may occupy it with a satisfied conscience."

We doubt that even Washington could enlighten him just now.

red tissue, red cardboard tubes might be made just large enough to slip cards into. In that case the fuse must be twisted in with the waxed paper. A larger jelly roll firecracker might also be used as a table center.

MRS. HOOVER ENTERTAINS WIFE OF NEGRO CONGRESSMAN AT WHITE HOUSE

Wife of Oscar DePriest of Illinois Attends White House Tea.

Mrs. Hoover has entertained the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from Illinois, at a White House Tea, DePriest is said to have been a leader of the criminal elements of the Chicago Underworld and under indictment just before being sworn in as congressman.

"Everybody to his taste" as the old woman said when she kissed the cow. If Mrs. Hoover wants to associate with low class negro vice leaders in her own home and can find any who will associate with her let her go to it, but she certainly "spilled the beans" when she entertained them in the White House.

She has done the negro a great injury and probably brought about a lot of trouble and we think has made it impossible for a republican candidate for president to ever carry another southern state.

It is true that Roosevelt entertained Booker Washington at dinner, but Booker Washington was a man of education, an outstanding character of his race and had common sense enough to understand that no social equality was intended. DePriest hasn't the brains or common sense of Washington and if reports are true is utterly devoid of moral character. His first move is to give a dinner and invite the wives of the republican congressmen and a large number of his own race in an effort to raise funds to establish social equality with the white people and it is said he has been making speeches advocating social equality.

There has been no demand for anything of this kind from the colored race as a whole and DePriest is just stirring up trouble for them and for himself. It is to be hoped that other negroes will have more sense than he possesses and will pay no attention to him.

It is reported that Mrs. Ruth McCormick is aiding DePriest in his efforts, but who would expect anything else from the daughter of Mark Hanna?

Mrs. Hoover Praised By Woman's League For Inviting Negro

WASHINGTON, June 23.—(AP)—The Woman's International League for Peace and Freedom made public today a letter addressed to Mrs. Herbert Hoover commending her for extending to the wife of Representative De Priest, Illinois, the courtesy which was automatically extended to the wives of all members of the United States Congress and which we had taken for granted in turn would automatically be accepted by all citizens who believe in democratic institutions."

"We believe that your hospitality to Mrs. De Priest adheres to the best American tradition of democracy," the letter said, "and is a happy step in the direction of more normal and wholesome race relations."

The letter was signed by Hannah Clothier Hull, national chairman, and Dorothy Detzer, executive secretary.

Morrisville, N. C., Home
Wednesday, June 19, 1929

R. E. STEG...
The House of Better ...
Ever

NEGRO'S SPEECH CAUSES TROUBLE

De Priest's Praise of Bolting Democrats Rubs Anti-Smiths Wrong Way.

Norfolk, Va., June 16.—Democrats who bolted the ticket in the presidential election rather than vote for Gov. Al Smith had planned a big convention at Roanoke next Tuesday.

But Representative De Priest, of Chicago, a negro, came here Friday night and delivered an address. He praised the anti-Smiths and others who voted the republican ticket. That threw a monkey wrench in the machinery of the anti-Smiths' plans and things began to go bad. Prior to his coming here Mrs. De Priest was entertained in the White House by Mrs Hoover and others, and that caused some of the anti-Smith leaders to express themselves in indignant terms.

A. T. Dunning, an anti-Smith leader of this city, says he will ask the Roanoke convention to adopt resolutions condemning the White House affair. Dr. William Mosely Brown, professor of psychology at Washington and Lee university, who is a very receptive candidate for governor on a Fusion ticket of anti- Smiths and republicans, said he had thought until the De Priest tea party that this was the "psychological" year for naming an independent candidate for governor "The De Priest affair is most deplorable," he said.

A dozen boys at Towanda, Pa., were discovered to be making "moonshine" during the school recess period. The thing to do in that case, is to make a law against recess periods.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Southern).

DEMOCRAT-LEADER
DAVENPORT, IA.

AUG 1 - 1928

THE SOCIAL STATUS OF THE NEGRO

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN,
Special Correspondent of The Democrat & Leader.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 1.—Representative Oscar De Priest of Chicago, the first negro to be elected to congress in twenty-eight years and the first ever to be elected to represent a northern constituency, seems to be encountering a somewhat different social reception at Washington than members of his race who formerly sat in congress. Recently the Illinois colored representative delivered an address in which he announced his intention to crusade for a greater degree of equality in the political and social treatment of men and women of negro blood.

The question raised is of more than passing interest because of the probability that, after the long absence from congress, increasing numbers of negroes will find seats there. This is due to the concentration of negro population in great cities. Under the law, congressional districts are based on population, there being one representative for approximately every 210,000 people. Great cities have several members, representing a territory negligible in extent compared with the thousands of square miles represented by rural members. But the test is population, not area, and thus a great state like Wyoming, one of the large states of the Union territorially, has but a single representative while cities like New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia have several.

Increasingly, negroes are showing a tendency to flock together in quarters of cities, as in Harlem in New York and the quarter of Chicago which elected De Priest. Every year sees greater numbers concentrated. Inevitably this leads to their numerical superiority in any such congressional district which roughly coincides with the location of the negro population. Washington, the national capital, of course, has no franchise but if it did it might well occur that a negro would be elected to congress from this jurisdiction for negroes occupy in very large numbers, the very heart of the District of Columbia.

Another Swing of the Pendulum

Thus it may be that the pendulum will swing again. Between the fortieth and fifty-sixth congresses no fewer than 21 negroes sat in the house of representatives of the United States and there was one senator, Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, who achieved some measure of eminence during six years membership in that body.

Then came the long absence of 28 years and now, with the seating of Representative De Priest it may prove that a new cycle has been entered upon.

Opinions have differed widely over the propriety of the invitation to tea at the White House proferred by Mrs. Herbert Hoover to Representative De Priest's wife and accepted by her. On the one hand, liberal-minded persons, chiefly northerners, regarded the matter as an appropriate gesture. Others strongly censured the invitation, declaring that while everybody recognized that the De Priests would have to be invited to such state functions as the annual legislative reception, there was no occasion for inviting the wife of the negro member to what was little more than a private social tea with no significance beyond what achieved thru the presence of negro representative's wife.

The records indicate that wh negroes were present in Washi ton official life in the past th were quite generally received s cially. However, those were reco struction days and the abolition fever still ran high. Carpetbagge were largely in control in the sout ern states. There was a gener eagerness to give the lately free negro every possible lift in th world. That he did not make goo can not possibly be a cause for su prise. It would have been mira ulous is a subject race could, b a stroke of a pen, have been turne from an abject status into equalit with a ruling class. The negro ha done extraordinarily well; indeed has shown the most remarkable gains in the last half century but it was impossible for him to acquire in a generation a culture equal to that into which the efforts of three thousand years had gone.

So the social equality experiment of the earlier days was rather failure. There is no record of any untoward conduct on the part of the negro members of congress; fact they are reported to have deported themselves becomingly.

The first negro senator was Hiram R. Revels of South Carolina. He and his wife were dinner guests of President Grant at the White House. He only served one year. Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, however, was a senator for six years, long enough to establish a social position at the national capital. This he did with remarkable success for one of his race. He was born a slave but had won an education and was a man of some ability. His wife was a northern negress, daughter of a Philadelphia dentist. She was the first negro school teacher in the public schools of Cleveland. The Bruces attended many White House functions. In fact, on the occasion of a presidential reception in the administration of President Rutherford B. Hayes, Mrs. Bruce stood in the receiving line.

Bruces Were Well Received

The Bruces saw much of Washington social life because after senator's term expired he remained there as register of the treasury and later as recorder of deeds, two positions traditionally accorded to negroes ever since the Civil war. The Bruces lived in a fashionable section of Washington and had as neighbors James G. Blaine, Senator Stewart, and Thomas Nelson Page, author of the book on which The Birth of a Nation was based, and later American ambassador to Italy. The senator's wife was said to have been especially friendly wth the wife of Gen. John A. Logan. Mrs. Logan is to this day a social leader in Washington society. An odd association which sprang up was one between Senator Bruce, the negro, and his colleague, Senator L. Q. C. Lamar of Mississippi. A son of the Bruces was a Harvard man, becoming for two years president of the debating society of that rather exclusive institution which, however, has always been noted for its friendly attitude toward negroes. There is nothing at all unusual in that, however, as New England was the cradle of abolition.

Grover Cleveland, when president, had as a frequent caller a personal friend in the person of a negro, C. H. J. Taylor. President Cleveland nominated him to be American minister to Bolivia, but a Republican senate refused to confirm.

There seems to be little on record to indicate that the reception accorded negroes in Washington in those days evoked anything like the discussion which the De Priest incident has brought about. For example, when Senator Bruce and his wife took a six months European tour they were accorded every courtesy by American diplomatic representatives and were presented to Queen Victoria. Receptions were given in their honor in London and Paris.

However the matter comes out it is certain that there will be a period during which Washington hostesses will be considerably perplexed over precedents and procedure.

The last precedent is not an encouraging one. That was the one created by President Roosevelt's invitation to the eminent educator Booker T. Washington, to have luncheon at the White House. The storm of criticism which that invitation caused is by no means forgotten in Washington.

MEMPHIS
TENNESSEE

AUG 2 1929

ANTI-DE PRIEST MOVE LAUNCHED

Negro Leader Talks Sunday Against Equality League

Organization of a De Priest Social Equality League will be attacked Sunday when Rev. J. M. Williamson, negro, president of the National Rural Industrial Assn., speaks at 4 p.m. at Community Center Home, Lauderdale and Beale av.

Rev. Williamson, one of the negro leaders of the South, has been waging a campaign against the De Priest movement since its origin following the "tea party" in Washington.

"Every negro should attend this meeting," Williamson said. "Recent incidents and present conditions make it the most important ever held in Memphis for the negroes."

Reports that negroes are meeting nightly in the negro section on Beale av., continue to come to Inspector Will Griffin, who has been investigating the organization of the De Priest Social Equality League to determine if "confidence" men are "fleecing" the negroes.

Denials that negroes have formed such a league have been issued daily, but police say they have evidence to the contrary.

Williamson, together with other Southern leaders, are attempting to keep the negroes from becoming members of any social equality league.

Laurinburg, N. C., Exchange
Thursday, July 25, 1929

A TEXAS EDITOR GIVES LOW DOWN MRS. De PRIEST

How Wife of Negro Congressman Looked When She Entered White House at Mrs. Hoover's Bidding

The following classic burlesque from "The Archer County News," published at Archer City, Texas. It is furnished us for publication by Mr. John Purcell, native of Scotland county, and for many years a leading citizen of the Lone Star state, who has been spending several days on a visit to his sister, Mrs. W. G. Buie, at Wagram, and other relatives in this section:

Nigger in de corn patch,
Hey! Hey! Hey!
Nigger in de White House,
Haw! Haw! Haw!

Of course the above is not very good poetry. Fact is, we can't write good poetry. But we choose to pass it along to our Hoover-Democrat preachers and school teachers for what it is worth—and really it ought to do them pretty

well because they don't know much anyway.

The above, though, kind readers, is really the caption for a description of a social event held recently in the White House—your White House — my White House — Washington, at which Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, entertained at a tea Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the mulatto wife of the negro congressman from Illinois.

In this we do not choose to find fault with Mrs. Hoover as the White House is her private home pro tem, and if she choose to basely entertain one or a thousand midnight blondes she has our permission. Truly she is the leading lady of the land, and the mistress of her own destiny and desires.

We will, though, attempt to draw a word picture of the affair in its natural colors of white and black.

Details of this dual banquet for the blue-bellies and black-bellies are lacking, and we cannot draw a perfect picture, but our grapevine telegraph system revealed it to us about as follows:

Mrs. Hoover, as hostess, attired in a chic costume of approved style for the tea hours, sits at the head of the table in nonchalance and ease—the poise of a hostess de luxe De Priest.

The room is aswarm with dames of old faces and young legs—of jeweled fingers and enlarged ankles—of permanents of the hair dresser's art and the dentist's art—all hard boiled and aristocratic, and all with expectancy showing on their faces. They are expecting something, and show strain. They are simply old women craving a thrill—Congressmen's wives, Senator's wives, and some pumpkins as wives of the men who rule America, the bank and granary of the world.

They sit in hushed awe. The minute is at hand for the bride of the occasion to enter and join them.

An exactly at the appointed second, without the variation of one tick, she enters.

She looks and is looked at.

The sight of her, it is said, was as bubble burst in the sunshine. Rose dated and glows like a riot of blooms in a California flower garden.

On her hair, she wore a itara of diamonds, which, nestling in the black wool neath the arc lights of the dining room, certainly made her crown on a par with that of Pharoh's daughter.

She also wore a dimond in each ear, and a ruby in her left front gold tooth. She was truly a little alabastine witch of about 300 pounds with eyes like dew drops and teeth like pearls.

Her gown was of Nile green trimmed in orange, with insets of violet blue.

She wore baby doll shoes of red size No. 11, with cute little hose rolled to just above them in that shade of pink which teases and tantalizes. From there up to easily and sylishly above the majestic dimples of her knees, she displayed vast areas of the nude bronze ebony.

She was dressed to the last notch of the rich colored specie—Mobile's latest, and classiest.

She entered the dining room of the White House in manner grand and haughty, and stood for a long instant as a statue on a pedestal in the hall of fame. Finally her glance lowered, and she observed the welcome offered her, and she smiled and bowed upon introduction and was seated.

We failed to learn whether she sat at the right hand of the first lady of our land, or on her left hand—but, anyway, she sat—and broke bread and sipped tea, and fitted perfectly into the niche—or at least we reckon she did as no report has been made where any dame did not remain at the festivities and join in entertaining and being entertained.

When men congregate in dutch lunches, they afterwards engage in after-dinner speaking.

And it is said these social belles of the White House also enjoyed quite a seige of it after their Liberian lunch. This was easy for them, because, you know, it is but natural for women to speak after dinner, also at dinner and before dinner and during bed time.

They each accredited themselves quite exquisitely and profusely, until finally at the end Mrs. De Priest arose to make the e pluribus unum talk in this linguistic marathon.

Her remarks, as coming in over our grape-vine telegraph, were as follows:

"Ladies, dis sho is de mostest bes' thing I is recollecting just at present, and I sho am gine to hebben, I reckon, cause fo' las' November I nebber dreamed o' making entertainment and pleasure wid white ladies like you all sho nuff is.

"Dis heah is sho nuff nice, us ladies all meetin' togedder, and eatin' togedder and bein' sociable wid each odder like good frien's and sisters which we ain is.

"I recommen's lots of dese heah kinds of parties, and I is going to make a suggestion to Congressman De Priest, mah husban' and de fathah of most all ouah chillun and de most prominentest Republican culled man anybody knows where is, dat we have a return party and invite all you fine white folks to it, and den we can hab mo' pussinal contact and mo' cultuah.

"We all sho nuff is proud of President Hooveah cos' he is plumb full of cultuah, and his family am, and he is goin' to put a stop to de Democrats calling ouah cullud gals 'nigger wenches' and ouah cullud sons and ouah cullud preachers—yeah! dey call de 'boah coons.'

Yas, dey sho am uppity, and act like dey think dat dey am bettah dan we is.

"An now, frien's and fellow womens, I is cravin' to ask des one preticular pussonal favo' wid you. I wants you to look at mah baby, and jest can't desist from letting you admiah him, cos I knows he am de sweetest 'ittle 'publican babay any ob us evah had."

An attendant was then sent after this young monkey-faced nigger-rat, and it was placed safely in its mother's arms.

And, really, it showed intelligence of a sort. In a voice resembling both the scream of a panther and the yodel of a Swiss sheepherder, it broadcasted the call for dinner—and the dinner was served immediately on first call.

This was not the usual bottle baby of white society, but one which drew nourishment in the old-fashioned way, good or bad, from the mother's bosom.

And right here the white women got an eye-full. They saw nature unadorned and unashamed as it was millions of years ago in the jungles of Africa a la the mother babboon of the tree tops.

The babe, we learn, could only obtain sustenance from one massive and billowing fountain of life, as the other was a casualty in girlhood in an accidental contact with a fast stepping electric wringer.

The babe's hunger was soon drowned, we learn, and the look of pleasure and satisfaction of the well-fed adorned its face. The smile it wore, when held up for the admiration of those present, arose just above its right eye and sunk just back of its left ear.

At this point the mother's talk to her hostess and fellow tea sippers continued.

"Dis heah was de fust white black chile bawn in Chicawgo dis yeah.

"I'se had a lot o' powful sumptious compliments on him.

"Dey say his mouf looks zactly like dat o' Mistah Oscaah Budwiseah Colkitt, dat fine white gentamen frien' way down in Texas on de Sabin rivah.

"And dey say his nose am jist zactly like dat purty one ob Mistah Hon. Tom Luff, of Dallas, Texas, which he weahs oxtensively when makin' speechify for us frien's.

"And his blue eyes, dey sez, sho do look a powful lot resemble ob dem sho nuff lasses sweet kind of dat big hansum Mistah Creegah, our head majaah down dere in Texas, where dey is soon gwine to 'peel de Jim Crow law so us pepuls can ride wheah we pleaze, and marry dem we wants to in dese new and propah 'panionate weddin's which show do soun' powful propah.

"An' dey am is some gran' gentleman frien's usens hab down at Archah City, Texas, dat we sho craves to meet and shake han's and make pussonal contact wid and tak lunch wid when dis winter me and mah husban' is taking dis heah chile congressman and mebbe president souf, and we has now intenshuns of naming ouah next two dawtahs after dem.

"Dis boy's name am de Honowable Mistah Addikus Weab Hoovah Boraah Jawge Washington Kristofah Columbus De Priest, and he's gonna smoke dem Lucky Strikes, and mak his fadder and mudder and all usens proud ob him.

"And now, frien's and fellow womens, I wish to perspress de thanks of all cullud ladies and culled gemmens for dis heah 'mancipation Day. We is sho right pleasant to fin' dat you white peepul am ouah soshul equals, cos when we eats togedder we is frien's togedder, and when dis heah boy grows up and 'quires to bein' a Congressman or some odder big job wid plenty o' jack he may crave to mahry one o' youah dawtahs and raise a big family.

"And dat sho will be hebbinly. I feels lak I can heah dem haphs playin' right now."

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tion run wild. The sugar industry is not the only offender against the cardinal democratic theory of taxation, but sugar is such a common and universally used commodity that it affords the best illustration of the iniquities of the Hawley tariff bill. As these facts are more and more understood by the public the protests against the House rates are certain to increase in volume.

Deceiving the Negro.

Encouraged by the now famous White House tea party, designing negroes are organizing in Memphis and other cities what is known as the DePriest Social Equality League. An investigation by the police in Memphis revealed that meetings of the league are being held nightly. Negro organizers are encouraging the notion that DePriest and his social equality theories will lead them out of the present wilderness and into a land bright with opportunity. The more sensible and better informed members of the negro race are endeavoring in every way possible to discourage membership in the organization and to counteract the false theories that are being implanted in the minds of the more guillible and susceptible negroes. They are combating the scheme in every way possible because they realize that there is no possibility for achieving social equality and they know furthermore that movements in that direction must ultimately react upon and injure the members of the race.

It is not surprising that Memphis should have been selected as a recruiting place for the equality league. Designing white politicians of Shelby county whose interest in the negro has been prompted solely by selfish motives, have in recent years encouraged his participation again in politics. In the last Democratic primary thousands of negroes were herded to the polls and voted on terms of equality with the members of the white race. The leaders of the machine in Shelby county defied the traditional position of the Democratic party upon this issue and encouraged in the negroes aspirations and ambitions which they can never realize.

When the negroes were brazenly invited by the machine to enter the Democratic primary last August we warned against the inevitable result of this reversal of the time-honored and traditional party policy. We said then and we repeat now that the machine leaders had no intention of sharing with the negroes political dominion of the state or county. They were merely using them as tools to pull their political chestnuts out of the fire. The white men in the Democratic party in Tennessee have no intention whatever of sharing their political control with the negroes. The latter are merely deluded and deceived when they permit designing politicians to use them as political assets.

As the sincere friend and well wisher of the negro and recognizing how essential it is that the two races should dwell together in amity and accord, The Tennessean has regretted the Hoover tea party as it protested against the Shelby machine's conduct a year ago, because it saw in these incidents nothing but evil for the negro race. It will be unfortunate for them and for the South if they do not realize at once the utter impossibility of social or political amalgamation.

Political - 1929

Office Holders

Illinois, (White Press Southern).

NOT SUCH A RISK.

Memphis, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal.

Commercial Appeal

I read in your valuable paper where you had taken an awful risk in commenting on the DePriest episode, but not half such a risk, I believe, as the writer imagined.

Will you kindly advise the writer, F. P. Grear, to go back again to his Bible and read over the twelfth chapter of Numbers? If he does he will find that the Lord was displeased with both Miriam, sister of Moses, and his brother Aaron, not for any criticisms they had made in regard to Zipporah and his wife, but for their presumption in saying that He, the Lord, had spoken to His people through them as well as through Moses. This angered Jehovah, and punishment followed. Miriam becoming a leper, being cured afterwards through the intercession of Moses.

As this incident occurred about 41 years after Moses had taken Zipporah to wife, and as Zipporah was the daughter of Jethro, priest of Midian, a Cushite and descendant of Ham, one of Noah's three sons (from whom we are all descended) it is hardly possible that at this late date they would be upbraiding Moses for his mesalliance, if you could call it such.

No, Miriam's sin, as well as Aaron's, was presumption in assuming that God spoke through them. Miriam received her punishment, Aaron did not (see verse 11 of the twelfth chapter of Numbers). We are told that Moses was a prophet whom the Lord knew face to face, and no other prophet of Israel had this distinction.

Yours truly,

M. E. BEEDLE.

HUMILIATED, LOPSIDED.

Mississippi Hoovercrat Humbled by DePriest Affair.

Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, July 5.— That there is a contrition of spirit among the Hooverdrats of Mississippi following the DePriest tea at the White House is indicated by a letter received from a prominent citizen of West Point, Miss., by Senator Pat Harrison today. This gentleman expresses without restraint his deep humiliation at the DePriest incident and pledges that in future his support will be given to the party of his fathers.

Similar letters are being received by other southern members of Congress, not all of them so frank as the West Point man, but practically all of them indicating a deep spirit of repentance among the Democrats who voted for Hoover.

The Mississippian, whose name is withheld, wrote Senator Harrison as follows:

"The Hoover party has caused quite a wave on the peaceful waters of this little city. One of your loyal friends demands that I write you an apology for my being a Hooverdrat.

"I am sorry, I am humiliated, I am lopsided, I am flabbergasted, I feel like a cipher with the rim knocked off.

"I most humbly beg your pardon and also the pardon of every true Democrat. I feel like getting down on my all fours and crawling under the house. I feel funny under my belt. I may not survive, but if I do I will sheepishly ask reinstatement in the good old party of my ancestors and promise never to stray again."

POST-DISPATCH
HOUSTON, TEX.

JUL 5 - 1929

"... up the old bus."

Aftermath of the Hoover Tea

THOSE who belittled the significance of the entertainment at the White House of the wife of the negro congressman, DePriest, and described the furore that followed, as a mere tempest in a teapot, should be aware by this time of how faulty was their judgment of the episode. It is perfectly apparent now that the Hoover tea precipitated an agitation of the question of racial equality that has already resulted in much harm, and is destined to produce more misfortune.

The affair encouraged not only negro agitators of the visionary, impractical and overly ambitious type to stir up their following, but it likewise stimulated activities among whites in the North who advocate social equality of the races, to press their demands, and to launch new waves of propaganda for their pet theories.

Thus, for instance, we find resolutions being offered by the New York delegation to the convention of the American Federation of Teachers meeting in Chicago calling for equality between white and negro pupils and teachers in the schools. Other resolutions condemned segregation of negroes and whites in schools, and demanded that white and negro teachers be included in the same teachers' unions. Trust to the agitators to try to use the public schools to further their schemes.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has been given tremendous encouragement in its program of breaking down the barriers that separate the races in the South, and is redoubling its efforts. The association has filed briefs with the Hoover law enforcement commission, in which protests are made against the "legislative law-breaking" involved in the enactment of residential segregation ordinances in Atlanta, Ga., and other Southern cities. The brief also declares that constitutional guarantees are violated in "Jim-Crow" accommodations on Southern railways, where the accommodations are not equal.

De Priest, the negro representative from Chicago, whose wife was Mrs. Hoover's guest, has suddenly come into great demand as a lecturer to negroes, and he is going about the country engaging in high-sounding discussions of the race issue, making grandiloquent demands for "equal rights" to negroes, criticizing the South and Southern political leaders, and promising to keep on appointing negroes to West Point and Annapolis.

And at the meeting of the National Education association in Atlanta, Ga., Dr. Moton, head of Tuskegee institute in Alabama, is quoted as telling the delegates that the negro race is not inferior to the white, though more backward.

These are a few of the visible results of the White House's demonstration of its acceptance of the doctrine of social equality for the white and negro races. These and other developments may be traced directly to the little affair, which palpably was devised for the specific purpose of giving impetus to the movement for social equality, and likewise for slapping in the face Southern sentiment on the race issue.

SENTINEL

Nacogdoches, Tx.

JUL 2 1929

WHY?

(By Mefo.)

People who read the Houston Press are familiar with the special column by "Mefo"—M. E. Foster, which appears every day and discusses the various situations that confront the public for solution. In regard to the entertainment of the negro woman by Mrs. Hoover Mefo has this to say. Cut it out and place it in your scrap book:

"Why don't you write a scathing denunciation of that White House entertainment of a negress?" has been a frequent telephone inquiry during the last few days.

What good would it do? Why add to the fuel or why try to suppress the fires of indignation? To do either would be wrong.

This subject of the negro race has been with us since our forefathers began bringing black savages from Africa. That traffic in humans was started by the North, not the South. In those early days of America's colonization a negro was considered the same as an ox, a mule or a horse. The slave traders of less than three generations thought no more of hunting black men in the wilds of Africa than we of today think of stalking a deer in West Texas. The only difference is the man hunters wanted to capture they prey alive rather than dead. They did.

When the North found that the negro direct from Africa or the W. Indies could not thrive in a cold climate, the South was made the dumping ground of the cargoes.

In the warm South they could till the fields, pick the cotton and solve the labor problem in a section where were many plantations but few people to work in the vast fields of corn and cotton.

From that day the negro became the South's problem. A Civil war, and the final freeing of the slaves did not matter for the South. Our fathers and grandfathers still had the burden. The blacks lived among us not in the section that sang their praises and talked so glibly of equality and liberty.

They were turned loose on us with no ability to solve anything for themselves. For a century they had looked to their white "marsters" for everything. The great majority continued to depend upon those who had cared for them in sickness in life and in death. Some went wild with their new found freedom and with the urging of unthinking Northerners they gave us much trouble during the Carpet Bag days.

But the South was patient. Our fathers knew how to handle the negro in freedom as they did in the slavery days. We lived in the midst of them and we had little trouble with them. We gave them free schools and we gave them work. They were taught to become independent — to make their own way—but it was done with no thought of social equality on either side.

The so-called "Jim Crow" law ex-

ists in the South not only in fact but in the minds of both races.

No one denies that Mrs. Hoover had the legal right to invite the wife of a negro congressman, to attend a tea at the White House. If Chicago had sent to Congress an ignorant white gangster, with a wife illiterate, uncouth, and unfit to mingle with respectable people she had the same right to issue an invitation to her to meet with those who were cultured and refined.

It's not being done in the best circles, but there is no law to prevent it.

The pity is that this thing happened, for it has turned the minds of the people from a discussion of constructive topics to one that is destructive.

Overnight it has changed the South, which had finally realized that there was much of good in the Republican party to a section that feels that it must unite again for its own protection.

It has made thousands forget Hoover, the great engineer, the statesman and the man of marked executive ability, and think only of the unnecessary attempt to break down a social barrier that exists and that can not be changed.

True it is that if the negro congressman's wife had been a woman of any pride of race she would have relieved all embarrassment by refusing the invitation. On the contrary she eagerly seized the opportunity.

That's the most serious drawback to the negro. So few of them have any pride of race. Instead of trying to build among themselves and show a desire to rise wholly on their own merits, too many of them seem to think they must get within the white circle.

Let the negroes stay with their own kind. Improve the race and take a pride in their race.

The fact that they were slaves only 70 years ago is nothing to their discredit. White men have been slaves and from slavery they have risen to head kingdoms and republics.

Our advice to the men and women of the South is to quit discussing that White House Tea. It will soon become the North's problem. Let those involved solve it. We do not need to do so. Here where the negroes are most numerous we know how to handle our civic and social affairs.

ADVERTISER
Forsyth, Ga.
JUN 1929

IGNORANCE IS BLISS

Ignorance is bliss until we become wise. Mrs. Hoover will not entertain at many more teas until she learns by experience and direct contact that there is a difference between cultured white women and a negress. God made them both. He also made monkeys and other living things. He also made a distinction between these living things. A negro has his place in the great plan of the universe, but they were not created to mingle with the white Anglo-Saxon race in wedded or social equality.

The most pitiful human being on earth is the product of a cross of the two races. The negro race is a peculiar race, and as has already been said, "one drop of negro blood makes one a negro." Mrs. Hoover will, like the proverbial man, learn her lesson by experience, meanwhile, inviting something that will easily be fanned into a condition most unwanted by a progressive, peaceful nation.

If that blissful tea party terminated in awakening in Mrs. Hoover the responsibility that rests on her shoulders to think twice and investigate before she rushed additional chagrin and mortification on our social life, we will have to number the tea party as a blunder, but we can neither forgive nor forget. A continuation of such a policy will cost her and our great nation a respect that we covet and hold dear.

What southerners are saying:

"The saddest spectacle in the south since the De Priest luncheon is Senator Heflin of Alabama. He has been rabid on the negro question. He shot a negro on a street car in Washington for drinking before a white women and made a speech in Congress expressing regret that an anarchist had not been present to place a bomb under the table when Roosevelt and Booker Washington were dining together. Now compare his mild statement of recent date that Mr. Hoover made a mistake."—P. D., Birmingham.

ADVERTISER
Forsyth, Ga.
JUL 4 1929

...ess of heart and shallowness of soul.

—x—

Quite a bit of comment has been going the rounds in connection with the social debut of the DePriests at the White House. However, there is not as much color line in politics as you might think and the democrats are probably using poor political judgment in not widening the franchise of the Negro. As to the mistakes of the Hoovers, one might very well in that connection refrain from hitting the fellow who is down.

Political—1929
Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press, Southern)

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JUN 21 1929

The Bishop Pooh-Poohs

Bishop Ainsworth returns from his post in the Orient and offers a sage opinion on Mrs. Hoover's social attentions to the wife of De Priest, negro Congressman from Chicago. The excitement which the incident has caused is just a tempest in a teapot, says the good bishop, after proving that tweedledum is not tweedledee, by declaring that the treatment accorded the woman was "social" not "personal."

Bishop Ainsworth is a master of words, and it is his gift as a pulpiteer which brought him his clerical distinction. But all his power of oratory cannot alter reality, and all his bandying of terms cannot make what happened anything less than a gesture of social equality. No one is suggesting that De Priest's wife was invited as a "personal" friend of Mrs. Hoover, but no one can deny that the effect of the invitation was to confer a social recognition which runs counter to the settled conviction of the South, and, only to a reduced degree, of other sections of the country.

One shudders to think what Bishop Ainsworth would probably have said about a similar episode, if, instead of Hoover, Al Smith were president. Then it would have been simply execrable, the fulfillment of Tammany's policy of social equality, the bodying forth of all the viciousness of New York. It is wonderful what a difference just a little prejudice makes. What would have been abominable in Al Smith is inconsequential in Mr. Hoover. And that it is inconsequential is established by the bishop's saying so.

If Bishop Ainsworth had been less governed by his prepossessions, or if he had kept up with De Priest's reaction to the affair, he might have been less inclined to be sniffish about the matter. If he had known what Representative Shaffer, a new Republican congressman from Virginia, has said on the subject, he might not have pooh-poohed the whole business. For Shaffer declined an invitation to a reception to be given by De Priest on Friday as an obvious follow-up to the White House incident, and issued a warning which De Priest is not likely to heed, but which should give missionary bishops back home on vacation something to think about.

"You are now embarking on a perilous course which will, if you continue, disturb relations which have long been amicably settled in the South," Shaffer wrote. "The people of the country are in sympathy with the development and advancement of your race, and I strongly favor this course. Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it. No one desires to disturb these relations. To do so might lead to disaster."

This Virginia congressman knows what he is talking about, and Bishop Ainsworth does not. Whoever seeks to upset the social system of the South is a firebrand. Whoever smugly underrates an unmistakable enterprise to makes that system difficult to maintain is doing both races a profund disservice.

EXPRESS
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JUN 21 1929

"SOUTHERN I———AND CHIVALRY

In the debate leading to the Texas Senate's adoption of the Woodward Resolution—censuring San Antonio Express for its editorial which criticized that body's action in denouncing Mrs. Herbert Hoover for receiving at a White House tea the wife of a negro Congressman—Senator Williamson of this district put forth a "clincher":

"The man who wrote this editorial hasn't got one little red corpuscle of Southern blood in his veins."

Such solicitude for Southern blood came with bright consistency from an advocate of a Texas senatorial resolution that called upon a Texas newspaper to reprint from a negro journal—the Afro-American (Baltimore)—a description of the dress which the wife of Representative DePriest wore to that White House tea, and also the aforesaid negro journay's comment upon the gracious reception which Mrs. Hoover accorded her!

That Baltimore publication's item dictates and determines the factual, sensible characterization of this White House incident no more than its description of the negress' dress dictates and determines what shall be the society-page contents of a newspaper published by white men. Yet its notation of the costume which that negress wore to the White House was called for, and to be expected, quite as much as would be a Washington daily's description of the gown which the wife of a white Senator or a white Representative or a white Cabinet officer wore to a reception in the executive mansion.

So—still thinking about "Southern blood"—instead of reprinting what the Afro-American had to say regarding the DePriest incident (if the Texas Senate doesn't mind), San Antonio Express will reprint a few lines from "Who's Who in America":

> AINSWORTH, William Newman, bishop; born Camilla, Ga., Feb. 10, 1872; son of Rev. James Thomas and Kate (McRaeny) Ainsworth; A. B., Emory College, Georgia, 1891; D. D., 1905; D. D., University of Georgia, 1914; LL. D., Baylor University, 1920; married Mary A., daughter of Dr. Malcolm Nicholson of Attapulgus, Ga., Oct. 11, 1893; ordained ministry M. E. Church, South, 1891; pastor Grace Church, Macon, Ga., 1892-93; Montezuma, 1894-95; Bainbridge, 1896-99; Dublin, 1900-01; Mulberry Street Church, Macon, 1902-05; Wesley Monumental Church, Savannah, 1906-09; president Wesleyan College, Macon, 1909-12; pastor Mulberry Street Church, Macon, 1913-16; Wesley Monumental Church, Savannah, 1917-18; elected bishop M. E. Church, South, May, 1918. Home, Macon, Ga.

And now—still thinking of Southern blood—to republish the comment (as conveyed by an Associated Press dispatch from Macon, yesterday) of a Georgian who is a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South:

> From the first years of American history, the President and his wife have entertained members of Congress and their wives, as well as the representatives of all foreign governments.
>
> Such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official. During these years, every color of human being from lily white to ebony black, and all that lies between, has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof. It is nothing new.
>
> The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot. Every legally elected Congressman or representative of a foreign government is entitled to the same consideration in regard to such official formalities.
>
> There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The President and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does.
>
> It is about time for everybody to quit seeing black only and having these blatant outbreaks about it.
>
> In my opinion, all of this excitement over the recent White House entertainment is a tempest in a teapot.

San Antonio Express cheerfully invites any intelligent, well-informed, broad-minded, calm-thinking man or woman born and reared this side of Mason and Dixon's Line to compare its leading editorial of June 16 with Bishop Ainsworth's utterance of June 19. Particularly, compare the first two paragraphs of Dr. Ainsworth's comment with this passage of the editorial:

> * * * As though the general Texas public were so rabid on this subject, or so stupid, as to misinterpret or ignore what is implied, first by the fact that the White House is the official residence of the President of the United States, and second by the fact that the wives and families of Senators, Representatives and the Government's higher executive and judicial officers are invited there as a matter—almost a routine matter—of official courtesy.

Finally—but still thinking of Southern blood—what shall be said of the vaunted chivalry (peculiar to this region!) of a Southern State's legislative body that adopts so utterly unjust and unwarranted a resolution as that which the Texas Senate directed against the respectworthy, even necessary hostess-ship of a noble lady whom the Nation honors: the First Lady of the Land?

Social equality as between whites and negroes should not be—and never will be. San Antonio Express never has advocated it and does not advocate it—a fact which Mr. Williamson and every other Texas Senator know well enough. This newspaper believes in such equality no more than it believes in a glaringly uncalled-for attempt to hold up to public contumely the wife of the President of the United States.

NEWS

Florence, S. C.
June 20, 1929

MRS. HOOVER'S TEA PARTY

Concerning the entertainment of a negro woman at the White House it is interesting to note this comment from the New York World as indicative of the northern viewpoint:

Consider the position of Mr. I. C. Trotman of Suffolk, Va., as a result of the tea party where Mrs. Oscar De Priest, the wife of the ~~Negro~~ Congressman from Chicago, was received by Mrs. Hoover, the wife of the President of the United States. Mr. Troutman is one of the ten committeemen from the Second Virginia Congressional District who have called an anti-Smith convention to meet at Roanoke today. Mr. Troutman admits with sorrow that he has fallen out of the frying-pan into the fire. Having bolted the Democratic Party to keep the Pope away from the White House he now has to face the fact that a Negress entered the front door of the White House. For Mr. Trotman, therefore, life is one damned menace after another.

It must be admitted that Mrs. Hoover's refusal to employ some polite stratagem in order to avoid the situation in which the President now finds himself was extraordinarily bold. Mr. Hoover was the first Republican to break the Solid South. His was the opportunity, the first in sixty years, to build a Republican Party in the South. Yet he has sacrificed the opportunity. He has permitted his wife, in the language of the Governor of Texas, to offer "an affront" to the dominant sentiment of the South. He can have had no illusions as to the cost. That Mrs. Hoover and he did what they did can be set down only to their preference for principle over expediency.

What principle? Among the Southerners whose opinions are reported in the Northern press the Hoovers have come out for social equality. No doubt the incident will be interpreted that way alike among Negroes and Southern whites. But if the incident is looked at closely and dispassionately it will be seen that the principle which the Hoovers stood for was the right of the voters of any district to be represented by a qualified representative of their own choosing. Mr. De Priest was duly elected by the voters of the First District of Illinois. He has been duly sworn in as a member of the House of Representatives. It is the custom of the wife of the President to receive the wives of Congressmen at the White House. Mrs. De Priest is the wife of a Congressman. To have refused to receive her would have been a condemnation by the White House of the action of the electorate in the First District of Illinois. It would have set up qualifications to the right of representation which are not recognized by the Constitution. The Hoovers deserve the greatest credit for their willingness to pay the price of observing the letter and spirit of the Constitution. To have taken any other course would have been more convenient. But it would have been to countenance by their own personal decision an indirect nullification of the spirit not merely of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments but of Article I. After all that Mr. Hoover has had to say about law observance he could not with self-respect have done anything but what he has done.

The affair dramatizes once again the profund and dangerous error into which the American people strayed when, beginning sixty years ago, they lost sight of the necessity of preserving the essentially federal character of the American Union. The United States is of continental size, because of its size and the diversity of its local life its safety and stability depend upon reserving to localities, to States, to groups of States and to sections as far as it is humanly feasible the determination of those questions which involve custom, usage and local opinion. The attempt of the North to impose its views of Negro rights on the South has been a failure. It has brought about nullification of two amendments, and the South has now reached the point where Southern leaders demand not merely acquiescence in their nullification. The attempt to impose the theological and social views of small communities upon the urban population of the country is meeting the same sort of disaster. The Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Eighteenth Amendments are efforts to impose national usage upon a people the genius of whose institutions is federal.

The hope of the future lies in in the recognition by the American people that their attempts, concededly noble in motive, at converting a union of states into a unitary state, have been an experiment, and that the experiment is a failure.

Hoover's Committee Asked to Investigate Condition of Negroes

NEW YORK, June 24.—(AP)—The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People announced Sunday that a brief had been sent to President Hoover's law enforcement commission asking it to include in its investigation of lawlessness in the United States "the law-breaking committed against negroes in the form of lynching, disfranchisement, peonage and mob violence."

The brief, signed by James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the association, said that "lynching constitutes the quintessential form of law-breaking and brutal disregard for human life and constitutional guarantees in the United States."

The brief attacked alleged residential segregation ordinances in Atlanta, Ga., and in Louisiana; Jim Crow accommodations on southern railways where it said: "Equal accommodation is not given to colored passengers and no pretense is made to afford such accommodation." And alleged disfranchisement of colored citizens in the south by "plain intimidation and terrorization as well as by grossly discriminatory administration of existing laws."

The association urged a federal anti-lynching law, federal enactments for the enforcement of constitutional guarantees and the creation of a federal agency to "conduct a campaign of Americanism directed not toward aliens but to Americans in the field of race relations."

JOURNAL
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JUN 4 1929

HOT WEATHER AND MOBS

The lynching of a negro in Tennessee, after a mob ~~had been~~ successfully challenged at one place, is a reminder that adequate self-control is not always possible when we begin to slip into the heat of the summer months in these lower states. There is a very definite relation between heat and violence. Heat in itself is a form of violence. Men and women become more irritable under the sting of summer heat; they become more sensitive to the forces that play upon them; it is easier to excite them, easier to stir their passions to the boiling point, and these things are factors in the formation of mobs, factors in the frightful vengeance mobs too often visit upon their helpless victims.

It is not a question of what this Tennessee negro deserved; the punishment may have fit the crime, for this negro committed a horrible offense, and one calling for the extreme penalty of the law. But the law ought to have been permitted to square its account with him.

The law cannot safely be turned over to mobs in this country, no matter what crimes may be involved; and the people of these states should think of these things as the weather warms, for these mob attacks upon the law are more frequent during hot weather when the blood is warm than they are in the cooler periods of the year.

Strasburg, Va., News
Friday, June 21, 1929

Virginia Hoover Man Protests White House Entertainment of Negro

A statement that entertainment of the wife of a negro congressman at a recent White House tea would cost the Republican party 25,000 votes in Virginia was made by I. C. Trotman, of Suffolk, member of the anti-Smith committee of ten which called the Roanoke convention, in a telegram he said he sent to Mrs. Herbert Hoover. Mr. Trotman said he had sent two telegrams to Mrs. Hoover, in connection with the tea and gave the text of the second, which follows:

"Mrs. Herbert Hoover,
"White House, Washington, D. C.
"Personal.

"Your silent contempt for my message of yesterday goes a long way toward healing the wound inflicted in the hearts of six Southern States that gave Mr. Hoover such a large majority. Can it be possible that you think southern white people beneath your consideration? Your tea party cost the Republican party in Virginia not less than 25,000 votes. An expression from you would do lots of good.

"(Signed) I. C. Trotman."

N. & O. Observer
June 20, 1929

UNCLE SAM NOT 'COLOR BLIND'

Bishop Ainsworth Says Excitement Over Mrs. Hoover's Guest Uncalled For.

MACON, Ga., June 19.—(AP)—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal church, south, today characterized the "excitement" over the recent entertainment of the wife of a negro representative at a White House reception as "a tempest in a teapot."

The bishop, who is on leave from his post in the orient, said that from the first years of American history, the president and his wife have entertained members of congress and their wives, as well as the representatives of all foreign governments.

"Such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official. During these years, every color of human being, from lily white to ebony black and all that lies between, has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof. It is nothing new.

"The color scheme does not enter into the arrangement and cannot. Every legally elected congressman or representative of a foreign government is entitled to the same consideration in regard to such official formalities.

Political—1929

Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press Southern)

Asheboro, N. C., Courier
Thursday, June 20, 1929

Negro Newspapers Make Much Over DePriest Incident

DePriest Reception In The White House Was Occasion For Use Of Big Headlines.

Was A Great Blow To Social Stability

Is Way Senator Overman Characterized The Incident—Others Make Comment.

(By John A. Livingstone in News and Observer)

Washington, June 15.—Entertainment at the White House of the wife of Oscar DePriest, Chicago Negro Congressman, has occasioned much comment by members of Congress, in Washington social circles and, most of all, in the Negro newspapers in the country. The Afro-American, Baltimore Negro weekly, today carries the news of the DePriest reception at the White House under an eight-column streamer, accompanied by a two-column picture of DePriest's wife and a three-column floor plan of the White House, all on the front page.

"Exceedingly unfortunate and much to be regretted," was the terse comment of Senator Simmons today.

"A great blow to the social stability of the South," commented Senator Overman today. "The relations between the races in North Carolina are pleasant. The colored people are satisfied and it does no good to arouse antagonism.

"The incident is deplorable, but not surprising," said Representative Hammer. "The rainbow on Hoover's shoulder is disappearing."

Would Violate Rules

"Farmer Bob" Doughton said he could not comment without violating the rules of the church to which he belongs.

Senator Heflin, who spoke all over the country about the dangers of social equality if Governor Smith were elected president, has been greatly embarrassed.

"I deplore the incident very much," said Senator Heflin. "It was a serious mistake. Roosevelt made the same mistake in a different way."

Other Southern Senators expressing regret and surprise included Sheppard, of Texas; Harrison, of Mississippi, and McKellar, of Tennessee.

While Senators and Congressmen expressed their surprise and astonishment, the Negro newspapers of the country were almost alone in presenting the details of the history-making reception at the White House. The first complete story of the reception appeared today in the Washington Tribune, a Negro weekly, under a double-column head. The Negro newspaper described the reception as follows.

Newspaper Account

Mrs. Oscar DePriest, 419 U. Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., wife of Congressman DePriest, representing the First Congressional District of Illinois, was a guest of Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the President of the United States, at the White House at a reception Wednesday afternoon, June 12. The DePriest car drew up at the White House at four o'clock, Mrs. DePriest being promptly received and introduced. She mingled freely with the ladies of the Congressional circle there present, meeting personally and most cordially, among others, Mrs. Vestal, wife of the Honorable A. H. Vestal, member of Congress from Indiana. Mrs. DePriest met Mrs. Hoover in the Blue Room. After the formal introduction to the Lady of the White House, the two chatted on domestic affairs in the most natural fashion.

"For about one hour the party lingered and after service of light refreshments, the event was history.

"Mrs. DePriest was charming in an afternoon gown of Capri blue chiffon. Complementing this she wore a coat of grey with moleskin collar, enhanced by a chic moleskin bow on the right shoulder. Her small hat of grey was a perfect addition to her coat. To complete the ensemble, Mrs. De-Priest wore snake-skin shoes with straps and heels of a color to match the collar of her coat. And lovely hose, a moonlight gray."

DE PRIEST TO PRESS TEA PARTY ADVANTAGE

Commercial Appeal 6-15-29

Negro Congressman Will Give Party All His Own.

INVITES WHITES, BLACKS

Scorns Lawmaker Who Refused to Take Office Next to His—Mrs. McCormick Revealed as His "Guiding Star."

BY JOHN D. ERWIN.

Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Fresh interest was stirred in the DePriest incident here today when it became known that Oscar De Priest, negro representative from Illinois, has decided to press the advantaged gained in his campaign for social recognition by a big social equality party to be held at the Washington Auditorium here next Friday night, to be participated in jointly by whites and blacks.

Invitatoin to this "black and tan" affair have been extended to all Republican members of Congress and to negroes prominent in the national capital.

Two exceptions were made in the congressional invitations, these being Representative Pritchard of North Carolina, and Representative Albert H. Vestal of Indiana. Activity of Mrs. Vestal, wife of the Indiana member, in connection with the movement to set up a black-ball vetor over unwelcome memberships in the Congressional Club, composed of wives of congressmen, caused Representative Vestal to be excluded from the invitation list.

Mrs. Vestal Left Out.

This omission was made in the face of the fact that Mrs. Vestal was reported by negro newspapers in Washington to have been the lady who met De Priest's wife at the White House door and introduced her to Mrs. Hoover on the occasion of the reception and was otherwise gracious to the negro woman. Apparently it was too late to placate the crusading negro from Chicago.

Representative Pritchard is from the Asheville, N. C., district, having been elected as a Republican last November. His offense to De Priest was in publicly announcing tha the would not accept an office asigned to him adjoining De Priest's quarters in the House office building.

The De Priest affair in Washington's new auditorium, the finest in the country and seating 6,000 persons, will take the form of a musicale and reception. The entertainment will be given in the interest of a national drive for a $200,000 fund to finance the movement De Priest has initiated to wipe out all barriers of race and color in national affairs.

Mrs. McCormick Backs Him.

Mrs. Ruth Hanna McCormick, daughter o fthe late Mark Hanna, and representative-at-large from Illinois, as well as a prospective candidate for the United States Senate next yera, has informed De Priest that, if she is in Washington, she will take a box for herself and friends and greet th eaudience. Mrs. McCormick, who is credited with beig a skillful woman politician, is regarded as one of De Priest's mentors in his cource in Congress. Her interest is said to be the influence her friendly attitude will have on the negro vote in Illinois next year.

Interest in the state convention of anti-Smith Democrats called for next Tuesday at Roanoke, Va., by Bishop Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Church, has been intensified by the furor raging over the entertainment of the wife of the negro congressman at the White House.

Significance is attached to the statement made public Saturday by George H. Conrad, former Virginia state senator and chairman of the committee of 10 in charge of arrangements for the anti-Smith convention at Roanoke, Tuesday, announcing that he has decided not to attend the meeting at Roanoke, and that he will support G. Walter Mapp, one of the regular Democratic candidates for the gubernatorial office in Virginia.

Defections Are Beginning.

Conrad was one o fthe leaders of the anti-Smith fight in the Old Dominion, and he is credited with being the most powerful political figure in the populous Shenandoah Valley.

The easy defeat of any anti-Smith Democratic and Republican coalition candidate that may be set up at the Roanoke convention and the state Republican convention of June 26 is forecast at one development growing out of the De Priest incident.

The temper of southern Democratic members of congress, far from being cooled down, has been raised to even greater intensity as the full meaning of the social equality flag unfurled at the White House became apparnt and the myriad ramifications of this issue were carefully studied.

The fact that wives of numerous white congressmen have not as yet been invited to the White House teas is cited as an aggravating circumstance. Talk of a refusal by wives of southern congressmen to accept future invitations to White House social functions is rather general, but whether such an unprecedented aftermath to an unprecedented situation actually will develop is, of course, a matter of conjecture.

That the White House is upset over the flareback from the De Priest affair is apparent. Scores of telegrams, such as the one sent by I. C. Trotman, of Suffolk, Va., another member of the anti-Smith committee of 10 which called the Roanoke convention, have been reaching the executive offices. Trotman addressed his wire to Mrs. Hoover, saying: "Your tea party cost the Republican party in Virginia not less than 25,000 votes,'5' and adding, "an expression from you would do lots of good."

Most of those telegraphing their condemnation of the affair and the social equality movement have addressed their wires to the president, their gallantry and respect for sex restraining them from bringing the name of the first lady into the disagreeable mess.

Commercial Appeal 6-17-29

The apologists for the exhibition of social equality in the White House aggravate rather than palliate the offense when they say Mrs. Hoover had no choice but to invite to tea the wife of the Chicago negro vice overlord and now Congressman Oscar de Priest.

President Hoover, after being the beneficiary of an issue that broke the solid south, is in a fair way to restore and to increase that solidity.

And they said Mrs. Alfred Smith was unfit socially to preside over functions at the executive mansion.

A touch of color at the White House will not make the whole nation kin.

You can't blame Memphis if it should be a bit up in the air for a few days.

We suppose that Mary Booze is now awaiting her invitation to the next White House function.

The steam roller of the House of Representatives surely put the bent in debentures.

Louisville, Ky., Times
Friday, June 14, 1929

City, Mo.; Detroit, Mich.; Chicago, Ill.; Atlanta, Ga.; San Francisco, Calif.

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WHY REVERBERATIONS?

Why the reported "reverberations" over Mrs. HERBERT HOOVER entertaining the wife of OSCAR DE PRIEST, wife of a Negro member of Congress from Chicago? The case is, in so far as the reported facts go, merely one of extending official courtesy. It is tantamount to the wife of the President entertaining the wife of the Haytian Minister.

OSCAR DE PRIEST is the representative of an Illinois district, not in the same capacity in which the Minister from Hayti is the representative of his country, but in the same sense.

When THEODORE ROOSEVELT entertained BOOKER T. WASHINGTON at luncheon he was not extending formal courtesy to a Federal officer. The incident was a social one purely. Mr. ROOSEVELT was construed as setting an example, consciously, and deliberately, and making an argument by an act that spoke louder than words. The effect of the example was not that of the Duke of Gloucester's turning up his trousers because it was raining, and thus originating the cuff upon trouser legs. The argument occasioned argument.

The Booker Washington luncheon and the de Priest tea will be linked, inevitably, by such thinkers as COLE BLEASE. But they provide, actually, a contrast.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT admired BOOKER T. WASHINGTON and, being of an impulsive nature, desired to associate with, and to associate himself publicly with, that unquestionably admirable American. He over-estimated, quite wildly, the influence of the example he rushed to set. The incident wore itself out without having any other effect than to cause what might be termed a ten-year titter at the fatuousness of Mr. ROOSEVELT. It made no enemies, or critics, of BOOKER WASHINGTON.

Seemingly the difficulty as to DON LIUS DE BOURBON, sought in marriage by Mrs. COREY, is that there's a difference between the bid and asked prices.

STAR
Anniston, Ala.

JUN 6 1929

The Predicted Has Happened; Negro Vote Threatened Again

When the Lower House of Congress yesterday voted by 145 to 118 to attempt to force Southern States to allow the ~~Negro~~ to vote in the general elections in the Southern states, every prediction that was made, in this connection, by Democratic orators and writers in the last Presidential campaign became verified. It is surprising that this should have happened so early in the administration of Mr. Hoover, but it is by no means an unexpected development, for it is but the Republican party running true to form.

It was with considerable reluctance that The Anniston Star supported Governor Smith on the platform adopted at Houston, but out of consideration for the institutions that are vital to this section we saw no other course to follow. It was evident that a party that has used Negro votes in its conventions for purposes of corrupt manipulation so long would attempt, sooner or later, to use that vote in popular elections. Hence, while Mr. Hoover was in many respects more admirable than Mr. Smith and while his platform more nearly coincided with the views of this paper in some respects, The Anniston Star could not sanction the course which we knew his party inevitably would follow with respect to the Negro question.

If the Negro voted in the South, his vote would nearly always go to the highest bidder, as it does in Republican conventions. That would mean that corrupt selfish interests could use him to their advantage and, moreover, it would mean the certain breakdown in the prohibition laws of the country. Hence, The Star stood true to the only party that has represented the views of this section in regard to our greatest social problem.

Mr. Hoover showed by his cabinet appointments that he did not place much importance on the support he received in the South and this latest evidence of the continued hostility of his party to this section only goes to prove that our best interests still repose in the hands of the Democracy. We do not believe that the Negro will be given the vote, because the Democratic party has sufficient votes to prevent the passage of the reapportionment bill if the Tinkham amendment is retained. But it is nevertheless a warning to this section that is without precedent since the Lodge Force Bill was defeated by the late Senator Morgan and his associates, backed by the votes of Eastern Democrats, and as such it should be sufficient to give pause to those who have been inclined to stray away from their traditional moorings.

TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUN 22 1929

THE DE PRIEST INCIDENT

To the Editor of The Tennessean:

You are printing all the knocks against the Hoovers, I wonder if you would dare print a word of praise.

My great grandfathers fought in the Revolutionary war and my grandfathers in the Confederate army in the Civil war. One from Virginia and one from Tennessee. I belong to the Daughters of the Revolution and the Daughters of the Confederacy.

This is America, a democracy, home of freedom, land of liberty. If a negro will educate himself above the ranks and succeed in being elected to the House of Congress, and be sent there by a city as large and as thickly populated with white people as Chicago is, he must have earned it and deserved it. Give the man credit and forget what his color is. Be proud that the Civil war gave him freedom and the same right to forge ahead as it does his wihte brother.

An educated negro is a far better citizen than an illiterate white. There are thousands of whites right here in Tennessee, over in Virginia, Florida, North Carolina and other Southern states that cannot write their own name. Practically all of your gangsters, murderers, bootleggers and other lawbreaking citizens are whites, but you wouldn't object to meeting them at tea or bridge, providing they had made millions out of their lawbreaking as Mr. Capone has.

They entertain Japanese, Chinese and other colored ambassadors and diplomats at the White House. Why shouldn't they entertain an American born, highly educated colored member of Congress and his wife at the White House?

What a lot of these narrow minded Southerners need is to go North to New York and Boston and learn that educating a negro and treating him like a human being does not, as they think, make him overstep his rights. Education teaches him to be law-abiding, respectful and to go no place that he is not asked to by a written invitation. I went to school in New York and sat alongside of negroes, both girls and boys and I never knew one of them to speak to me, unless spoken to first.

My grandfather was register of Davidson county for a number of years, and my father an editor of the Nashville Banner. Both strong Democrats.

There is no excuse for anyone not having an education in this country, where education is free and in many parts of the country it is compulsory and should be in all parts.

Christ would have entertained Congressman De Priest and his wife, were he living today. We proclaim ourselves Christians, and, as such, are supposed to forget a man's color, creed and nationality when dealing out positions, etc., then why not forget them when extending invitations to social affairs. The Christian associations of this country spend millions of dollars annually to change the religion of the blacks, yellows and other non-Christian nations of the world and then squall and howl when one of them becomes somebody and is known in "Who's Who." I do not believe that races or different religions should intermarry, but if we ever expect to establish world peace we have certainly got to intermingle.

The negro did not come to America of his own free will and volition, he was captured and brought here. He was created by God the same as the white man. All men were created equal according to the Bible, and should, therefore, meet on an equal footing. At judgment day God will not judge us by our color or creed, but by the way we have lived and the way we have treated our fellow men, for, is not the Golden Rule of the Bible, "Do Unto Others As You Would Have Them Do Unto You?" and I am quite sure that these Democratic Americans that are doing so much "loud speaking" against the De Priests would not want the tables reversed if they were black and in congressman De Priest's shoes.

Horses, cows, chicken and house pets were killed.

Physicians said the minds of some of those over come probably would be affected.

The mayor and county authorities started an investigation and called oil and gas company officials into consultation in an effort to determine its source.

BISHOP AINSWORTH DISCOUNTS AFFAIR AT WHITE HOUSE

Says That Mrs. Hoover's Entertainment of Negress is "Tempest in a Teapot."

Macon, Ga., June 20 (AP)—The "excitement" over the recent entertainment of the wife of a negro Representative at a White House reception is as " a tempest in a teapot", in the opinion of Bishop W. N. Ainsworth of the Methodist Episcopal church, South.

The Bishop in a statement yesterday said that from the first years of American history the President and his wife have entertained members of Congress and their wives, as well as the Representatives of foreign countries.

Citing that " the color scheme does not enter into arrangement and cannot", Bishop Ainsworth declared there was no justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such functions than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one, who represents a foreign government.

"Such occasions, while social, are not personal, but official," he said, citing that not the President or his wife but the constituency select the persons eligible to attend the White House social functions.

The Bishop's stand was at variance with many of his fellow churchmen. He will leave soon for his post in the Orient.

THE HOOVER INSULT.

Ripley, Tenn.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I read your belated editorial, "The Hoover Insult," in today's paper and want to congratulate you. You readers in this neck of the woods indorse every word of it. We are surprised that you did not speak earlier, but we explain it in that we suppose you wanted time to "cool off" before risking an editorial. This insult will cost Mr. Hoover the votes he received in our town in the last election.

V. P. MORIARTY.

Political-1929

Office Holding

Illinois (White Press, Southern)

TENNESSEAN
NASHVILLE, TENN.

JUN 18 1929

The Solid South.

For years critics with a superiority complex, the kind who never find anything good in tradition, who have no respect for customs and who would change for the mere sake of change, have been berating the Southern people because of their political solidarity. They have spoken of the so-called "Solid South" as a term of very grave reproach. They have constantly lamented the hidebound democracy of this section and have been loud in predicting the marvelous results that would follow a departure from the political faith of the fathers.

And it must be confessed that these views have been shared in part by those who are entirely satisfied with the record that the Democratic party has made in administering the affairs of the South. While convinced that the Democratic party has accomplished a great task under most difficult conditions, they too have thought that a strong, able, aggressive and wholly respectable minority party, capable of contesting on terms of equality with the Democrats for the control of the states, would be from every standpoint a distinct advantage. They have agreed that a situation where men and women would feel free to vote their convictions on economic and political issues would be an improvement over the present situation. Many loyal and thoroughly consistent Democrats, for these reasons, and while regretting the general result, actually rejoiced when Hoover divided the Souhern states in the recent election. They thought they saw a realization of their broader and patriotic hope for a fully emancipated South.

Butt hey have been doomed to disappointment. The White House episode when the social equality of the negro was given formal and official sanction has inevitably restored the political solidarity of the South. Mr. Hoover succeeded in almost the twinkling of an eye in undoing all that patriotic thinking and independent men have been able to accomplish in decades. It is true that Mr. Hoover the individual has a perfect right to select his social associates. That is the privilege of every American. But it is impossible to disassociate Mr. Hoover the individual from Hoover the President. Moreover, the function of the De Priest negress was in every respect official. It was notice to the world that there is to be no social line at the White House and that those bars, those taboos, so necessary in the South for the maintenance of the purity and integrity of the dominant race, will not be recognized.

We have been told by the independent thinkers and the Republicans that we were the victims of our own imagination in urging the solidarity of the South as a necessary means to preserve the domination of the most intelligent and capable race. Unhappily, the President's course has proved that this is not the case. There will never be a strong, respectable minority party in the South as long as its national leaders are unwilling to leave the Southern white people to an undisturbed solution of their own intimate and vexatious local problems. The sooner the President and his advisers recognize that fact the better it will be for all concerned.

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tion of the killer or killers of Craft.

Whether Ebb Renfroe, arrested Friday and taken to Jefferson county jail, Birmingham, on a charge of murder, has told state officers anything in connection with the killing, was not known.

Renfroe, a farmer, lived a short distance from the scene of the killing.

County officers are of the opinion that two or more participated in the killing.

Bishop DuBose Laments Act of Mrs. H. Hoover

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—(AP)—President Hoover's entertainment of the negro congressman from Chicago and his wife, was a "social and tactical blunder," through which the progress of the negro race may be hampered and the future of both white and negro races harmed, declared Bishop H. M. DuBose, staunch Hoover democrat in the recent election and Methodist leader in the state, in a statment issued here.

"The president is capable of the highest impulses. I cannot think otherwise than that his purpose was unselfish, but this does not alter the radical principle which his new social ideal has challenged, nor the situation its initial conscience has creoted," the bishop said.

Stresses Social Separation

"Social separation is the only possible safeguard against miscegenation, with its fatal consequences. Those who seek to destroy that safeguard must answer to an instant judgment. The negro race in America was never in happier relations to the white majority than now. It is slowly and surely rising in the scale of intelligence and prosperity.

"It has a social life of its own, which has been recognized and protected. Its civil rights are guaranteed. Its liberty is complete. Only the one thing is denied it, namely, the right to precipitate civilization into a debacle of miscegenation and race degradation.

"Enlightened negroes do not want this. The president has, temporarily at least, wrecked the fairest vision which has come to the nation within the past hundred years."

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

JUN 14 1929

ALABAMA WOMEN ATTACK HOOVER ON "TEA PARTY"

League For White Supremacy Gravely Concerned

Birmingham, Ala., June 17.—(AP)—The Alabama Woman's League for white supremacy sees in the recent entertainment of the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois at a White House tea "just foundation for the gravest apprehension by southern people" through President Hoover's alleged revival of the question of social equality among the races.

The league, in a statement issued by its board of directors, declares the President and Mrs. Hoover "are priviliged to choose their associates from any class they see fit. But Mr. and Mrs. Hoover have no right, occupying the exalted political and social position to which the American people have elevated them, to outrage the sensibilities and to imperil the peace and safety of a large section of this country by sharply reviving an issue (social equality) that means so much to us."

The league's directors fired a barb at United States Senator J. Thomas Heflin of Alabama, whose candidacy for re-election the organization opposes, for the statement attributed to him at Washington that entertainment of the negro woman at the White House "was a serious mistake." The statement charged that Senator Heflin actively espoused the candidacy of President Hoover last fall after the then secretary of commerce had indicated his attitude on the racial question by abolishing race segregation of employes in his department.

"When Mr. Heflin was exerting all of his extraordinary powers to elect Mr. Hoover," the statement said, "he was doing nothing more nor less, in necessary effect, than exterting his powers to arm a man who apparently believes in social equality, with an enormous power to bring it about."

What Do They Say?

When Theodore Roosevelt broke bread with Booker T. Washington at the White House, the affair could be explained, if not excused, even to those who resented it, as being rather the recognition of the negro educator's achievements than an express effort to set an example in the interest of social equality. For a Northerner to take lunch with a negro, and a negro of Washington's genuine greatness, was not such a very advanced step, after all. Yet the country rang, it will be remembered, with excoriations of Roosevelt, and particularly in the South the Washington dinner led to the tearing of many a passion.

The situation is quite different with respect to the courtesy shown by Mrs. Herbert Hoover Wednesday to the wife of Oscar De Priest, negro congressman from Illinois. In the latter case, the occasion was entirely social. At a White House tea, the wives of two members of the cabinet, the wives of two representatives, the niece of a senator, and the wife of a negro congressman were all the invited guests of the wife of the president. What was a meeting between two strong men, as between Roosevelt and Washington, contrasts with this later exclusively and intrinsically social event.

The responsibility is of course the president's. It is inconceivable that Mrs. Hoover would have undertaken this extraordinary step without his express approval or consent. And if resentment is to be registered anywhere against this striking exhibition of companionableness, it should be directed against Mr. Hoover.

Under the circumstances, one wonders how our Hoovercrat friends feel about this business. Does the honoring of a negress, whose sole claim to distinction is that her husband was elected to Congress by an overwhelmingly negro district in Chicago, augment or lower the opinion held of Mr. Hoover by Bishop Cannon and Dr. Barton, not to mention the lay brethren who thought Herbert Hoover anointed of God? Are the campaigners and others, who pooh-poohed and pish-pished, last year, any suggestion that the social system of the South might be affected by the election of Hoover, quite so sure that they were right, qcite so insistent that they were justified in their effort to smash their party?

Will Southern Democrats who voted for Mr. Hoover be ready to praise him for what he has done?

TELEGRAPH
HARRISBURG, PA.

JUN 8 1929

NO COLOR LINE

VIRGINIA'S primary law, which had the effect of barring Negroes from the Democratic primary by giving political parties the right to make their own rules, has been declared unconstitutional by the United States District Court, and very properly so. Citizens of the United States are citizens, no matter what their color or status in society, and are entitled to all the rights and privileges guaranteed by the Constitution. It is not likely after such a law that many Negroes will desire to vote in Democratic primaries, but the principle had to be maintained.

There is a growing demand in the South for fair play for black as well as white at the polls. The old day when they knew a Republican candidate was a repeater because he received two votes is long since gone, but the old, ultra-conservative crowd is still in the saddle at Washington. Curiously enough these are the business and political associates of a number of Democrats of the North who cry out for reforms of all kinds at home while they condone what their friends in Democratic states are doing and look to them to protect their extensive interests wherever they come into conflict with Federal laws or regulations.

The man whom it is difficult to arouse to fighting mood is the man you had better not try to arouse to fighting mood.

TIMES
ROANOKE, VA.
JUN 9 1929

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THE HEAVENS WOULDN'T FALL.

The decision of the United States District Court in Virginia, holding invalid a law in that State under which the Democratic party promulgated rules prohibiting Negroes from participating in a Democratic primary election, declares that such a law runs counter to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments adopted after the Civil War for protection of the Negro's political rights. The State is not prevented, however, from prescribing such qualifications for voters as it sees fit to adopt, provided they are of universal application, and therefore, even though the view of the District judge be upheld by the Supreme Court, it is not apparent why its practical effects should create consternation in the South.

For many years to come a provision, fairly admistered, setting down educational qualifications or one requiring payment of poll tax or other taxes will be sufficient to bar from elections the great bulk of Southern Negroes. Certainly such safeguards would keep the more ignorant and shiftless Negroes out of Democratic primaries, even in the unlikely contingency that they wished to leave the Republican party and go over to the opposition, which they have shown little inclination thus far to do. And there is no reason why the Democratic party should not welcome to its ranks the intelligent, self-respecting and law-abiding Negro voter. Indeed, the menace of the Negro vote would be eliminated, except in certain States where it is so large as to dominate the entire electorate, if it could be split.

The chief trouble with the South is that it has sought to enact laws, for reasons well understood, which would permit the uneducated and non-taxpaying white to vote while making it as difficult as possible for the black, literate or illiterate, taxpaying or non-taxpaying, to exercise the suffrage. That in doing so it has persistently strained the law has never been questioned. The country has blinked the fact out of sympathy with a situation which was recognized as being exceedingly difficult to handle. The Groner decision is another reminder to the South that its recent propensity to impose upon other sections policies bitterly resented by the prevailing public sentiment may have an unpleasant sequel.—Baltimore Sun.

JUN 20 1929

A CONVENTION "AGIN" EVERYTHING

While denouncing pretty much everything and everybody, openly or covertly, including the entertainment of the wife of a Negro Republican Representative in Congress by Mrs. Hoover at the White House, the Ex-Anti-Smith or Cannonite convention at Roanoke yesterday condescended to make one concession to the President of the United States, the titular and actual head of the Republican party, whose support it exists for its nominee for Governor.

The right of the first lady of the land, whose social prerogatives have been recognized and respected since the foundation of the Republic, and of the President of the United States to entertain whom they please at the White House so long as the occasion is "official" has the approval of the Cannonites, at least as implied in the cut-and-dried resolutions prepared in advance; but Mrs. Hoover hereafter must be exceedingly careful and scrutinize her social lists so that never again may "white supremacy" in America be threatened, or the bars let down to social equality. The obstreperous Mr. Trotman, from Suffolk, was not pacified, and quit the Cannonites cold with a few left-handed compliments hurled at 'the boss of the Anti Smiths" and his "chief cohort" for criticizing his effort to "save 25,000 votes for the Republican party in Virginia" by seeking an apology from Mrs. Hoover.

While somewhat softened in terms, the rebuke to Mrs. Hoover is pointed in the declaration condemning "social relations between the white and colored races as not only tending to undermine racial integrity, but also as one of the most certain ways of stirring up racial prejudice, hatred and unrest," as the Associated Press paraphrases the plank aimed at the White House: and in effect is as blunt as Mr. Trotman's own efforts.

Captain Berkley, of Newport News, whose "white supremacy" resolution and condemnation of the White House tea party were considerably tempered in the platform plank, was appeased and remained loyal, being rewarded with the nomination for Attorney-General.

Bishop Cannon, who hastened to the White House on his return from Florida—possibly to apologize to President Hoover for the behavior of some of his lieutenants about the "tea party,"—could not overshadow the race issue at Roanoke even with his latest episcopal bull to his followers, in which he again raised the time-worn cry, "Raus mit 'Raskobism!'"

In spite of efforts of spokesmen for Bishop Cannon to subordinate the racial feeling engendered, the convention would not smother reference, even if indirect, to Mrs. Hoover's unpardonable transgression in erasing the color line at the White House. Whatever may be said of the wording of the racial integrity plank, the raising of the question on the heels of the "tea party," with the consequent rumpus in the South, is a direct slap at the President of the United States as the head of his household, of the nation and of the Republican party. If not, for what purpose was the question raised?

What will the Republican party of Virginia, in convention solemnly assembled at Richmond on June 26, do about this reflection on the conduct of Mrs. Hoover's social affairs? Its leaders have acquiesced in, if not directed, the nomination of young Dr. Brown as the Cannonite candidate for Governor, and are scheduled to endorse him. How can they accept the nominee without taking with him the platform on which the Cannonites have placed him before the people of Virginia and the nation? And if they repudiate the reflection on the Hoovers, how will the followers of the good bishop feel about it?

The rest of the platform is but a copy of the denunciations usually emanating from a Republican convention. The Cannonites denounce Virginia and all its works, political and otherwise. It bids the bishop's true followers to eschew the Democratic party; it takes issue with the will of the majority of the voters at the polls just a year ago in adopting a business form of government for Virginia; it assails the tax system of the state that has brought hundreds of millions of dollars of new investments in industry and commerce to share the burden of the cost of education, welfare, highway construction, and the operations of the government, state and local.

In fact, the Cannonites are "agin" the government, state and national, including the social affairs of the Hoover administration, and their allies, the members of the Republican party of Virginia, can take their candidates and their platform or leave them.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.
JUN 19 1929

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From the extent of the schism that has been created, evidenced by the attendance of only a few hundred followers of Bishop James Cannon, Jr., at Roanoke yesterday, it seems that Virginia will simply have to go unsaved from the wicked Democratic party for another four years, and the nominee of the primary for Governor on August 6 will undoubtedly be elected on November 7.

The situation created by the DePriest incident at the White House ensnarls the proposed fusion movement in Virginia in a cross-current that makes a union of the Republicans and Cannonites, as the Ex-Anti-Smiths are becoming known, impossible.

Assuming that the convention at Roanoke even by indirection criticizes Mrs. Hoover, wife of the titular and actual head of the Republican party in the nation, by a declaration against social equality, and deplores the attendance of a Negro woman at a semi-official tea party, can the Republicans in state convention at Richmond on Thursday of next week endorse or nominate the same candidate for Governor produced by their erstwhile allies? For the Richmond convention to do so would be to give the Hoover administration a direct slap in the face, and the President of the United States could not be expected to extend further recognition to the present Republican leadership.

On the other hand, if the outspoken critics of the White House incident should be forced to draw in their horns, and the Roanoke convention should not express itself as Messrs. Berkley, Trotman and Dunning have decreed it must in order to clear its skirts of complicity in the erasure of the color line in social entertainments by the Hoover administration, how can the Cannonites expect to square themselves with their followers, who were led to believe last fall that white supremacy in the South depended on the defeat of Alfred E. Smith for President?

Neither the situation of last fall nor that of this summer is of the Democrats' making. It is the natural development of an alliance built largely on false issues, and recalls the injunction in Matthew 26:52:

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Roberson[illegible]
JUN 7 1929

and Governor Gardner gets the co-operation of the newspapers—and the bankers and newspapers are ready now as always to go the limit on such a program—something to improve agricultural conditions ought to be accomplished.

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What could be more appropriate than to put the wife of DePriest with Congressman Tinkham of Massachusetts? He has been trying off and on for years, you know to have representation in Congress of Southern States based upon the white population only, since negroes are not allowed to vote in the South.

Maybe Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, wife of Speaker Longworth, who is said to have turned up her nose at Sister Gann after her big bud, Vice President Curtis, won his fight to have her sit up close to the head of the table, will have somewhat to say about the new social war that seems to be impending. Doesn't look like it would be fair in this instance to pass the buck to the foreign diplomats, who had to settle the matter of Mrs. Gann's proper place at table.

TIMES
ROANOKE, VA.
JUN 9 1929

(Copyright, McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

THE HEAVENS WOULDN'T FALL.

The decision of the United States District Court in Virginia, holding invalid a law in that State under which the Democratic party promulgated rules prohibiting Negroes from participating in a Democratic primary election, declares that such a law runs counter to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments adopted after the Civil War for protection of the Negro's political rights. The State is not prevented, however, from prescribing such qualifications for voters as it sees fit to adopt, provided they are of universal application, and therefore, even though the view of the District judge be upheld by the Supreme Court, it is not apparent why its practical effects should create consternation in the South.

For many years to come a provision, fairly administered, setting down educational qualifications or one requiring payment of poll tax or other taxes will be sufficient to bar from elections the great bulk of Southern Negroes. Certainly such safeguards would keep the more ignorant and shiftless Negroes out of Democratic primaries, even in the unlikely contingency that they wished to leave the Republican party and go over to the opposition, which they have shown little inclination thus far to do. And there is no reason why the Democratic party should not welcome to its ranks the intelligent, self-respecting and law-abiding Negro voter. Indeed, the menace of the Negro vote would be eliminated, except in certain States where it is so large as to dominate the entire electorate, if it could be split.

The chief trouble with the South is that it has sought to enact laws, for reasons well understood, which would permit the uneducated and non-taxpaying white to vote while making it as difficult as possible for the black, literate or illiterate, taxpaying or non-taxpaying, to exercise the suffrage. That in doing so it has persistently strained the law has never been questioned. The country has blinked the fact out of sympathy with a situation which was recognized as being exceedingly difficult to handle. The Groner decision is another reminder to the South that its recent propensity to impose upon other sections policies bitterly resented by the prevailing public sentiment may have an unpleasant sequel.—Baltimore Sun.

JUN 20 1929

A CONVENTION "AGIN" EVERYTHING

While denouncing pretty much everything and everybody, openly or covertly, including the entertainment of the wife of a Negro Republican Representative in Congress by Mrs. Hoover at the White House, the Ex-Anti-Smith or Cannonite convention at Roanoke yesterday condescended to make one concession to the President of the United States, the titular and actual head of the Republican party, whose support it exists for its nominee for Governor.

The right of the first lady of the land, whose social prerogatives have been recognized and respected since the foundation of the Republic, and of the President of the United States to entertain whom they please at the White House so long as the occasion is "official" has the approval of the Cannonites, at least as implied in the cut-and-dried resolutions prepared in advance; but Mrs. Hoover hereafter must be exceedingly careful and scrutinize her social lists so that never again may "white supremacy" in America be threatened, or the bars let down to social equality. The obstreperous Mr. Trotman, from Suffolk, was not pacified, and quit the Cannonites cold with a few left-handed compliments hurled at 'the boss of the Anti Smiths" and his "chief cohort" for criticizing his effort to "save 25,000 votes for the Republican party in Virginia" by seeking an apology from Mrs. Hoover.

While somewhat softened in terms, the rebuke to Mrs. Hoover is pointed in the declaration condemning "social relations between the white and colored races as not only tending to undermine racial integrity, but also as one of the most certain ways of stirring up racial prejudice, hatred and unrest," as the Associated Press paraphrases the plank aimed at the White House: and in effect is as blunt as Mr. Trotman's own efforts.

Captain Berkley, of Newport News, whose "white supremacy" resolution and condemnation of the White House tea party were considerably tempered in the platform plank, was appeased and remained loyal, being rewarded with the nomination for Attorney-General.

Bishop Cannon, who hastened to the White House on his return from Florida—possibly to apologize to President Hoover for the behavior of some of his lieutenants about the "tea party," —could not overshadow the race issue at Roanoke even with his latest episcopal bull to his followers, in which he again raised the time-worn cry, "Raus mit 'Raskobism!'"

In spite of efforts of spokesmen for Bishop Cannon to subordinate the racial feeling engendered, the convention would not smother reference, even if indirect, to Mrs. Hoover's unpardonable transgression in erasing the color line at the White House. Whatever may be said of the wording of the racial integrity plank, the raising of the question on the heels of the "tea party," with the consequent rumpus in the South, is a direct slap at the President of the United States as the head of his household, of the nation and of the Republican party. If not, for what purpose was the question raised?

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Robersonian
17, 1929

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Political - 1929
Office Holding.

Illinois, (White Press Southern)

PRESS

JUL 3 1929

it really is.

DE PRIEST'S RIGHTS

"They're just a lot of cowards," said Representative de Priest, negro congressman, in referring to the action of certain southern legislatures in condemning Mr. Hoover for entertaining de Priest's wife at a White House tea. "This is my country and your country," he added in addressing an audience of negroes at Cleveland. "I've been elected to Congress the same as any other congressman and I'm going to have the rights of every other congressman—no more and no less—if it's the congressional barber shop or at a White House tea."

But are not de Priest and those who uphold Mrs. Hoover in the White House tea episode confusing political rights with social privileges? So far as we have been able to find the Constitution says nothing about the wife of the President being elected to any office. Nor do we find where the wife of any congressman is elected to any office. The White House tea was a social affair. Mrs. Hoover could have invited as many or as few persons as she desired. She desired to invite the wives of all members of Congress, and did so. But had she failed to extend the blanket invitation de Priest would have had no legal ground for complaint, despite his apparent opinion to the contrary.

SENTINEL

Nacogdoches, Tex.

JUN 27 1929

THE SENATE RESOLUTIO!

A week or so ago the Senate o. Texas adopted a resolution criticising Mrs. Hoover for the part she took as hostess towards the wife of DePriest the negro member of Congress from Illinois. De Priest was elected from a state that lied against and voted against Al Smith. It was in that state that the apostles of hate preached much, and it was in that state that he propaganda sent out by Bishop Cannon, and John Roach Straton, alleged Christian ministers, was largely circulated. The whole thing up there — Illinois went for Hoover. DePriest is one of the products.

Senator Walter Woodward of Coleman, Texas is the man who introduced the resolution of condemnation in the Texas Senate. He also asked that the San Antonio Express the alleged democratic paper that last year fought the democratic nominee be included in the resolution. This was done, but this particular feature was not reported by any of the newspaper correspondents in Austin. Repression was or suppression was the game practiced. Here is the entire resolution as it appeared in the Senate Journal June 19. Tom Love was the only Senator present who voted against the resolution. The following were absent as shown by the record: Hyer, Woodul and Thomason, of Nacogdoches.

Simple Resolution No. 17

Senator Woodward sent up the following resolution:

Whereas, "The Afro-American," a negro newspaper published in the City of Baltimore Maryland, in its issue of June 15, 1929, carries a full and complete account of the entertainment of the negro wife of the negro Congressman De Priest, by Mrs. Hoover, at a White House Tea on the 12 day of June 1929; and.

Whereas, Said newspaper carries the picture of said wife of the negro Congressman DePriest, together with a copy of the special invitation forwarded to her by Mrs. Hoover by special messenger together with description of the dress worn by the wife of the negro Congressman; and, the

Whereas, The account of the entertainment of the wife of said negro Congressman De Priest appears to be full and complete; and,

Whereas, The people of Texas are entitled to know the true facts as they appear in said issue of said Afro-American; and,

Whereas, The San Antonio Express, a daily newspaper published in the South, has editorially critized the action of the Senate of Texas in adopting a resolution condemning the action of Mrs. Hoover in entertaining the negro wife of Congressman DePriest at a tea given in the White House, and endorsed and condoned the action of Mrs. Hoover,

Therefore, Be it Resolved by the Senate of Texas that the San Antonio Express, the defender of the action of Mrs. Hoover and the outstanding critic of the Senate of Texas in adopting said resolution, be and it is hereby requested to reproduce the front page account of said entertainment, the photograph of said Congressman's wife, together with copy of the special invitation forwarded to her by special messenger at the request of Mrs. Hoover and description of the dress worn by said negro woman at said reception, all of which appear in said negro newspaper, a coup of said articles being heretoattached.

Woodward,
Russek
Hornsby
Martin
Parr
Westbrook
Cunningham
Wirtz
Miller
Small
Thomason
Patton
Witt
Berkeley
Gainer
Greer
Parrish
Beck
Moore
Cushing
McFarlane

Mrs. De Priest Attends Hoover Tea At White House

Washington, D. C., — Mrs. Oscar DePriest was a guest at the White House on the gfternoon of June 12th when Mrs. Hoover entertained at one of a series of teas in honor of the wives and relatives of the Congressional group.

Mrs. Depriest wore a charming afternoon ensemble of the liviest pale blue georgette. The simplicity of the Costume was relieved only by a beautiful rhinesone buckle, on the left side of the minely pleated skirt. A coat, the shortest of jackets, completed the ensemble.

She wore a large hat of rose gray hair braid, trimmed with a cluster of hand cut dove ray velvet leaves and a velvet rose placed modishly on the underbrim framed her face becomingly. She carried a lovely bag which matched her hat, rose-gray watersnake slippers and a large pointed fox scarf.

Mrs. DePriest was graciously received both by Mrs. Hoover, and the ladies of the Cabinet, who, as usual, assisted in entertaining.

The invitation to tea was delivered to Mrs. DePriest by messenger last Wednasday. It was engraved on a heavy vellum card carrying the White House insigna and read:

"Mrs. Hoover requests the pleasure of the company of Mrs. DePriest on Wednesday afternoon, June the twelfth at four o'clock.

Congress has about made up its mind to recess about the last of this week. Representative and Mrs. DePriest will therefore join the exodus of lawmakers and their families and will be in Chicago, where they are impatiently awaited by their son and daughter in law, Mr. and Mrs. Stanton DePriest, and an adorable grandchild, not later than the first of July.

They plan to spend several weeks in Idlewild, as usual, and will return to Washington early in the fall.

(The above article appeared in the Afro-American, Baltimore, June 15, 1929.)

The resolution was adopted by the following vote.

Yeas — 27

Beck
Berkeley
Cousin
Cunningham
DeBerry
Gainer

DEMOCRAT

Columbia, Tex.

JUN 20 1929

ties.

MRS. HOOVER'S TEA

A great deal of the indignant reaction to the racial social standards set by the President and Mrs. Hoover, implying the taboo of color as a barrier to social equality, is belated lament. Mrs. Hoover was within her rights in extending social courtesies to the wife of a negro Congressman

from Illinois at her White House tea and people of the South and elsewhere who now find fault with the first lady's guest list, had the same occasion for alarm before Mr. Hoover was elevated to the presidency. It was known at that time that he did not practice racial discrimination, yet hundreds of so-called Democrats forsook the party that fought for and cherishes white supremacy and supported the Republican nominee in a spirit of martyrdom. They were willing to sacrifice many fundamental convictions under the influence of religious prejudice. Social equality of the races was to be preferred at that time to a Catholic Democrat who had solemnly pledged allegiance to the Constitution of the United States as paramount to any religious convictions he may have entertained.

In view of the obvious facts in the recent campaign, there should be no great surprise that the wife of the President would sup tea with a colored woman, repugnant as the incident may be to those who have sought to maintain the purity of the Anglo Saxon race. There was no excuse or reason for flaunting racial parity before a nation of people overwhelmingly devoted to the propagation of the white race in all its original purity and with its superior qualities and characteristics. Washington society is supposed to represent the acme in culture, refinement and breeding; its customs, practices and precedents constitute a criterion, yet this is one incident, inspired by a high and mighty source, that will not be emulated by the social groups of the nation. The rank and file of the colored race does not aspire to the social level of his white friend. There is a distinct place for the race in the economic life of the nation and there is no demand from any source to bridge the social gap. In the South, the colored man is content in his sphere; he is on good terms with the white man and is happy in that relationship. It is foreign to his taste and manner to attain any other relation and he would be ill at ease on a social level. The influence of the White House precedent will be negligible for that reason and the President's jesture will more than likely soon be forgiven, but not forgotten.

TIMES
ROANOKE, VA.
JUL 3 1929

in the hearts of his loyal subjects.

KEEP IT UP, OSCAR.

Oscar De Priest, Negro Congressman from Chicago, is well aware of the fact that he is losing no votes in the district that he represents in Washington by his gibes at the South. De Priest, who recently delivered an address of questionable wisdom here, knows perfectly well that he can do no more popular thing, so far as his constituents are concerned, than to keep up a running fire of criticism of conditions in the South. The First Illinois district is overwhelmingly a Negro district. It is located in Chicago's "black belt", a section of the city inhabited almost wholly by Negroes, and flaming headlines proclaiming De Priest's championship of the black man's political rights delight the voters who will say next year whether De Priest has earned a re-election to Congress.

Probably President Hoover and other Administration leaders are secretly writhing in embarrassment as a result of De Priest's speeches. But De Priest doesn't care. He knows on which side his political bread is buttered, and he may be depended on to adhere to his present course as long as he deems it politically advantageous to do so.

It is no secret that his course is going to cost the Republican party thousands of votes in Virginia in November and in other Southern States next year. His sneering reference to Southern legislators who voted for resolutions censuring Mrs. Hoover for inviting his wife to the White House will net the Democrats thousands of votes, undoubtedly. "A lot of cowards" is the way De Priest referred to them, saying, "I've been elected to Congress the same as any other Congressman and I'm going to have the rights of every other Congressman, no more and no less—if it's in the Congressional barber shop or at a White House tea."

Keep it up, Oscar. Speak along this line just as much as you see fit—and watch the newspapers for the result in Virginia on November 5.

Russellville, Ala., Times
Thursday, July 4, 1929

424

Negro Congressman Urges Organization of Negroes to Vote

The following newspaper clipping from the Akron, Ohio, Beacon Journal, has been sent to Mr. O. O. Hollingworth, of near Russellville, by his daughter, Miss Fannie Hollingsworth, of Akron. It is the report of a speech delivered in Akron by Oscar DePriest, negro Congressman, of Chicago, whose wife was recently entertained at a white house reception by Mrs. Herbert Hoover:

Urging colored people to take a more determined stand on political questions concerning themselves, Oscar DePriest of Chicago, the only colored member of the present congress, addressed a meeting Sunday afternoon at Second Baptist church sponsored by the Akron branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. The church was filled to capacity.

Dwelling at length on amendments to the national constitution relating to colored people, DePriest said: "I swear to God I will never vote in congress to appropriate money for the enforcement of the prohibition amendment unless money is voted to enforce every other amendment as well."

The distinguished negro, who is the only member of his race to represent a northern congressional district and the first elected to congress for 28 years, represents the first Illinois district in the house of representatives.

Mayor G. Lloyd Weil welcomed DePriest to Akron in a brief speech, and said that the city is fortunate in having had an opportunity to hear the congressman. C. L. Knight, publisher of the Beacon Journal and former congressman from the 14th Ohio district, was to have introduced the speaker, but was unable to attend on account of illness. Attorney Artee Fleming made the introduction instead.

Mayor Weil left the meeting soon after DePriest began his speech. The congressman, commenting on the need for equality of the black and white races, said there ought to be more than one negro policeman in a city the size of Akron.

"I wish your mayor had not left the room," said DePriest, "I wanted to ask him something. There ought to be more negro policemen, some negro firemen, clerks in the post office, school teachers. It is up to you people to drive political bargains. Support those men who are for you and try to defeat those who are against you."

"I'm a republican, but I was first born a black man. Fight for your race, regardless of party affiliations. You'll get no place without a thorough concrete organization. You have about 12,000 negroes in Akron, enough to hold the balance of power in elections.

"Start the block system, that is, get the political affiliations of the people block by block. You can elect white men who are friendly to you, if you try. If I didn't like you, I wouldn't tell you about your faults. There are just as many scalawags among the white people, in proportion to population, as among the blacks. And considering the opportunities we have had, I believe we blacks are a little better than the whites," said DePriest.

"But, at heart, the white man is good. I couldn't be treated any better by my colleagues in congress if all of the members were black. But I can't view questions the way a white man does, such as the tariff and farm relief. I am for the man who is for the negro. I want to fight such things as Jim Crow cars and Jim Crow sections of theatres for the negro.

"I ate in the Congressional restaurant at Washington, the first negro to do so in 28 years. I have named black boys to go to West Point Military academy and the Naval academy at Annapolis. First of all, I intend to represent my own people.

"The constitution is the most important document in America. Rights of negroes are clearly shown in it. Taxation without representation caused trouble in Revolutionary days. Understand, I'm not suggesting another Boston tea party, but would like equal representation for my race. I don't want more rights for my race than the whites enjoy, and don't want the whites to have more rights than we have.

"I'm not a prohibitionist. If I voted dry, the people of my district would defeat me. I'm a good public servant. I am for modification of the prohibition law. There are more important questions today than the liquor question, such as seeing that people have the right to vote, as guaranteed to them by the constitution.

Political – 1929
Office Holding.

Illinois (White Press Southern)

STATE SOLONS IN MISSISSIPPI RAP DE PRIEST FETE

Senate Disapproves Negro Woman's Invitation To White House

JACKSON, Miss., June 25—(AP)—Unreserved disapproval of the entertainment at the White House of the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Illinois, was expressed Tuesday by the Mississippi State Senate in a resolution unanimously adopted.

The resolution calling on President Hoover "to give careful and thoughtful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of the racial integrity of the white race," was then sent to the House of Representatives.

Substitutes Sidetracked

The Senate brushed aside two substitutes seeking to soften the language of the resolution, which was declared adopted by a unanimous vote after Senator H. W. Bradshaw, of Rankin County, a Baptist minister, who voted against it in the first roll call, had changed his vote.

"I changed my vote in order to make adoption of the resolution unanimous," said the minister. "I am opposed, however, to the matter being considered by us and being brought before us."

Senator J. C. Zeller, of Yazoo City, apologized for being born in Illinois, explaining that he would have been born in Louisiana if his father, a physician, had not taken his family to Illinois when he was called to fight an epidemic there.

"The incident is the revival of a thing we settled in the South at the end of the reconstruction days," said Senator W B. Roberts, of Rosedale.

The text of the resolution:

"Be It Resolved: By the Senate of the State of Mississippi, the House of Representatives concurring, as follows, to wit:

Negro Woman Feted

"Whereas, on the fourteenth day of June, 1929, the wife of Oscar DePriest, negro congressman from the state of Illinois, was entertained at a formal and official tea in the White House at Washington, D. C., at which tea there was present also as guests white ladies, and,

"Whereas, it is of supreme importance to the people not only of the South, but of the entire United States of America, that the racial integrity of the white race be preserved, and,

"Whereas such an exhibition of social equality at the White House tends to destroy such racial integrity:

"Now, therefore, we do unreservedly disapprove such action above set forth and appeal to President Hoover that he give careful and thoughful consideration to the necessity of the preservation of such racial integrity."

Huddleston Pleads For Solidarity Of South

Sectionalism is rife in the Congress of the United States and the South must present a solid front to preserve its future, Congressman George Huddleston, of Alabama, declared Tuesday. Huddleston returned from Washington and issued the statement soon after his arrival.

The action of the first Hoover Congress has shown that hatred of the South is as great or greater than ever, he said, adding that he based his statement on the adoption by the House of Representatives of the Tinkham amendment to the reapportionment bill — particularly the spirit in which it was adopted.

Would Cut Members

The Tinkham bill, Huddleston said, was designed to cut down the Southern representation in Congress approximately 25 or 40 per cent.

Continuing he said: "The fact that the House was willing to adopt this amendment proves that the situation is still serious. The South is already faced with a large majority, obtained by the Republicans from our border states and the East, territory once held by the Democrats.

"The South showed a willingness to forget sectional differences in the last national election when several Southern states voted for Hoover. The South was willing to believe that Mr. Hoover was a man of the nation rather than of any particular section of the country.

"Yet Mr. Hoover has completely ignored the South in his appointments and has picked cabinet members and others who are actually prejudiced against the South."

Need Of Solidarity

Mr. Huddleston declared that the South must be on its guard and that there is greater need of solidarity now than at any other time.

Mr. Huddleston declined to go into any subject other than the Tinkham amendment, its adoption and the spirit in which it was adopted, saying that this subject should be presented alone to the people of the South, and an attempt made to impress upon them its true significance.

"POLITICAL VULTURES," SAYS CONGRESSMAN FISH,

Of Mrs. Hoover's Hospitality.

N. Y. Representative Asks Justice for Negro in Cleveland Address

Cleveland, July 1.—An attack upon the "political and social vultures" who criticised Mrs. Hoover's reception of Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the Colored Representative from Illinois, was in the Municipal Auditorium by Representative Hamilton Fish, Jr., of New York, before the 20th Annual Conference of the N. A. A. C. P.

In the course of his address Representative Fish hailed the unparalled advance of the American Negro since the Emancipation Act, saying that "the development and achievements of the colored race in the last sixty-six years surpasses anything that is known in hitory." Representative Fish, who led colored American troops in France, paid tribute to their heroism and predicted a bright future for the race. Speaking of the De Priest incident, Mr. Fish said:

"The tempest in the teapot kicked up by Southern extremistss because Mrs. Hoover invited Mrs. De Priest and Mrs. De Priest acceptd aen invitation to a tea at the White House shows to what deplorable lengths race prejudice can be aroused for cowardly political purposes. It was the duty, in accordance with custom, of Mrs. Hoover to ask Mrs. DePriest, the wife of a member of the House of Representatives, to tea, and it would have been an act of sheer rudeness for Mrs. De Priest to have declined.

"It is such glaring episodes exposing the bitterness and racial animosity of limited ections of the South, that shocks and alienates any sympathy among Northerners. Abuse heaped either on Mrs. Hoover or Mrs DePriest could prove a boomerang in certain sections of the South where the American sense of fair play and spirit of chivalry is as strong as in other parts of the country.

"There is no question of social equality involved but only that of the usual courtesy and politeness between the First Lady of the Land and the wife of an American member of Congress. Furthermore, Jim Crow law segregation and disfranchisement may be the order of the day in the far South but not north of the Mason-Dixon line.

"The colored people are not seeking social equality or social recognition. They have a pride in their own race and prefer their own company and association, strange as it may seem, to some of the professional political, social vultures, who are always seeking an opportunity to pounce upon some item for political advantage, and with raucous cries to rend the skies with their denunciation of twelve million law abiding colored American citizens for daring to hold their heads up and seeking their rights under the law.

"The whole Negro problem may be summed up in the words, justice, more justice, and still more justice. and still more justice. The social equality issue is just a camouflage raised by the crackers of the South. The fight if 12,000,000 Negroes in the United States will go on steadily and without fear or favor until they have won all their civil rights; the right to ear na living, to educate their children, to own property and to secure the protection of the guarantee of the Federal Constitution for their property and their lives .

"There is no sounding of retreat or faltering by the wayside, but inspired by the memories of Frederick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, and the heroism of their sons on every American battle field, they will morch forward until they have won and established every single civil right to which they are entitled by the Constitution and as patriotic, loyal American citizens."

PASTOR RAPS DE PRIEST.

Accuses Negro Congressman of "Inflammatory Utterances."

ATLANTA, Ga., July 7.—(AP)—Returning after a lapse of 17 years to the Baptist tabernacle here that he founded more than a quarter of a century ago, Dr. Len G. Broughton tonight preached a sermon against what he described as the "inflammatory utterances" of Oscar DePriest on the southern reaction to the White House tea party attended by the wife of the Chicago negro congressman.

Dr. Broughton recently resigned the pastorate of the Christ Church in London, England, to resume the pulpit of the Atlanta tabernacle.

In the opening sermon tonight of his renewed tenure, Dr. Broughton deplored criticisms of Mrs. Herbert Hoover for inviting the wife of the negro congressman, but he scored DePriest for saying that he (DePriest) would make no effort to see that the Eighteenth Amendment is enforced until the Fourteenth and Fifteenth also are enforced "to assure the negro of his civil and political rights."

This attitude of the negro congressman was described as "inflammatory" and Dr. Broughton upheld the southern stand on the negro question. He also advised southern negroes "not to take DePriest's utterances too literally lest they bring down on their own heads a calamity from which, perhaps, they will never recover.

"O. K."

(From Dothan, Ala., Eagle.)

Southern people should not allow themselves to get riled over the remarks of DePriest, the Negro Congressman, when he charged the Southern Legislatures that passed resolutions condemning the White House tea with "cowardice and hypocrisy".

In the first place freedom of speech is more important than any Congressman or Senator or other public official. It was Voltaire who said something about "though I may not agree with you I will defend with my life your right to say it.' DePriest has a right to talk.

In the second place, and more important to the Southerners who have the real interest of the Democratic party at heart, DePriest's intemperate talking is tieing the Souhtern States more tightly together than they have been in forty years. It is to the South's advantage to vote solidly. This was demonstrated during Reconstruction days, and it is being demonstrated again since the Republican party under the direction of Bishop Cannon split the Democratic South last fall.

We're heartily in favor of DePriest making such a speech at least once a week from now until his term expires. It's great stuff.

Times' Correspondent Writes of Tea Party And Waterway Report

By Julian Harris

Editorial Correspondence of the New York Times

Columbus Enquirer Sun

COLUMBUS Ga., July 4.—It would require several columns to give an accurate picture of the torn and harassed South with its chagrined and angry Hoovercrats and its joyous but also angry dyed-in-the-wool oldline Democrats, who swallowed their prejudices and voted for Alfred E. Smith. Which is to say that today, despite the fact that it is practically a month since Mrs. Hoover's mixed tea took place, some of us are still seething in white hot indignation.

The first reaction of the average Southern Democrat when the DePriest tea incident was made public was something to the effect that nothing better was to be expected of a Republican administration. In addition it was a smashing blow to the Hoovercrats and would resolidify the South. The second reaction came when negro politicians of the type of Ben Davis, formerly Republican national committeeman for Georgia, began to elaborate the incident and garnish it with intimate details of the toilette of Representative DePriest's wife. Well, a lot of the trueblues sizzled and are still living in an atmosphere of excessive political humidity.

As for the Hoovercrats, they were literally impaled upon one of their most precious prejudices after having dodged that other justly notorious horn of the dilemma, their anti-Catholic bigotry. It was a perfect example of retributive justice—one prejudice had driven them into the Republican Party and a second prejudice has thrust them back into the bosom of Raskobian democracy. Only a rare few among the dryest of the drys found the heart to defend the President and Mrs. Hoover. In the main the Hoovercrats felt that they had been betrayed and loudest and bitterest of the assaults on the tea party were made by Southern newspapers which had bitterly attacked Smith and Raskob and led in the fight to carry the South for the Republican Party. As for the language used in private by some southern Hoovercrats, it is unprintable.

Strangely enough, what with the Legislatures of the Republican States of Texas and Florida condemning the incident, and the Legislatures of Georgia and Mississippi following suit, several newspapers which had most ardently supported Alfred E. Smith and assailed the bigotry of Hoovercratic southerners took a position in marked contrast to that of the Hoovercrat journals. Notable in its refusal to get over-perturbed was the Norfolk *Virginian-Pilot*, while the Macon *Telegraph* and the Columbus Enquirer-Sun in Georgia saw the incident as unfortunate because of its effect on the vast majority of unthinking negroes, but expressed the belief that the invitation to De Priest's wife could not all have been avoided

Naturally, a number of Democrats point-ed out with pride that no Democratic President had ever entertained a negro in the White House. In fact, they asserted that only Roosevelt and Hoover had smashed through the color line. There followed a digging-up of records and when the dust of the musty files had settled it was discovered that Lincoln, Hayes, Grant, Coolidge and Cleveland had negroes as White House guests. Of course, records can be incorrect or unauthentic. So many of us in the South, Democrats and Hoovercrats, will continue to believe that the memory of the great Cleveland has been deliberately maligned. After all, isn't an illusion very comforting and, when destroyed, a disastrous piece of business?

ALL QUIET AT BLENHEIM

(From Norfolk Virginian-Pilot.)

"It was the English," Kasper cried,
"Who put the French to rout;
But what they fought each other for
I could not well make out.
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas famous victory."

Columbus Enquirer Sun

Will not some village poet give us a similarly effective satire on the Battle of Blenheim, Va., which only a few days ago challenged the Dame De Priest episode for preferred position on the first page? It was the new Republican Congressman from the Seventh District, one read, who was responsible for the appointment of a Negro postmaster at Blenheim, Va. Very few of Virginia's unterrified Democracy had ever heard of Blenheim, Va., but that made no difference. Here was case of arrogant disregard of Virginia sentiment and not to be tolerated. So the war was on. Then the war ended as suddenly as it began. Democratic scouts sent to reconnoitre the situation brought back disquieting tidings. It appears that Blenheim, a dozen miles or so distant from Monticello, is a hamlet of half a dozen houses and stores inhabited almost entirely by Negroes. A long time ago there used to be a white storekeeper there who was also postmaster, but he moved away and no white man since has wanted the job. It pays something like $10 a month. After the white postmaster left a Negro was appointed postmaster—*on the recommendation of a Democratic Congressman!* Then the Negro postmaster moved away and for sometime Blenheim has had no postmaster at all. Now the fat plum has been given to one Thornton Nightingale whom Henry M. Hyde, correspondent of the Baltimore *Evening Sun*, describes as "a perfectly respestable and polite Negro of middle age, who preaches in a colored church on Sundays."

The moral of the suddenly defeated battle of Blenheim, Va., is that many a thundering Southern battle in behalf of Caucasian integrity turns out, on careful investigation, to be a battle in a vacuum. There would be a marked increase in sweetness and light, we suggest, and no increase in danger, if instead of immediately suspecting anti-Caucasian conspiracy in these matters, Southern Democrats would begin their thinking about them by crediting the native, white Republicans of the South with a reasonable solicitude for the integrity and safety of the Caucasian tribe that is their common origin and their common pride.

DISAGREES WITH DE PRIEST AND SCRIPPS-HOWARD PAPER.

Commercial Appeal

Chicago, Ill.

To The Commercial Appeal:

I noticed in the paper this morning that some one else approves of Mrs. Hoover's entertainment of the wife of Oscar DePriest at a White House tea—none other than Susie Myers, president of the Illinois Colored Women's National Republican Clubs. Her argument is as follows:

"President Hoover depends upon Mr. DePriest's vote in Congress, so why should he not recognize him? I believe that Mrs. Hoover feels the same way about it. It is my opinion, shared by others, that colored women are wanting only an opportunity to make good in the political game."

Well, all I want to say is that I am mighty glad that I am a real southerner and a real Democrat, and that I had no part whatsoever in the election of Herbert Clark Hoover. Sincerely,

EDWARD F. RINES.

HERALD

Albemarle, N. C.

JUN 21 1929

NEGROES DON'T WANT SOCIAL EQUALITY.

For the sake of the colored race, if for no other reason, it would have been far better had Mrs. Hoover refrained from entertaining the colored woman, wife of the negro Congressman from Chicago. The colored people were not expecting it, and the better element did not desire such a social recognition. It will merely stir up feeling between the hot headed of both races and was all uncalled for.

There are two elements which are forever causing bad feeling between the whites and the negroes, yea, three elements. One is the inconsiderate extremist among the whites who feels that even common justice should be denied the negro, and who blames every member of the colored race for the sins of one or two, or a small per cent of the colored race. Another is the extremist of the colored race—the colored person who has no race pride of his own, but who feels that the height of his happiness would be attained by being placed on a social equality with the whites, and who is all the time trying to make the great rank and file of the honest peaceable colored population think that they are being oppressed and treated unfairly by the whites. Then that third element which does most to cause trouble between the two races is made up of just such people as Mrs. Hoover—those who, through inexcusable ignorance, do the wrong thing, the untactful thing—the thing that the extremists of both races seize on to and use to make trouble between the negroes and the whites. One such person can, by one act, do more to tear down the good relations between the races than such negro reformers and educators as Booker Washington can build up in a long life of genuine service to his race.

We wonder did Mrs. Hoover know that the best people of the colored race are no more wanting social equality with the whites than the whites are wanting social equality with the negroes. The best element of the negro race in the South are teaching their children race pride just as Booker Washington taught it in his great industrial college, and just as most other modern negro educators are teaching their pupils.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Illinois, (White Press, Southern).

ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

1929

Letters To The Editor

Please be brief. We reserve the right to cut lettres more than 300 words long.

Editor The Advertiser:

I do not see that we of the South should worry over the fact that Mrs. Hoover entertained Mrs. DePriest, a white woman a negro woman, a white Republican a black Republican. It is the natural result of the original teachings of the Republican party after its departure under the leadership of Stevens and Butler from the teachings of Lincoln. Lincoln had sense and knew that the negro was inferior to the white man. In this he followed the teachings of Agassiz and other scientists of the day.

But the radicals got charge of the party in '66 and the teaching was different. The negro was a white man with a black skin. He was superior to the white man at least of the South and fit to rule him.

Every man who thinks on the question at all should read history and see what was said in Congress in praise of the negro in contempt of the Southern white; he should remember that soldiers with bayonets stood ready to vindicate the judgment and stayed for such a purpose until removed by order of President Hays in '77.

I agree with Gen. Goodwyn that we let the North write and teach the history of the South; we shall never get justice until we raise a group of writers who will tell the truths of history, and disclose the speciousness and hypocrisy with which the North has professed philanthropy.

It sold its negroes to the South and adopted abolitionism to invalidite the sale. It promised adhesion to law as declared by the National Supreme Court and denied the adhesion when the court decided the Dred Scott case in favor of the Southern contention. In spite of professed devotion to peace it brought on a bloody war to end a system of slavery which it had helped to establish, insisted on a continuance of the slave trade in the convention of 1787 and then reluctantly yielded to its cessation in 1808 and no sooner, in order that it might have time to amortize its ships that were engaged in the trade.

And then after Appomattox it began to teach the equality and superiority of the negro in spite of reason and science, and upheld the theory with bayonets, until time proved the error of the teaching—until Hays traded for the presidency the removal of the troops from the South.

It is vain for New England to deny responsibility, for its choicest vintage was Sumner, Wilson, Butler and others who preached the doctrine and the West Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart joyfully followed the lead. If our schools had any backbone, and would teach history as it is there would have been no Hoovercrats last Fall and the people would see that the entertainment of Mrs. DePriest is but the logical out come of the teachings of the Republican party. Mrs. Hoover has been first to carry out the doctrine in the social life of the White House.

It is true that President Roosevelt gave Booker Washington lunch in the White House; that was purely incidental to a visit by Washington. The act of Mrs. Hoover was carefully planned and carried out. We should hail it as the fulfillment of the piedge the Republicans made many years ago and which they have heretofore failed to perform.

As long as the negro had influence only in the South, the promise was of no avail. But now he is a power in the North and, lo, the invitation issues to the White House and its glories.

President Taft proclaimed that he had no race prejudice but he invited no negro to the White House; he sought to avoid the storm that the Washington lunch had raised. It remained for the Hoovers to carry into effect the foundation of the Republican party as to the equality if not the superiority of the negro.

Oh that the Southerner could persuade himself to resist the wiles of Mammon and stay out of the ———place. I had almost said accursed. But the new Southerner has sent the first born of earlier faiths through the fire to the Moloch of riches.

His fathers said that principle was better than great riches and in the faith walked up to death as to a friend and took from his outstretched hand the victor's wreath of immortality.

"Principle before all things
"Let this stone forever warn
"Those who keep these valleys,
"That only their sires are dead;
"The principles for which they
"Fought can never die."

But the new Southerner bends the pregnant hinges of the knee that thrift may follow fawning.

After the slave trade ceased save as piracy, New England turned its attention to other shipping. In 1790 it had obtained protection in the shape of the tonnage law; and its carrying trade had flourished in the time of war between France and Great Britain. After the war it sought other protection in the shape of the tariff.

And the South though in the saddle foolishly yielded to the blandishment of New England and New England has succeeded in bilking her. From tariff with incidental protection, through protection to prohibition of imports; such has been the harlot progress of its leaders. It would be more honest just to prohibit imports of goods but when was the Republican party honest? One though more.

In his recent address before the Georgia Bar Association the Honorable Jas. M. Black makes the utterance: "Centuries are yet before America and who can safely say that if it becomes too centralized, one day there may not be a powerful movement towards the division of the republic into two or three republics; especially if there develop between the sections powerful economic conflicts of policy."

Now there you have the intimation of a new secession. Of course pacific. But then pacific was the intention of the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of 1798; nothing further than force out of the minds of the authors,

Jefferson and Madison. Yet out of them grew very naturally the South Carolina doctrine of nullification as formulated by Calhoun and the doctrine of secession as formulated by Yancey.

And the South in secession asserted pacifism and the movement had no great weight for war until Virginia first and Lee resented Lincoln's call for troops.

And so the words of Mr. Beck are pacific in utterance but in the remote period mean forceful hostility when oppression become too great for bearing. And this brings me to the end though much remains to be said. All justifies Gen. Goodwyn.

Recently I had to make the Memorial address in this place in praise of its honored dead. In the course of preparation I came across a paper that the general had sent to the U. D. C. when it met in Houston. He closed with a verse which I adopted for my close:

"It matters not how deep entrenched the wrong;
How hard the battle is, the day how long;
Fight on; faint not, tomorrow comes the song.
And so the South will be justified of her principles."

Uniontown, Ala., W. H. TAYLOE.

ADVERTISER
MONTGOMERY, ALA.

JUN 20 1929

THE NEGRO'S EMBARRASSMENT

If we know any one thing about the state of mind of the representative, thoughtful Negro, it is that he has a sort of contempt for such blatant social climbers as Representative Oscar DePriest and his wife. The thought of seeking invitations to the home of the white man and breaking bread with the white man is distasteful to this type of Negro, not that he will admit that the social barrier is just to him, but because his pride revolts at seeking "social recognition" and by doing so admitting that he has not been socially acceptable to whites and bringing down upon his head derisive and even bitter comments from whites. It has been the natural tendency of the Negro to draw more and more into himself, to become more and more group-minded and seek to develop in his own way, to be socially independent and exclusive and even to become economically independent of the whites. This tendency is wholesome and admirable and it must be irritating if not revolting to thoughtful and representative Negroes to witness the climbing antics of such persons as Oscar DePriest and his wife. They know that such issues as DePriest is pressing can only serve to accentuate racial feeling and make trouble for the weaker race which it could avoid if only its demagogues and firebrands could be silenced.

In connection with the DePriest musicale which is to be given Friday evening, Representative Shaffer, Republican, of Virginia, speaks very plainly and very sensibly. Replying to DePriest's invitation to him to attend the musicale, the Virginian says:

> **Any movement or attempt by you in the direction of social equality is not a true interpretation of the attitude of both peoples. It will not be tolerated by the white people of the country, nor is it desired by the Negro race. The white people have their position and are respected in it. The colored race has its place and is respected in it.**

Neither race can find any cause for quarrel in this utterance. What Shaffer says is the truth and it needed to be said by a man in his position and it needed to be said at this time when the Hoovers have gone out of their way to offend half the white people of this country and to embarrass sensible Negroes.

The DePriest musicale, following so closely upon the White House tea incident, will not serve to allay the apprehension of many white people as to the significance of it all. He is giving the musicale to raise money which he is to contribute to a $50,000 fund. This fund, he says, is to be used to conduct a campaign against disfranchisement laws. Thus DePriest puts himself forward as the leader of the more radical element of the Negro population. Encouraged by the social flattery of the Hoovers, and eager to make political hay while the sun shines—he has a large Negro constituency to satisfy—he dreams of reopening the suffrage question in the South. If he gets anywhere with this scheme he can only make the position of Southern Negroes harder, even as his vulgar social ambitions can only serve to irritate the races.

The more that is done by politicians to improve the lot of the Negro, the worse off the Negro is going to be, and sensible Negroes know this. Relations between the races in the South are usually pleasant and sympathetic until politicians and agitators thrust themselves into the picture and seek to exalt themselves by speeding up the process by which differences between the the races are to be wiped out. The race problem is solving itself by much slower processes than the time-serving politician can understand. It is by the art of living that the thing is working itself out. Year by year the white and black neighbors are learning more and more about the art of getting on well together.

The race problem will never be solved by any policy or practice which defies the Southern white man. He holds the key to racial happiness in this country and only fools will question the fact.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

JUN 18 1929

Mrs. Hoover's Recent Tea Party and Its Many-Sided Significance

The recent announcement of Judge Hugh A. Locke, of Birmingham, who managed the campaign of the Anti-Smith Democrats in the last presidential campaign, that he will be a candidate for Governor of Alabama, together with the announcement of Dr. William M. Brown, a professor at Washington and Lee University in Virginia, that he will be a candidate for Governor of that State if he can get the indorsement of both the Republicans and the Anti-Smithites, would seem to indicate that there will be an attempt this year to perpetuate in State elections the political divisions that characterized the National campaign.

It becomes of interest, in this connection, to speculate as to what effect recent developments at Washington will have on the ambitions of these hyphenated Democrats. It was argued by the loyal Democrats in the presidential campaign that the triumph of the Republicans in the South would endanger the continuance of white supremacy and the social customs of this section. The opposition scouted that contention and countered with the charge that Governor Smith was just as much a friend of the negro as Mr. Hoover, although it was proved that Smith had never appointed a negro to any executive position. Mr. Hoover was elected, largely due to the defection of Southern States, and it remained for history to write its vindication.

Since that time we have seen pass in the House of Representatives a bill to cut down the representation of the Southern States in Congress because of their restrictive measures against indiscriminate negro voting. We have seen growing exaggeration of the importance of the negro vote among Republicans all over the country, and, to cap the climax, last week Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertained at an exclusive tea party in the White House the wife of the negro Representative from Illinois, Oscar De Priest, who was received on a basis of social equality with some of the leading women of the Capital.

That Mrs. Hoover had a perfect right to do this no one will deny. She is mistress of the White House and in many respects one of the most admirable women who have attained to that high station—a woman of broad culture, a fine mind, of domestic habits and of fine character in every respect. But that very fact makes her defiance of the larger national social sanctions the more deplorable, for the act itself smacks of cheapness. She hardly would have made such a drastic departure from the conventions without first consulting Mr. Hoover, and since that is probably the fact her action will be interpreted as a bid for the negro vote, now virtually the balance of power in National elections, when the President appears for reelection four years hence.

What Mrs. Hoover did or did not do as a private citizen was nobody's business but her own. But as First Lady of the Land she is supposed to be governed by the rule of noblesse oblige, her rank imposing obligations among them being a certain consideration for the sensibilities of the people of the South, which should be, although seldom is under Republican administrations, considered a part of the Nation. Her action, therefore, has widespread implications. Primarily, it will be construed as another evidence of the fact that Mr. Hoover attaches little importance to the unprecedented vote he received in the South, the first indication of which was given when he failed to recognize this section in the appointment of his cabinet.

But probably the most deplorable effect of this White house incident will be its effect on the negro race. It will aggravate an ambition that some of them entertain to override the social bars, and that is calculated to bring them to grief; for there is much hypocrisy on this question of social equality in the North that comes to the surface every time it is put to the test, notably in the case of Kip Rhinelander, scion of an old New York family who was disinherited and socially ostracized a few years ago for marrying a mulatto.

Hardly had his wife returned from the scene of her social triumph before Congressman De Priest started bragging about the obliteration of racial distinctions. His false philosophy and the ambitions of others of his kind will have the effect of bringing about a recrudescence of racial ill feeling of which the innocent negroes of the South and North alike will become the victims. Indeed, in its final analysis, the case of Mrs. Gann, which recently so stirred social Washington will become "as moonlight unto sunlight and as water unto wine" when compared with the case of Mrs. Hoover and Mrs. De Priest.

The incident is certain to have its political repercussions. It will be of interest to see if Virginia will continue in the Republican column in spite of this incident, and it will be of still more interest to those of us here in Alabama to watch its effect on the candidacy of Judge Locke and other Anti-Smithites who may essay to ride into political power on the wave that grew out of prejudice against the religion of Governor Smith last fall.

The Anniston Star deplores anything that makes the lot of the negro in this country the harder. He is not accorded that measure of educational and economic recognition to which he is entitled and which should be accorded by the dominant race for its own protection; and his lack of equality before the law is an unmitigated disgrace to our civilization, in the North as well as in the South.

Political - 1929

Illinois (White Press, Southern)

Office Holding

But Booker Washington, although himself entertained alone at the White House by Roosevelt, decried against social equality among the races, and the most reliable thinkers among the negroes accept his philosophy. Hence it is that we feel that Mrs. Hoover has done a real injustice to a dependent people whom she probably sincerely wants to help.—Anniston Star.

Advertiser 6-19-29 Montgomery Ala.

DePriest Against Social Equality; View Warmly Applauded By Negroes

Montgomery Ala. 6-23-29

KNOXVILLE, TENN., June 24.—(Special.)—Negroes will never gain their political and civil rights under the Constitution until they organize politically, Congressman Oscar DePriest, negro representative from Chicago, told a large audience composed almost entirely of negroes at city hall here tonight.

The address of the negro leader, of about an hour and a half, was marked with conservatism in which the American white people were not blamed for the economic, social, political or civil status of the negro.

The future progress of the negro, what DePriest termed his "salvation," was placed squarely at the negro's own doorstep by their most distinguished representative in American political life.

DePriest did not hesitate to discuss the question of social equality between whites and negroes. but in language that placed him definitely as not advocating it.

"All that I want is equality with white before the law," he said, "for who on earth wants or asks for social equality?" The statement was warmly applauded.

During this part of his address, DePriest touched the sore spot of negro racial consciousness in unmistakable words. "There is one thing I will say about the white man of America, for which I greatly honor him," he said, "and that is he respects his women.

"I have had the census bureau make a report on the number of mulattoes today and in 1870. I found that mulattoes have increased 200 per cent in that time. Where did they come from? Not from white women and negro men.

"The great rank and file of people in this country both white and black, are good people. But there are some hypocrites among them. It is up to you and me to make the negro race as perfect as possible, but we have got a big job on our hands.

"For no race can rise higher than its source. When we learn to make our women respect their virtue and every one else respect it, then we can make progres. For only through Christian and God loving negro mothers can the race progress.

"I am not in Congress to put over any special legislation on behalf of the negro. There has been entirely too much special negro legislation already. But I would suggest instead of so many Jim Crow railway laws that there ought to be a Jim Crow bed bill."

The latter part of the congressman's address was in praise of the negro in American history. He declared that negroes had fought in every war from the American revolution on.

"During the World War there were no hybrid negroes. There were German-Americans, Irish-Americans, but nobody talked about black Americans. We were just plain Americans.

"Once. when there was some question about the loyalty of troops on duty near Washington, drafted from an emigrant section of the country, the great Woodrow Wilson ordered negro troops to guard the White House and the government buildings in Washington. There was no question about their loyalty.

"This is the best country in all the world for any man to live, even for the black man. Let's stay right here and fight our own problems. This is our country. Whenever I hear any talk about 'back to Africa,' I say that means the other man. it doesn't mean me."

Appeal

MEMPHIS

TENNESSEE

JUN 21 1929

J. H. M[illegible]

THE HOOVER-DEPRIEST AFFAIR.

Madison, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal:

Provincial prejudices must naturally, be foreign to world citizens such as president and Mrs. Hoover To one seeing the inconsistency of entertaining Chinese representatives as equals along with the Anglo-Saxon, at state affairs, yet excluding Chinese from the white public schools of the south. this question of race would be looked upon as merely a question of local prejudices, something to be considered according to locality. I knew a Baptist minister that pursued entirely opposite policies at the two different churches of his group. At one he could disregard "close communion" or "close baptism," while at the other he would not dare do so. All according to the breadth of one, the narrowness of the other of these separate parishes.

There are entertained in Washington, constantly, colored people of various races. Why exclude only one of the colored races? The Hoovers are probably nearer to being world citizens than any one in our country, so to Mrs. Hoover it was no breach of the proprieties—only conformity to custom already established by the "powers that be." Could she, as an individual, afford to make an exception of only one congressman's wife? Could she presume to disregard this established custom? But there are thousands of uninformed people who do not know the why and how of these rulings. To know of Chinese being socially accepted in our colleges, and entertained as equals at our capital while barred from the white public schools in the south, leads us to exclaim, "Consistency, thou art a jewel", rarely, if ever found.

A born and bred southerner but a would-be citizen of the whole round world.

M. HELEN STEWART.

THE WASHINGTON TEA PARTY.

Columbus, Miss.

To The Commercial Appeal.

"Everyone to their notion, as the woman said when she kissed a cow." An old black mammy visited the Corcoran Art Gallery in Washington, and her modesty was shocked upon seeing statues of Apollo Belvedere, Hercules, Psyche, Venus of Milo and many more, done in Parian marble and clothed only in their natural environments. As she left the building she gave vent to her emotions when she said: "I thanks my God dere ain't none o' my color in dar." Another female descendant of Ham, living in Washington, whom we will not call aunty. accepted an invitation to tea at the White House last week, thereby establishing a dangerous precedent for society. What becomes of "Who's Who" in the capital of the nation? God forbid that Hoos-Hoo (Hoover's Hottentots) will ever support that ancient and honorable record of people worth while. Let's hope and believe that this instance of racial equality does not meet the approval of the worth while white people of Washington and of the United States at large.

E. R. HOPKINS.

The Hoover Insult.

Representative DePriest, negro member of Congress from Chicago, takes immediate action to capitalize financially the social status accorded his wife by President and Mrs. Hoover.

He proposes to have a reception and musical at the Washington auditorium for the purpose of raising $200,000 to be used in promoting social equality.

Commercial Appeal 6-18-29

He assumes there are enough Republican congressmen and their wives and enough negroes in Washington willing to pay the price of a ticket for the privilege of an introduction to his wife.

The absurdity of his conclusion should convince Mr. and Mrs. Hoover of their folly in creating such a situation. In the first place, the invitation to the wife of the negro member of Congress was a gross and inexcusable error. It did not advance social equality. Its only effect was to intensify race consciousness.

The south can never feel the same again toward President and Mrs. Hoover. The president and his wife have placed themselves beyond the pale of social recognition by southern people.

Southern people do not associate with negroes on terms of social equality. They do not associate with white persons who associate on terms of equality with negroes.

DePriest has a mistaken idea that the recognition accorded his wife has settled their social status. As a matter of fact, it has only established the social status of the President and Mrs. Hoover.

Undoubtedly DePriest will be able to raise $200,000. He can put it to better use than to squander it in an attempt to purchase social equality.

Social equality is not based on prejudice or antagonism. It is a matter of personal preference. Social inequality exists among all races and between races.

Persons gather socially in groups that are congenial without any thought of whether they are better than another group, or whether another group is better than they are. Each person establishes his social status. Congeniality is an unfailing test.

The established rule cannot be violated with impunity. No person with due regard for social amenities attempts to force himself into company where he is not wanted. An attempt to force one's self into company where he is not desired is conclusive that he does not belong.

The President and Mrs. Hoover doubtless thought they were rendering a service to the negroes by recognizing the wife of the only member of Congress of that race.

A greater dis-service cannot be imagined. The white people of the south know the negro better than the north will ever know him.

They know how to treat him. They treat him in a way that is best for him. They treat him in a way that makes it possible for the races to live together peaceably and without friction.

When the north violates the practices of the south it finds itself in turmoil and in the midst of race war.

When there is an over-abundance of labor in Chicago, for example, white men demand the jobs filled by negroes. And they get them. When Chicago negroes undertake to move into white residential sections, their homes are bombed. They are driven out or white residents move away.

The white man in the south protects the negro employe. The races are segregated voluntarily.

The south will not tolerate a violation of its social distinction between the races. Not even the president of the United States may defy traditional customs and maintain the respect of southern people.

Hoover has given affront to the south which cannot be palliated or condoned. It was radical and premeditated and a gross insult to every southern white person.

Oscar DePriest, social climbing congressman from Illinois, is going to start a national drive for funds with which to destroy the social barrier between the races. It is a futile task. All of the gold in creation will never bring that about.

TIMES

Valdosta, Ga.

JUN 15 1929

Mrs. Herbert Hoover entertained a "colored lady" at the White House at a luncheon on Thursday. There was no quarrel between the guests as to who should sit at the head of the table, and we do not see that any of the Hoover Democrats were invited to the affair, though the first lady should have remembered their loyalty during the late campaign.

LEDGER-DISPATCH
NORFOLK, VA.

JUN 21 1929

ON WHOSE OX IS GORED

Our correspondent who writes of the official eceptions in tropical countries, to which both natives and whites are invited, unwittingly points out one of the innumerable facets of that unending problem which so sorely taxes the deepest thought—and sometimes the extreme of patience—of those Americans upon whom the problem presses most heavily. Those Americans are, of course, mostly in the Southern states.

Nowadays, most Southern men and women who are no longer in mental, sectional and political swaddling clothes do not insist that Southern people thoroughly understand the Negro and that nobody else understands him at all. As a matter of fact, many men and women who were born and reared in the South and whose forbears lived in the South for generations now realize that they do not know the new Negro at all. They know the old-time colored person; they know the manual laborer; they know the happily servile Negro; but they do not know the educated, groping, self-conscious and unhappy Negro of today. They know, to repeat, that they do not know him. But what infuriates them beyond endurance is the calm assumption on the part of men and women from other sections, especially from the North, that they know all about all groups and classes of Negroes. What makes such Southern men and women frantic with anger is the arrogant assertion of the ignorant from other sections that there is no problem at all.

It is a problem, a terrible problem, and the most considerate men and women in the South, those who shrink from hurting others, and yet are determined that there shall be no approach toward social equality—even these are faced with that problem day after day. And they don't know what to do about it. The simple fact is that not one of them can lay down a hard and fast rule which will apply to or govern every conceivable case that might arise. For one of a thousand possible illustrations, Dr. Moton of Tuskegee is not only a consecrated man, but a great man: he is a greater man than Booker T. Washington was because he has a greater mind. And no "well-raised" white man in the South who knows who and what Dr. Moton is would think of treating him with anything other than courtesy and respect.

Our correspondent, to repeat again, unwittingly points out another facet of that unending problem. She approves, apparently, of the course of Mr. Hoover in inviting the wife of Representative De Priest to a semi-official tea, because both the President and Mrs. Hoover must have considered that the invitation was extended merely as a part of routine officialdom. Yet she writes: "Because it is unthinkable, no colored men should be sent to our academies to be trained as officers to command white men."

And there we are! We take it that our correspondent, with all respect and deference, is not at all disturbed at the thought of what takes place in congressional circles. But as her husband is a naval officer, she considers it "unthinkable" that Negroes should be trained to command white men. This, although if there is such a thing as official standing and status and contact anywhere on the face of the earth, it is in the formalistic and ceremonious army and navy establishments.

After all, then, a good deal depends on whose ox is gored.

WEST VIRGINIAN
FAIRMONT, W. VA.

JUN 15 1929

NEW TEAPOT TEMPEST BREWING

AMONG some "ladies of the Congressional circle" who were entertained at the White House by Mrs. Hoover Thursday was the wife of Rep. DePriest the Chicago negro who got into Congress at the last election from an almost solidly negro district in Chicago. Naturally social Washington, which thrives on gossip and political small talk, was buzzing about it before the reception was over and Senator Caraway, of Arkansas, had a paragraph about it printed in one of the Washington newspapers read into the Congressional Record. The country will hear more about this. Next year the incident will be the basis of a whisper campaign wherever the Democrats think it will do any good.

But it is not going to be of as much use as they think it is. Mrs. Hoover is a cosmopolitan who has lived with colored races in different parts of the world. She does not have any race prejudices and will be her natural self about this, just as she is about other things. Fashionable, as well as official, Washington, which has had opportunity to become acquainted with her during the more than eight years in which she has been a resident of the city, ought to know that she will not take a narrow view of any such matter.

Of course the first impulse of the Caraways and the Cole Bleases will be to try to use the incident to foster prejudice against an administration in which such an incident could occur. But before they get very far with it they are going to find that it is not safe material to handle at a time when the Solid South is cracking anyhow. The husband of Mrs. DePriest, being a typical Chicago politician, probably is not a very desirable citizen, but his color probably does not have much to do with that.

Methodist Bishop Scores "Excitement" Over White House Tea

Macon, Ga., June 19.—(AP)—Bishop W. N. Ainsworth, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, today characterized the "excitement" over the recent entertainment of the wife of a negro representative at a White House reception as "a tempest in a teapot."

The bishop, who is on leave from his post in the Orient, said that from the first years of American history, the president and his wife have entertained members of congress, and their wives, as well as the representatives of all foreign governments.

"Such occasions, while social, are not personal but official. During these years every color of human being, from lily white to ebony black, and all that lies between, has been entertained at the White House and by every occupant thereof. It is nothing new.

"There is no more justification for the exclusion of a black man and his wife from such a function than there is to exclude a red, yellow, brown or white one. The president and his wife do not select any of them; the constituency does."

Bishop Ainsworth's stand was at variance with that of his fellow churchman, Bishop H. M. DuBose, of Nashville, Tenn., whose comment regarding the White House tea was that "the president has temporarily wrecked the fairest vision which has come to the nation in 100 years."

Political-1929

Indiana

Office Holding

GARY ALDERMAN JAILED IN VICE, GRAFT CLEANUP

GARY, Ind., Oct. 18.—(ANP)—The drag net of Federal authorities was again hauled in Sunday afternoon and among those caught therein was Samuel R. Blackwell, Gary's second Negro alderman to be arrested in the vice cleanup which is being conducted here. Alderman Whitlock was arrested two days before Blackwell.

Like Alderman Whitlock, Alderman Blackwell is charged with conspiring against the liquor laws and along with him several higher-ups on the police force were taken into custody and two Negro aldermen, Roger Woodfolk and Lewis Sperling.

The case comes up for trial November 4, at which some more than 300 defendants will be arraigned from various parts of the state. The drive against racketers and their protectors has created a stir throughout the state and a determined effort will be made to curb racketeering in this state.

Recorder

10-19-29

Indianapolis

Indianapolis

Gary Alderman to Face Judge Slick

Gary, Ind., Nov. 8.—Councilman A. B. Whitlock, according to reports, will be arraigned before Judge Thomas W. Slick of the federal court Monday on charge of conspiracy to violate the Volstead act. Councilman Whitlock was indicted along with several other so-called higher-ups, including Mayor Raleigh R. Hale of East Chicago, his chief of police, James Regan; Councilman S. R. Blackwell, James Vodicka and John Smith, police captains. All the defendants except Whitlock are white.

Sentences ranging from 30 days to two years and fines upwards of $50 were imposed upon 72 defendants by Judge Slick upon their arraignment Tuesday. All those who were sentenced or fined had been indicted in connection with the government's drive against liquor law violation and corruption in the northern Indiana area.

December 1929

American 12/13/29

Re-establishing the confidence his friends and supporters had in him, Alderman Arthur B. Whitlock, shown above, was completely cleared of charges of conspiracy to violate the national prohibition laws as a result of the government's action in dropping the case in Federal court on Wednesday. Also cleared of the same charge was Dr. S. R. Blackwell, upper photo. Both are members of the city council whose terms end December 16. Gary, Ind.

ALDERMEN FREE OF BOOZE RING CHARGES

U.S. Attorney Drops Case Of Liquor Conspiracy for Lack Of Evidence

The period of suspense for half a dozen of Gary's leading citizens ended last week when U. S. District Attorney Oliver Loomis made a motion for a nolle prosse in the case charging conspiracy to escape the prohibition law against alleged booze ring involving about twenty-five men of both races in and about Gary. Two colored aldermen, a sergeant of police, two prominent attorneys, and two prominent business men of the Indiana city breathed a sigh of relief when informed that the dropping of the case released them from further indictment proceedings. The sudden decision of the government to drop the cases is believed to have been caused by insufficient admissable evidence to support the prosecution.

Charge Grudge Fight

The 7 colored men who were given their freedom by the act are: A. B. Whitlock, alderman for the Fifth ward, Dr. S. R. Blackwell, alderman for the Fourth ward, John Bolden, sergeant o fthe police force, Roger W. Woodfolk and Louis Sperling, attorneys-at-law, and James P. Crawford and Russell Wirt, local business men.

12/31/29 Chicago Sun

It is reported that all of the men attribute their being named as conspirators against the dry law to a grudge carried by one Dave Moses, a political hanger-on, who is alleged to have named the prominent men in an effort to get even with them for withholding their support from his various political adventures. Moses denies all connection with the case, and was one of the first to make an attempt to congratulate the two aldermen immediately following their release.

With the collapse of the case against them, the aldermen and the police sergeant will be restored to their proper official status.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Kentucky

3 Men For Legislative Roce

Lee L. Brown, Dr. A. G. Edwards and Rev. Hines

Want to Represent Race In Negro District

Echo of Dr. Summers' Entry Resounds

Louisville Ky. News 6-17-29

Booker T. Washington often told a story story of the crabs in a barrel, each trying to get out and when one reached the top others would grap him and pull him back with the result none ever got out.

So it is with the Negro, especially in politics. For years there has been talk about sending a Negro from a solid Negro district to the State Legislature. At least four efforts have been made to do this but each time a white man won. This year it is thought no white man will run as Ryans, the incumbent, wants to be sheriff. Therefore it would seem logical as well as fair and just, to center on the man who has made the race when there was no hope of winning, and who has voted and worked as a Republican when to do so was dangerous. That man is Lee L. Brown, eminently fitted morally and intellectually, and a man who has proven his love for and interest in his race from his youth up. It would seem logical that Mr. Brown should be the candidate from the 58th district unopposed and supported unanimously.

But now that it seems—keep that in mind, "it seems"—a Colored man has a chance for the place, like the crabs in the barrel, others have entered the ace to keep him down without getting up themselves. As it stands there are three Colored candidates in the race: Lee L. Brown, Dr. A. G. Edwards, and a preacher, one Mr. Haines, about whom little can be learned. It is said others are going to enter the race and it is safe to say, a White Man will again represent this 95 per cent Negro district.

The News has no quarrel to make with any one aspiring to the place, nor has it any personal feeling in the matter, but it does ot hesitate to say that the entry of more than one Colored condidate will kill all chances for a Race representative. Maybe this is the object of certain Colored politicians hoping thereby to serve their white masters. This conclusion is readily drawn by the fact that two years ago after Lee L. Brown had announced for the legislature—long after—Dr. R. L. Summers absolutely unknown politically, was announced for the same place. Mr. Brown was declared ineligible because of a technical error in the filing of his paper. As he could not run it looked like Dr. Summers would be tickled to death and would win. But what happened? After Brown was out of it, Dr. Summers was "called away from the city" and did not make the race, thereby allowing the white candidate to run without opposition. After the white man won, Dr. Summers was "called back to the city" and given a job as Colored School Dentist. There may not be any connection between the fact that Dr. Summers quit th erace after Brown was out and his appointment to a petty city job, but everybody has a right to draw his own conclusions.

At any rate Dr. Summers' actions n this matter make The News wary when so many others announce for the same position. With all due respect to Dr. Edwards, who has not lived in Louisville more than five years, if that, and to the Rev. Mr. Haines, The News believes if there is a chance to send a Colored man to the Legislature that man should be Lee L. Brown. His whole life in this community merits as much honor as the Race can give him.

Political 1929

Liberia.

Office Holding

LOCAL MAN GETS LIBERIAN POST

Former Employee of Emmett Scott to Join Francis at American Legation

William C. George, of 1819 Q street, northwest, has just received notice of his appointment as clerk, in the office of the American Legation, under Honorable W. T. Francis, U. S. Minister to the Republic of Liberia.

Almost practically ever since his graduation from Dunbar High School and during his course of study at Howard University, Mr. George has been an employee in the office of Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University.

During the late campaign for Mr. Hoover's election, Mr. George was confidential stenographer in the office of Dr. John R. Hawkins, director of the Colored Voters' Division.

Mr. George will receive a salary of $2,000 per annum and transportation to and from Liberia.

WHARTON SLATED FOR POST IN LIBERIA

Legation Secretary May Succeed W. T. Francis, U. S. Minister.

ILL ONLY A MONTH

Former St. Paul Lawyer Falls Victim to Yellow Fever.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Clifton R. Wharton, secretary of the United States legation at Monrovia, may succeed William T. Francis as United States minister to Liberia. He is a career man in the foreign service, and the policy of the State Department is to promote career men.

Ont he other hand pressure on President Hoover to reward the faithful may be so great that Wharton will be passed over.

Mr. Francis died from yellow fever in Monrovia at 5 a.m., July 15. The scourge caused also Bishop and Mrs. Monroe Davis of the A.M.E. Church to leave Liberia last month after a stay of only two weeks. The legation advised the State Department of his death while Mrs. Francis advised Dr. Emmett J. Scott, a close personal friend.

Ill a Month

He had been ill since June 16 and until the last few days hopes for his recovery were held out. A telegram received by the State Department on July .3, however, reported that this heart was not responding properly to stimulants. The legation notified the State Department of his death Monday morning. The body may be interred in Liberian soil before Mrs Francis returns home.

Mr. Francis was born in St. Paul, Minn., where for many years he was a prominent member of the bar. He was appointed minister resident and consul general to Liberia by President Coolidge on July 9, 1927.

He was the 24th minister sent by this country to Liberia.

Stimson Wire

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, sent the following telegram to Mrs. Francis, who was with him in Monrovia:

"My deepest sympathy goes out to you in your great sorrow. The tragic death of Mr. Francis deprives the United States of one of its most able and trusted public servants. His notable achievement in furthering relations between this country and Liberia will not be soon forgotten and his loss will be most keenly felt by all who were associated with him in the Department and in the foreign service."

TIMES
WICHITA FALLS, TEX

SEP 8 1929

SOUTHERN PATRONAGE AND THE NEGRO

One of the fairly choice political plums among federal offices in the South is that of comptroller of customs at New Orleans. It pays $5,600 a year. It has been held by negroes several times, and it is now held by one named Walter Cohen.

The job of minister to Liberia is a better job than the customs post. It is now vacant, since the death of W. T. Francis. The hint came out of Washington that Cohen was to get the place and that a white Republican would get the customs post. Cohen and other negro Republicans are not taking kindly to that program. They consider that the New Orleans job belongs to their race and they are prepared to strongly oppose any effort to give it to a white man.

When the matter has been settled one way or the other, we shall know more than we do now about the negro's political status in the South. There is a widespread disposition on the part of southern Republicans to make the party a lily white one in the South. In Texas, for example, the Republican organization seems to have definitely broken away from the negro vote. Southern white Republicans realize that they cannot get very far with a parti-colored organization. The effort to put a white Republican in as customs comptroller at New Orleans brings the situation to a head.

The federal jobs are filed by appointment from Washington and negro Republicans are in position to bring powerful influences to bear on their cause in the national capital. They may be able to stave off the day of disaster, but it is doubtful whether they can finally avert it. They are too much of a handicap to the party in the South to continue to have the voice in its affairs that they had in the past.

Activities of Negro G. O. P. Job Seekers Embarrasses Leaders in Southern Drive

Minister to Liberia To Be Negro—New York City District Seat in Congress Also Vacant.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, September 6.—Activities of negro aspirants for important federal posts under the Hoover administration have reached the point where republican organization heads in some of the southern and border states have found embarrassment to their plans for holding the gains shown in the last national election.

Appointment of a minister to the negro republic of Liberia and the candidacy of a negro for congress in the twenty-first district of New York has caused republican circles here some concern.

H. T. Delaney, a negro, has been designated as the republican candidate for congress in the New York district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Royal H. Weller, democrat. There is a large negro population in the district.

The republican congressional committee will make an active campaign to elect Delaney. Congressman Oscar De Priest, negro, will invade the district and ask the negro voters to send Delaney here as his colleague. The Hoover administration also has made a gesture which is expected to aid Delaney's campaign in the appointment of Francis F. Giles, negro as assistant United States attorney at Brooklyn. It is the first time this office has been held by a negro.

Three On Committee.

Negro organizations this week also expressed appreciation of the action of Secretary of Interior Ray Lyman Wilbur in appointing three negroes as members of the advisory committee on education to study the present relation of the federal government to education and recommend a future program. No negroes were appointed on the committee originally but following a protest by negro organizations the three negroes were added.

President Hoover may appoint a Louisiana or Texas negro as minister to Liberia to succeed the late William T. Francis. Walter L. Cohen, negro collector of customs at New Orleans, and Dr. Emmett Scott, of Houston, are said to be leading the field. The place is to go to a negro.

Cohen is understood to be reluctant to take the place. His present job is the fattest political plum in the south and the ministry to Liberia post pays only two-thirds the salary he now receives. Another man prominently mentioned for the post is John R. Hawkins, of the District of Columbia. Hawkins is an original Hoover man and seconded Hoover's nomination at Kansas City. Scott was also prominent in the Hoover campaign. Cohen, on the other had, opposed the nomination of Mr. Hoover and on the only ballot cast at Kansas City voted for Curtis for president.

Slated to Lose Place.

Early in the Hoover administration Cohen was slated to lose his place as collector of customs at New Orleans and his successor had practically been decided upon. Strong pressure brought by northern negro friends of Cohen's, however, caused a change in plans.

In behalf of Hawkins and Scott it is being urged by a strong group of negroes that President Hoover should reward men who stood behind him when he was seeking negro delegates in the pre-convention fight. Scott, a former handy boy in a Houston newspaper officer, has risen to a place of influence in the republican party.

Some of Cohen's friends also are lined up against his appointment of minister to Liberia on the ground that National Committeeman Emile Kuntz, of Louisiana, is trying to "ditch" Cohen, who until his unsuccessful fight for an anti-Hoover delegation to the Kansas City convention was the strongest influence in the Louisiana G. O. P. It is also urged that Cohen could not stand the climate of Liberia at his age. Minister Francis, who recently died, was a victim of yellow fever.

Will another objection raised is that if the appointment is to go to either a Texas or a Louisiana negro it should go to Texas, which has received few appointments from the Hoover administration while Louisiana has received many

Political-1929

Office Holding

Michigan.

6

Appointed!

DR. CHESTER C. AMES

DETROIT, Mich. Apr. 4.—Dr. Chester C. Ames, son of Dr. James W. Ames, former member of the Michigan legislature, has appointed junior associate in the department of urology on the staff of Receiving Hospital here last week.

He is the only negro man to ever hold such a position in Detroit. Dr. Ames recently returned from Europe. He has offices in Adams street.

Political – 1929

Office Holding.

Mississippi.

-:- Still Harping on Howard -:-

By KELLY MILLER

THE United States Senate, during the past few years, has resolved itself into an inquisitorial bureau to pry into the personal and official acts of alleged wrongdoers. One of the numerous senatorial investigating committees has recently revealed the startling information that Perry W. Howard, assistant to the Attorney General, at present suspended from his position on account of charges of political graft, has deposited to his bank account $31,000 beyond his official salary during the past two years.

This petty prying into personal affairs is sought to be justified by the expected inference that the discrepant amount was derived from the sale of public offices in the state of Mississippi. As national committeeman, he is accused of imposing a tribute upon those he endorsed for office.

The committee has indeed launched upon a most interesting and suggestive plan of procedure. The disclosure of the account of private senators, representatives and other appointive and elected officials would make interesting, if not embarrassing, reading. Many a statesman has come to Washington a poor man, without any other visible means of support except his pitiable salary, and has retired in wealth and affluence. How does it so happen that a Negro official is picked out to illustrate this well-known and widespread discrepancy?

There does seem to be a subtle,

— Kelly Miller —

sinister purpose somewhere to discredit the Negro participant in political control and management. Well nigh every Negro man who has functioned effectively in manipulating political agencies and activities has been placed under the opprobrium of reputed corruption. Oscar DePriest, congressman-elect from Chicago, must wait the outcome of an indictment before he can assume his seat with security. And now Tom Fleming, the veteran political local lord of Cleveland and aspirant for national recognition, has been convicted for malfeasance in office. Can it be a mere coincidence that practically every Negro politician who exerts political influence on his own independent footing is facing deep public humiliation?

Why is there not a corresponding proportion of white offenders involved in such charges? Are they supposed to be models of political purity, as compared with their black partners in the game? A few years ago half of the members of the President's cabinet smelled of the alleged stench of oil. Have the white wrongdoers been frightened into righteousness or have they developed a finer technique, while their black yoke fellows with their inartistic crudities are left to hold the bag of corruption? No guilty man should escape, but public righteousness and wrongdoing should not be complicated with race; nor crime with color.

You cannot indict the white race. It is too powerful. But in the case of the Negro the charge of political unworthiness is not confined to the evildoer but attaches to and taints the race to which he belongs. The oil scandal is explained to the satisfaction of the people when some of the wrongdoers are isolated. The opprobrium does not even attack the Republican Party, of which they belonged. With a dependent minority group it is otherwise.

There is undoubtedly a hand somewhere concealed behind the shadow of secrecy which is determined to hinder the Negro from reaching the goal of one hundred per cent American citizenship and prerogative. It is a cunning philosophy to discredit the Negro aspirant in the higher types of service especially where he functions among and for white people.

The Negro politician has been all but excluded from the public service. High places in the government which once knew him will probably know him no more within the immediate or early future. It is true that we can say that all have not bowed down to Baal, and that sundry scores are left who have withstood the acid test of public probity.

Yet judgment is not based upon the exceptional man, but upon the average. If too large a percentage prove unworthy, the whole batch is laid aside. The risk is too great to experiment with the possibility of isolating the exceptional man, unless the average man of his class is normally sound.

I said some time ago that Perry Howard and his partners in political distress are symbols. This generation may not again see a Negro national committeeman. If Perry Howard or Ben Davis is condemned, the race is condemned through them. It is wholly for this reason that every rightminded Negro is keenly concerned that they be not condemned unjustly.

SAY WHITE WILL REPLACE HOWARD

Lily Whites See Hopes of Unhorsing of National Committeeman. Look to Hoover

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 21.—According to reports current here Lamont Rowlands, Picayune millionaire lumberman, who headed the state campaign for the Republican party in the recent election, is almost certain to supplant Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman, as Mississippi referee of federal patronage in this state when Herbert Hoover is inaugurated president.

Has Withstood Attacks

Mr. Howard has withstood numerous and varied attacks launched at him by lily whites, in effort to unhorse him. The fight began in the national at Kansas City last year. Patronage charges were brought against Howard, all of which he has strongly denied and not any of which have been proven true. Persistent charges hurled against him, however, resulted in his suspension as special assistant United States Attorney General.

Lily Whites now see hopes of realizing their desires with possibilities of Rowlands, a white man, supplant Mr. Howard. Rowlands' recent retirement from business activities has been taken as an indication of his expectation of devoting more time to political activities. Rowland, who is said to be a friend of the president-elect has gone to Washington. He refused to give a statement before departing.

Howard Supporters Unperturbed

Hopes exist here that S. D. Redmond, chairman of the state Republican committee of the Howard faction will leave the state following his disbarment as a result of lily whites' fight against him. Without Mr. Redmond present the lily whites believe that there would be greater possibilities of the Rowland faction gaining control.

Followers of Mr. Howard are confident that he will retain his office in spite of opposition. Only recently, following a senatorial probe of patronage affairs in Mississippi Post master General New was quick to come to the defense of the National Committeeman.

HOWARD'S TRIAL POSTPONED UNTIL APRIL 8

Washington Thinks Charges Will Be Dropped Entirely By Then

U. S. POSTPONES CASE AFTER HARD BATTLE

Government Lawyers Find Fault With Jury And Newspaper Article

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Further prosecution of the indictment against Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi and suspended special assistant to the Attorney General, and three co-defendants charged with bartering Federal patronage, may be dropped.

Attorney General William D. Mitchell will be asked to review the case with a view to determining whether or not the evidence against Howard, James C. Buchanan, George F. McLelland and Edward L. Patton, who were jointly indicted, merits presentation to a jury.

Wouldn't Postpone at First

The defense, it was learned, had hoped to have the new Attorney General consider the case before it was called for trial in the United States court for the southern district of Mississippi at Meridian, Miss., last Thursday, but the Government would not consent to a postponement.

With the case now set for trial on April 8, it is believed that sufficient time is afforded the Atttorney General to examine the facts and decide whether the Government shall continue to prosecute. Howard and Millar McGilchrist, a special assistant to the Attorney General who was dispatched to Meridian by Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, Assistant Attorney General, to assist in the prosecution, arrived here last Saturday morning aboard the same train. McGilchrist was accompanied by a retinue of Department of Justice agents. Howard was apparently in fine spirits as a result of the turn of events at Meridian. He would make no comment.

Fiasco

The action of Government counsel in obtaining a postponement of the trial is regarded here as a fiasco. According to reports, Meridian was overrun with Federal agents. Lily-white Republicans were on hand seeking to retain eminent counsel to aid the Goverment in th proscution.

Witnesses from two Washirngton banks and the superitendent of the division of postmasters' appointments in the Post Office Department had been summoned and were present to testify for the Government.

Sullen's Dispatch

Government counsel sought a continuance. Defense counsel would not consent. Frederick Sullens, the editor of the Jackson Daily News, in Meridian for the purpose of reporting the trial, on the day before its opening sent a dispatch to his paper in which he predicted that Howard and his co-defendants woulld not be convicted.

In court the next day Lester G. Fants, an assistant United States attorney, made a motion for a continuance. He alleged that the Government would not be able to obtain a fair and impartial trial.

Jury Panel Not Representative

He told the court that the jury panel was not representative of the eastern division of the southern district and that a newspaper article which appeared in the Jackson Daily News commenting on the case was prejudicial to the prosecution, written for the purpose of influencing the verdict of the jury and seeking to inject personalities and political issues that had no place in the trial.

Objection

Defense counsel objected strenuously, but Judge Allen Cox, recently appointed and presiding at his first term of court, granted the motion of the Government for a continuance He set April 8 as the date of the trial.

Contempt

Sullens was cited for contempt. He was ordered to show cause April 25 why he should not be adjudged in contempt of court for publication of the article.

(Editor's Note.—The article will be found in another column.)

Defiant

Answering the contempt proceedings in his own newspaper, Sullens defiantly declared that the charge of contempt of court is downright ridiculous, absurd on its face, and "if this be contempt of court, make the most of it."

Sullens says that the judge and the U. S. attorney are doing their level best with a damnably unpleasant and utterly hopeless task

Sullens declares that the government did not want to go to trial last week and has urged that the indictment be dropped. Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, he said, insisted that the case go on.

Even then, government prosecutors desired a postponement based upon the absence of A. T. and A. X. Russell, white, witnesses.

Howard, however, outwitted the government by having the Russell brothers in court and some other excuse had to be figured out.

White Man's Government

Sullens declares,

"The preservation of a white man's government in Mississippi is still an important issue and we cannot maintain that form of government with a so-called white Republican party entrenched in Mississippi, for it will inevitably mean the return of the Negro as a menacing factor in political affairs."

Government to Prosecute Second Case

Washington, D. C., March 15.—The government has refused to nol-pros the second indictment returned against Perry W. Howard, suspended special assistant to the attorney general and Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and he and three of his associates are scheduled to go on trial at Meridian, Miss., March 19, on a charge of selling federal patronage.

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant attorney general, who personally went to Mississippi to obtain the indictments against Mr. Howard and his associates, has issued orders to Cassedy Holden, an assistant United States attorney at Jackson, Miss., to issue summonses for defendants and witnesses to appear at Meridian March 19 for trial.

Mr. Howard, George F. McLelland, James G. Buchanan and Edward L. Patton are the defendants in the case that will be tried. McLelland and Buchanan are white.

The government charges a conspiracy to purchase and sell the office of United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi. Upon Howard's recommendation McLelland was named as the United States marshal. Later McLelland resigned and Howard recommended and had Buchanan appointed. The government claims that there was a cash consideration involved in the appointments of McLelland and Buchanan.

Howard and Patton were acquitted on charges of bartering federal patronage at the Jackson, Miss., term of the United States district court in December.

The defendants claim that factional politics is the cause of their indictment and prosecution. The indictments were not returned until immediately after the Republican national convention in Kansas City, Mo., last June. It is alleged that they were prompted by the desire of lily-white Republicans to rid the party in Mississippi of the Howard leadership.

Mr. Howard is the only Republican national committeeman who has been indicted on charges of bartering federal patronage.

PUBLISHER ORDERED TO COURT; TRIAL HALTED

Patronage Inquiry Is Postponed—Editorial in Johnson Paper Predicts Ruling.

Meridian, Miss., March 21.—(AP)—A front page editorial in the Jackson Miss., Daily News caused postponement today of the trial of Perry W. Howard, negro republican national committeeman and three others, charged with bartering federal patronage in Mississippi.

Its publisher, Frederick Sullens, was ordered to appear before Judge Edwin R. Holmes, of the Mississippi federal judicial district, at Yazoo City, on April [illegible] to show cause why he should not be cited for contempt for publishing the editorial which predicted that Howard and the three other republicans would not be convicted.

At the same time, Judge Allen Cox, presiding at today's session of the federal district court, granted the motion of government counsel that the patronage cases be postponed as a fair and impartial trial would be impossible in view of the editorial. The trial, which was set to start today, was postponed until April 8 at Meridian.

The editorial said that "a verdict of acquittal is more than likely and the worst the defendants may expect is a hung jury."

"If a verdict of guilty is reached," the editorial continued, "it will be somewhat akin to a 100 to 1 shot winning the Kentucky derby—one of those things nobody expects to happen. It is not altogether a case of whether the defendants are guilty or innocent, but whether a jury will be willing to encourage the establishment of a white republican party in Mississippi. Regardless of how illogical it may sound, the idea is rather firmly implanted in many minds that this is the real issue at stake.

Supported Ticket.

"The defendants," the editorial added, "will face a jury composed of white democrats who supported the party tickets last November and it is hardly to be expected that they are in hearty sympathy with the ambition of the Hoover administration to establish a white republican party in this state and the guilt or innocence of the defendants, consciously or unconsciously, will be a secondary issue."

While Mr. Sullens sat at the press table in the courtroom, Judge Cox issued the two orders with the statement that "on the face the article might be in contempt of court but the motive behind the article will determine the action of the court in deciding whether there is contempt."

In presenting the motion for postponement, Lester G. Fant, assistant United States attorney, said it would be "impossible to have a fair trial strictly on the facts and law applicable thereto, without the injection of personalities and political issues that have no proper place in the trial of a lawsuit."

The patronage cases involved Perry Howard, James G. Buchanan, former United States marshal; George F. McClelland, former Newton, Miss., postmaster, and Edward L. Patton, lawyer. Howard was charged with accepting $2,000 for using his influence to obtain Buchanan's appointment.

HOWARD'S PROPERTY TO GO UNDER HAMMER

Mystery Surrounds Sale of Washington House.

BY JOHN D. ERWIN.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1.—C. A. Whittington of Tutwiler, Miss., who was mentioned by Senator M[illegible] lar in the southern patronage pr[illegible] Wednesday, and who denied offering or paying $1,000 to Perry Howard for the job of postmaster for Mrs. Whittington at Tutwiler, is a partner in an investment located in the heart of the national capital.

The investment is owned jointly by Perry Howard, John R. Hawkins, a negro in charge of the negro speakers' bureau of the Republican party in the last presidential campaign, and Whittington, an investigation here today disclosed.

The trio owne a building at 1218 Pennsylvania Avenue. Howard originally owned two-thirds, and Hawkins one-third of this property, on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, near the Post Office Department building.

On Jan. 23, 1928, Howard transferred to C. A. Whittington one-sixth of an undivided two-thirds interest which Howard held, giving Whittington one-ninth interest. The deed was recorded Aug. 18, 1928. The property is encumbered with a first trust of $13,500, and a second trust, amount undisclosed, held by the Mount Vernon Savings Bank of Washington. The owners have defaulted in the payment of the interest on the second trust and the Mount Vernon has foreclosed. The property will be sold under foreclosure proceedings Feb. 8.

The proceeding has caused some comment here, because the property is on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue and is part of that which the government has announced will be purchased by it at an early date. It has seemed strange to local realtors that the owners will allow the foreclosure sale to be made at a time when the government is buying in much similar property at high valuations, and the building in question, which is only three stories, would bring more than its actual value.

There has been much local publicity about Perry Howard's wealth recently, which makes the transaction seem all the most unusual.

Political-1929

Office Holding

Mississippi.

MISSISSIPPI JURY ACQUITS HOWARD AND CO-DEFENDANTS OF VIOLATING PATRONAGE ACT

For Second Time, Federal Prosecutors Fail To Convict Perry Howard of Selling Federal Office

Meridian, Miss.—The verdict of "Not Guilty" was handed down by a jury in the Federal Court, Southern District, after six hours' deliberations in case against Perry W. Howard and two others, charged with violation of the Federal Patronage Act, on Friday, April 26.

The verdict was not unexpected as another defendant, Ed L. Patton, colored resident of Jackson, on joint trial with Howard and the others had been exonerated on Thursday by Judge Edwin R. Homes, who ordered the charge against Patton dismissed for lack of evidence incriminating him in the alleged conspiracy to violate the Patronage Act.

Two white men, James G. Buchanan, former United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, and George McClelland, former postmaster at Newton, were the other two defendants acquitted with Howard.

Acquitted on Similar Charge.

A similar charge had been brought against Howard and four others, and a trial at Jackson last December had resulted in acquittal of Howard and the other men.

It is reported that the charges against Howard were instigated by Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney, Washington, after she had run into conflict with Howard, who is Republican National Committeeman from Mississippi, at the Republican National Convention at Kansas City last June, over the seating of a delegation, and had been worsted in the encounter.

Following this, says the report, she sent agents into Mississippi to investigate conditions, and it was on the basis of reports made by these agents that the indictments against Howard and the others were brought.

The Federal Prosecutors.

The government case was in charge of Lester G. Fant, recently named Acting United States District Attorney for the Northern District, assisted by Miller Gilchrist, Assistant United States Attorney General and special agent of the Department of Justice, and E. E. Hindman, United States District Attorney for the Southern District.

Howard and his co-defendants were defended by J. W. Cassidy of Brookhaven and J. E. Franklin of Jackson, two of Mississippi's most outstanding lawyers.

It is a matter of curious surmise as to whether or not Howard will be reinstated in his position of Special Assistant United States Attorney at Washington, especially since there has been a change in the head of the Attorney General's office. He was suspended after the indictments were returned.

Mississippi Negro Republicans In Strong Protest Against Naming Of Lester Fant As U. S. Dist. Attorney

Named As Acting Official When John H. Cook Refused To Enter Into Scheme To Prosecute Perry Howard—Insulted Negro Defendants

(Staff Correspondence of The Age.)

Clarkesdale, Miss.—Pronounced opposition of Negroes living in this section of the State to the permanent appointment of Lester G. Fant as U. S. District Attorney for the Northern District, on the grounds that he is openly hostile to the race, is the latest development in the fight between regular Republicans and "lily whites" in Mississippi.

Fant is charged with making insulting remarks about Negro defendants and showing an animosity toward them which attitude was made known to the Department of Justice several weeks ago when he was an aspirant for appointment as Federal Judge of the Northern District.

Protest Naming Fant.

Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Negro National Committeewoman, and her husband, Eugene P. Booze, have appealed to President Hoover to appoint someone who can be depended on to give the Negro justice in the courts. They were enthusiastic Hoover supporters and played a big part in casting Mississippi's twelve votes for the President at Kansas City.

A telegram to President Hoover follows:

"The press indicates Hon. Lester G. Fant is being considered for appointment as District Attorney for Northern District of Mississippi. The press states Judge Cox has appointed him Acting District Attorney until regular appointment is made. On behalf of the colored people of the Northern District, who constitute at least fifty per cent of its population, we wish to enter our earnest protest against his appointment. This protest is made because of his will-known aversion to colored people, which we will show conclusively to you if given an opportunity."

Race Friend Lost Job.

Fant was temporarily named last week to succeed John H. Cook of this town. The latter always has been known as a friend of the colored people and has given them a square deal. The general assumption is that because of his failure to enter into a scheme to prosecute Perry Howard and discredit Negro leadership. He lost his job. No charges were preferred against him and his record during his three years in office was good.

It is known that Mrs. Willebrandt, who seems to be having her way in the Department of Justice, has not been any too friendly to Cook, but has looked with favor on Fant. His temporary appointment is attributed to her influence. It is not thought that President Hoover has been fully acquainted with all facts.

"Lily Whites" are jubilant over prospects of winning the ear of the administration at Washington. The Memphis Commercial Appeal publishes the following despatch:

Indicating that a clean sweep will be made in North Mississippi in Federal patronage jobs and that only applicants having the indorsement of the 'lily white' Republicans will secure appointments, Republicans of Clarksdale and Coahoma County are planning a celebration here in the near future. The gathering will celebrate the end of the Negro dispensing federal patronage according to county Republican leaders.

"Lamont Rowlands, head of the 'lily white' faction in the State; Charles U. Gordon of Greenville and other prominent citiens in Republican ranks in the State will be invited to attend. This celebration will be in the nature of a banquet and will probably be held within 10 days.

"Coahoma County Federal patronage recommendations will probably be in the hands of W. R. Patterson, chairman of the Coahoma County lily white faction, and B. B. Montgomery, also of Clarksdale, who is a member of the State Committee.

It is indicated that a new appointment will be made in the near future for Postmaster of Clarksdale. Among the applicants for the position are C. V. Taylor who is seeking reappointment, and two women, both of Clarksdale, whose name were not revealed by local Republicans.

"An appointment of postmaster at Mattson, Miss., will also be made within the near future, Republican leaders said. The only applicant for this position is John A. Cooper.

"The appointment of a district attorney to succeed J. H. Cook of Clarksdale, who resigned a few days ago, will be made within a few days, according to predictions of B. B. Montgomery.

"Mr. Montgomery emphasized the fact that the 'lily white' faction would have nothing to do with any members of the colored race in dispensing patronage and declared that no appointments would be made upon their recommendation.

PERRY HOWARD AGAIN ACQUITTED.

Once again Mississippi has refused to convict a colored man, who was no doubt persecuted instead of prosecuted. When the spiteful little Mrs. Mabel Willibrandt who happens to occupy the position of Assistant Attorney-General of the United States went down to Mississippi and succeeded in having Mr. Howard indicted on charges that were framed, many citizens who don't believe that a colored man can get a fair break in Southern courts shook their heads in doubt. Many expressed the opinion that Perry Howard was as good as already convicted. Opinions however changed somewhat when Mr. Howard and his associates were acquitted a few months ago on the first trial. Mrs. Willebrandt however, intent on getting Mr. Howard, had him indicted on two different alleged offenses. She hoped to get him on one at least. However, those Mississippians were fairer than she had supposed. For the second time last week, a jury of whites in the Federal court acquitted Mr. Howard. Of course, the man was guilty of nothing. His only offense was that by sheer ability he had arisen to the head of the Republican party in Mississippi being and still is the Republican National Committeeman for that State. It is said that Mrs. Willebrandt was not so much interested in the upholding of law as she was in trying to disgrace Mr. Howard and thereby dethrone him from his high political position. All honor to the Mississippi juries who refused to enter into such an idea by convicting an innocent man. Those juries have again proven what intelligent colored people know that is, Southerners do not convict upright colored citizezns simply because they are Negroes—certainly not in these days and times.

PERSECUTION NOT PROSECUTION.

The acquittal of Perry Howard by a Mississippi jury indicates that the scales of justice swing truer in Mississippi than Washington, D. C.; that Pat Harrison, Democratic U. S. Senator from Mississippi, **in fact** is a truer friend to Perry than President Hoover who persecuted him through Mrs. Willebrandt. And Perry supported Hoover's candidacy! The fair-minded people of all races congratulate Perry Howard on his acquittal. Perhaps the Department of Justice is seeking another indictment. If so, it will go to naught as the former. This is a **fine** example of the Hoover Administration in its law enforcement crusade. Another serious aspect of the case presents itself. The coming of Florida, Texas, North Carolina and Virginia into the Republican party has made it as comfortable inside of the Democratic party for our people as it is in the once-Abraham-Lincoln-party. Evidently our people **everywhere** must and should seek alliance with parties and groups that are **sincerely** friendly and not simply **politically** friendly while the campaigns are on. Our voters should not expect sympathy and protection from the Republican party **any longer** for these elements of the party have flown. Possibly it is better for our voters. We must learn to get for ourselves and our business interests **by voting what other groups get for theirs.** If the Republican party does not mean the same thing **in every way to our** people that it does to whites, green or gray then **we should make it or leave it!** The rank and file of Republican voters **of other groups** yell and vote for the Republican party because they **profit economically, politically and otherwise.** The same is true of those who vote the Democratic ticket. "The colored brother" **must do the same or else he will perish in more ways than one.** Let us hope Mrs. Willebrandt will get fair-play enough under her skin to proceed to prosecute white men all over the country who have sold federal patronage **and are now doing so.** Perry Howard we congratulate you for the fight you made against an unjust federal government.

Perry Howard May Be Reinstated in Office

WASHINGTON, May 6 (Capital News Service).—In the light of his second vindication of charges of bartering Federal patronage in Mississippi, present indications are that Perry W. Howard, national committeeman for Mississippi, acquitted by a jury at Meridian on April 26, will be reinstated to his position as special assistant to the Attorney General from which he was suspended during investigation, indictment and trial of the charges.

It was reported that the reinstatement will take place immediately.

Friends of Mr. Howard, however, are urging him to resign immediately upon his reinstatement. They feel that he could not continue in office without unpleasant association with Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt and her assistant, Miller McGilchrist, who are generally believed to have been unduly active in his prosecution.

HOWARD REINSTATED, RESIGNS IMMEDIATELY

WASHINGTON, May 6.—The suspension of Perry W. Howard as a Special Assistant Attorney-General was lifted today by the Department of Justice and he resigned immediately, saying he intended to enter private law practice.

U. S. DROPS ALL CHARGES HELD AGAINST HIM

Prosecution Flops in Mississippi

Washington, D. C., May 10.—Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, who was recently acquitted of charges of bartering federal offices, resigned Monday as a special assistant to the attorney general. He will enter the general practice of law here.

His resignation was coincident with the lifting of the order suspending him from duty and pay following his indictment by a federal grand jury in Mississippi last July on charges of connection with patronage.

Atty. Gen. William D. Mitchell, whose acceptance of the resignation was also made at the same time, said that he had not requested Mr. Howard to resign. Mr. Howard intimated that eight years of government service were sufficient. His resignation he emphasized had nothing to do with his position on the national committee.

Not Quitting

"I am not getting out of politics," he said, "but am merely getting in. I am free and untrammeled, owing no allegiance except to my constituents and my race." He has been besieged with requests for speaking engagements. He said that he expects to accept and fill most of them.

Mr. Howard's was the first appointment made by the Harding administration. He was appointed a special assistant to the attorney general by Atty. Gen. Harry M. Daugherty on May 15, 1921, at a salary of $5,000 a year. His salary was increased to $6,000 a year later and he enjoyed the distinction of being one of the highest salaried men in the government service.

At the Republican national convention in Cleveland in June, 1924, he was elected a member of the Republican national committee. Previously he and M. J. Mulvihill (white), whom he defeated, had had an arrangement respecting the distribution of patronage, but after his election all federal patronage in Mississippi came under his control. His recommendation to a government department meant appointment.

Investigation Fails

It was not long, however, before investigations into charges of trafficking in federal offices were begun. The postoffice department sent its investigators into Mississippi. Postmaster General Harry S. New advised him after an investigation by postal inspectors that there was nothing revealed which showed his connection with any of these matters, although it was shown that certain individuals connected with the republican organization in that state had solicited and accepted money from candidates for office.

The department of justice sent its agents into Mississippi. Their findings were put into the confidential files of the bureau of investigation. Representative Jeff Busby, Democrat of Mississippi, introduced a resolution asking that the attorney general be directed to transmit to the house the report of the agents of the department of justice on the Mississippi patronage abuses charge and all evidence filed with it relating to Mr. Howard. The judiciary committee made an adverse report on the Busby resolution, stating that "in no case has the authority investigating the matter found evidence warranting the prosecution of Perry W. Howard."

For more than two years nothing was heard of the charges. The Brookhart committee began its investigation of patronage abuses in the South under a senate resolution. Then immediately following the Republican national convention at Kansas City, Mo., Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, an assistant attorney general, convened a special term of court at Biloxi, Miss., went there, presented evidence and obtained an indictment against Howard and his associates. He was charged with two sales of the office of United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi; one to A. P. Russell for $1,500, and the other to James G. Buchanan for $2,000. On both of these charges he was later tried and acquitted.

It was believed that Mr. Howard would be reinstated in the department of justice following his acquittal until President Hoover issued his edict declaring that "recent exposures of abuse in recommendations for federal office, particularly in some parts of the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, under which some of the federal departments, mainly the postoffice, were misled in appointments, obviously render it impossible for the old organization in these states to command the confidence of the administration."

The whole proceedings against Mr. Howard have been regarded as lily-white efforts to get rid of him. On that score he has had the backing of Democrats, who believe that so-called white supremacy will be less endangered in Mississippi by a Republican party in his control than one in the hands of ambitious lily-whites, anxious to build up a strong following.

Washington, D. C., May 10.—The resignation of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, as a special assistant to the attorney general Monday, left a vacancy in the department of justice which may be filled by another man of his race. Chief consideration for a post in the department of justice is being given Charles C. Calloway of Kansas City, Mo., and Raymond Pace Alexander of Philadelphia, Pa.

There is still the possibility of a man being made a statutory assistant attorney general, but it is remote. There are two probable vacancies in assistant attorney generalships. Mr. Vann's name has been mentioned in connection with an assistant attorney generalship. There are others who are desirous of a post in the department of justice, particularly the place made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Howard, but there is no indication that any serious consideration is being given to their claims.

Office Holding

PERRY HOWARD AGAIN IS VICTOR OVER ENEMIES

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30—(ANP.)—Disbarrment proceedings against attorney Perry W. Howard and his law partner, attorney Moon, were dismissed here Monday.

The proceedings had their beginning when the National committeeman from Mississippi was indicted on charges of bartering federal patronage of which he was acquitted several weeks ago. Attorney Howard and his partner had no trouble in winning the second case an dagain he is receiving the congratulatoins of friends.

Bankers, attorneys, and business men of both races testified as to the integrity of Attorneys Howard, Moon, and S. D. Redmond, and S. Redmond, whose case was also tried at the same time.

Redmonds Lose

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30.—S. D. Redmond, Jackson attorney, and chairman of the Republican state executive committee, was disbarred, and his son, R. Redmond, was suspended by a decree handed down Monday by Chancellor V. J. Stricker in Chancery court.

Both Redmonds were prominent figures in the recent patronage trials here.

M'KELLAR DEMANDS HOWARD'S DISMISSAL

Negro G. O. P. Committeeman Sold Jobs, Is Charge.

NOW UNDER SUSPENSION

Attorney General Sargent May Explain to Patronage Probers Why Assistant Not Fired—Perry's Bank Account Bulges.

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—A demand for the discharge of Perry Howard, suspended special assistant attorney general and Republican national committeeman for Mississippi was made today by Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, before the Senate patronage investigating committee.

Senator McKellar insisted that an "avalanche of evidence" supported charges that Howard had sold federal offices in Mississippi, and he demanded also that Attorney General Sargent be asked to come before the committee to explain why Howard had not been dismissed. Chairman Brookhart said later that Mr. Sargent and Howard probably would be asked to appear at an early date.

Faces Second Indictment.

Howard, a negro, recently was acquitted by a Mississippi jury of a charge of bartering federal offices in that state, but he still faces a second indictment. The government intends to press that case, probably in March, the committee was informed.

Miller McGilchrist, a special assistant attorney general, told the committee today that investigation by the Department of Justice of Howard's accounts in two Washington banks showed that he had deposited more than $31,000 above his annual salary of $6,000 between February, 1926, and July, 1928.

McGilchrist said that two $500 checks drawn on Clarksdale, Miss., banks had been deposited by Howard. He said one check was signed by Mrs. C. A. Whittington, of Tutwiler, Miss., and was dated June 23, 1927. On the same day, the witness added, Howard recommended Mrs. Whittington as acting postmistress of Tutwiler.

The other $500 check, the witness continued, had been traced to the account of John H. Cook, a United States attorney in Mississippi. He said that by investigation it had been determined that Cook had loaned the $500 to the husband of Mrs. Whittington and had later been repaid by Mrs. Whittington.

SENATOR DEMANDS HOWARD BE FIRED

McKellar Opens War On Mississippi Negro In Patronage Investigation

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—(AP)—A demand for the discharge of Perry Howard, negro, suspended special assistant attorney general and Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, was made today by Senator McKellar, Democrat, Tennessee, before the Senate Patronage Investigating Committee.

Senator McKellar insisted that an "Avalanche of evidence" supported charges that Howard had sold federal offices in Mississippi and he demanded also that Atty. Gen. Sargent be asked to come before the committee to explain why Howard had not been dismissed Chairman Brookhart said later that Mr Sargent and Howard probably would be asked to appear at an early date.

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PERRY W. HOWARD NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FOR MISS.

The Brookhart Congressional investigating committee discloses the fact, that Mr. Howard deposited to his credit in Washington banks within eighteen months $31,000 more money than his salary for the period.

That is to say, that after crediting Mr. Howard's bank account with the $9,000 earned from the government during the eighteen months, his bank showed $31,000 in cash to his credit unaccounted for. How he got the money is no concern of ours. The government agent who investigated his account show that he deposited $40,000 during the period in question, and deducting his salary account $9,000 from his total bank account left him a clear savings of $31,000.

The Independent is not concerned whether his account shows $31,000 or $100,000 for the time under review or any other time; but it is interested, and questions the integrity of Mr. Howard and his friends making his case a race cause and calling on the Elks and the race in general to contribute money to cover the expenses of his defense, and he worth easily a $100,000, $40,000 of which is lying idle in Washington banks.

We strenuously object to Mr. Howard or any other man poseing as a martyr to a cause which is in no way responsible for his misfortune. We are opposed to rich race men calling upon the poor of the race to contribute to their wealth at the expenses of the poverty of the poor.

The question of Mr. Howard's guilt or innocence under the indictment is a settled question.

Mr. Howard was innocent and nobody has a right to go behind the verdict of the jury of his peers which exhonorated him. But the public and the Order of Elks have a perfect right to inquire whether it was right and just for Mr. Howard to call on the Order and Public for money for his defense when he had thousands of dollars in banks drawing interest and large real estate holdings in a half dozen leading cities in the country, including Chicago and Washington D. C. The public has a right to know why J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted Ruler, appealed to the Elks to tax their poverty to send a rich Elk money to defend himself in a case when he had thousands to his credit lying idle drawing interest in Washington banks.

PERRY W. HOWARD

A few weeks ago, we took occasion to question the integrity of the appeal sent out by Mr. Howard and friends to the public calling on the people to contribute to a defense fund for the defense of Mr. Howard in certain cases in Mississippi, of which he was acquitted in open court.

We were influenced to make our criticism of the appeal because it developed in the investigation of the sale of patronage in Mississippi that Mr. Howard had deposited to his credit in Washington banks $31,000.00 in eighteen months more than his salary. We did not criticise him because he had piled up this enormous sum of money in eighteen months, but because we could not see common everyday honesty in a man worth $100,000.00 begging the poor of his race for money to defend him in a suit in which he was amply able to take care of himself.

Brother Howard asked us to correct our article. We would, if we could see anything to correct. We would not do Colonel Howard a wrong. We believe in fair play, but we will not permit Mr. Howard, or any other rich man to fleece the poor under the guise of a race martyr without raising our voice in solemn protest.

No man has a right to perpetrate a fraud on the public, and we are not going to let the unsuspecting be exploited with impunity if exposure will prevent it.

DEFENSE TO TAKE STAND IN NEGRO'S CONSPIRACY CASE

Meridian, Miss., April 22.—(AP)—Examining nine witnesses today United States attorneys practically completed their side of the patronage cases against Perry W. Howard, negro republican national committeeman and three others charged with conspiracy to trade in public office in Mississippi. The way was cleared for the defense to take the stand tomorrow.

Record evidence from banks and the department of justice were read into the evidence today and A. P. Russell, rural mail carrier of Magee, Miss., who held a recess appointment as southern district marshal, testifying to an alleged offer of absorption of a $1,500 debt of his.

FOUR ACQUITTED AS PATRONAGE CASE DECISION IS MADE

Meridian, Miss., April 26.—(AP)—Perry A. Howard and Ed L. Patton, negroes, and James G. Buchanan and George F. McClelland, white, stood acquitted tonight of a federal patronage conspiracy charge which involved irregularities in the indorsement of Buchanan for federal marshal for the southern Mississippi district in 1927.

Howard, republican national committeeman and head of the Mississippi patronage system in Washington, and Patton were acquitted of conspiracy charges on a second count. Their previous acquittal was returned by a federal court jury in Jackson last December. A verdict releasing Patton of

blame was instructed by Judge Irwin R. Holmes in the Meridian trial.

The jury reached agreement on the verdict at 9:50 o'clock last night, six hours after the case had been placed in their hands, but reported at the opening of today's session of court.

STILL AFTER PERRY W. HOWARD

According to recent newspaper reports, the forces which have been very active trying to unhorse and disgrace Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, have literally "broken out in a new place," and are now charging that Mr. Howard's bank deposits have been considerably in excess of his measly $6,000 per annum salary as special assistant to the attorney-general of the United States.

Allegations have been made that much of this money came from Republican office-holders in the Mudcat State, and that the same was tendered the ebony-hued party leader for federal offices.

Just why the Republican leaders persist in trying to make Mr. Howard the scape-goat in this sale of federal offices, is somewhat puzzling and mystifying to The Informer; for it is generally conceded and admitted that all party leaders, whether Republican or Democrat, white or black, have followed the practice of financing the state organizations largely through "gifts" from the federal office-holders in said states.

Furthermore, it has been commonly rumored that when the various national committeemen of the Republican party agreed to underwrite the huge deficit accruing from the Harding-Coolidge campaign of 1920, the national leaders of the party consented to the proposition that these state G. O. P. leaders could reimburse themselves by the sale of federal positions; and in many instances postoffices and other federal plums were landed by the highest bidders, whether said bidders were Republicans, Democrats or whatnots.

It seems rather absurd and preposterous to reach the conclusion that sale of federal offices has only been engaged in by the two colored national committeemen (Benjamin J. Davis of Georgia and Perry W. Howard of Mississippi), when the pro rata asked of their states to liquidate the Harding campaign deficit was reputed to have been in the neighborhood of $25,000 each.

After indicting and trying Mr. Howard in the federal court in Mississippi for alleged bartering of federal offices, with one of the assistant attorney-generals of the United States bringing about the indictment and another conducting the persecution, the race political leader was acquitted; and then later the effort to disbar Mr. Howard from the practice of law in Mississippi went awry.

Having failed thus far to stigmatize and destroy Mr. Howard, certain Republican leaders, according to latest news reports, are now frantically striving to find additional evidence with which to bring about Mr. Howard's conviction and ultimate political undoing.

The Informer holds no brief for Mr. Howard, nor does this paper condone the practice of selling federal offices (and we are not charging that Mr. Howard has been guilty of such practices); but we do know that this practice has been in vogue in America for many decades, and it seems passingly strange that the major efforts should be directed against the only colored man serving as Republican national committeeman from his state, while the white national committeemen of the same party, who are as guilty as Mr. Howard (if Mr. Howard is in fact guilty of such acts), have not even been investigated.

From our seat in the political grandstand, or bleachers, it appears to this paper that this prosecution or persecution of Mr. Howard is nothing more or less than a well-planned scheme to depose Negro leadership in the Republican ranks of the South, with a view of making a bid for lily-white and other kind of white votes.

In other words, instead of it being merely a fight on Mr. Howard for the alleged sale of federal offices in Mississippi, the contest has all the earmarks of being a fight to give the "brother" a back seat in the party councils of the South; for when these forces arrayed themselves against Mr. Howard, instead of resigning and crying for peace, the courageous colored Mississippian unsheathed his sword for battle and went forth to meet the enemy in a legal controversy which startled the nation, and demonstrated that "winners never quit and quitters never win."

In the vernacular of the diamond gentry, we say to Mr. Howard: "Stay in there, Perry, and pitch!"

A WEAK CASE

In the trial of Perry W. Howard in the Federal courts of Mississippi sitting at Meridian of that state, the government asked for a continuance because the government said it could not get a fair trial. Seldom does one hear of the prosecution asking for a continuance of a cause on such grounds. Of course we have no way of knowing that the government could not get a fair trial but it would seem to us with all of its power and its vast machinery it should be able to see that justice is done to one of the citizens of the country charged with an act against its laws.

Our interpretation of the laws leads us to believe that the government should be bent on seeing that justice is done, but not persecution. The representative of the government was in at the selection of the jury. It had its chance at the presentation of its case. It went there fortified with witnesses who were sworn "to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." The jury was made of white men subject to challenge by the government's attorney. All this being true, why should it not get a fair trial, particularly when the one charged is a Negro?

The case of the government against Mr. Howard must be awfully weak or it must be borne in on the Mississippians that there is an element of persecution in this trial for which they will not be responsible.

Mr. Howard's trial has been postponed. In the meantime the President of the United States has issued a statement, a political statement if you please, advertising to the country that patronage usually falling to the lot of the National Committeeman for distribution has been taken from the hands of Mr. Howard, the National Republican Committeeman from Mississippi. Does this statement mean that the President has overlooked the prejudice such a statement, made at a time when Mr. Howard is about to again go to trial, will mean? Surely President Hoover did not stop to think of the possible harm he was doing to a man once acquitted, and now again on trial in the Federal courts of Mississippi. It savors more of intimidation and coercion than anything that we have knowledge of coming from the Chief Executive of a republic.

Judging from the attitude of a Mississippi jury in the past in the Howard case we have every reason to believe that a future jury will be unmindful of even the political propaganda of the President and render a just verdict in accordance with their oath and the eviednce as it shall be submitted to the members of the jury.

The attitude assumed by Mr. Hoover in the Howard matter should be justification enough to those who voted against him last fall. If Mr. Hoover represents the Republican party it is imperative to the Negroes in the various states to give to that party a taste of its ability to make reprisal when the congressional and senatorial elections come in 1930.

NEGRO POLITICAL LEADERS EXONERATED

In the second trial in which conspiracy to violate the federal patronage act is charged against Perry W. Howard, James G. Buchanon and George F. [illegible] a verdict of not guilty has resulted.

It would seem that the grounds for these indictments was either imaginary or political.

In the effort to round up influential Negro political leaders of the Republican party in the Southern states, these men were too big or too clumsily placed to escape the dragnet intended to hang in all colored Republican party leaders. Whether the effect of the effort has failed or not depends on how much of the Republican vote in the South in the last election sticks to the faith and how serious the desire to have the Republican party in the South to function in an effective way finally proves to be.

It was freely expressed at the time of the indictments that the action against Republican political leaders was motivated by a desire to increase the Southern Republican vote in the coming election. With this done, the result might form basic information that might indicate the possible outcome and the necessary steps to make it feasible and permanent. That the indictments served the purposes in a partial way is certain. Whether it will be followed up remains to be seen when it all settles to normalcy.

Mr. Howard and his associates got a clean bill as might have been expected and the outcome of the election easily determined the disposition apparently inevitable in their case.

It should be worth something as a lesson to Negro political leaders in the South that the methods of disposing of patronage is the point of attack and should be guarded with infinite care.

The usefulness of this leadership can be easily destroyed by unguarded action and once destroyed the replacement of this irreparable loss will be beset with much difficulty.

We congratulate Mr. Howard and his associates on their victory.

It is in line with a number of other victories coming silently to show that dynamic social forces are incidentally working a change in the direction of human justice in a political democracy burdened almost the limit with hateful traditions.

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Perry Howard and 3 Co-Defendants Put On Trial Monday For Alleged Federal Patronage Law Violations

Joint Trial Before Federal Judge Homes Is Opened Monday, April 22, With Picking Of Jury From Panel of 120 White Men

Meridian, Miss.—The cases against Perry Howard, National Republican Committeeman; George McClelland, former postmaster at Newton; James G. Buchanan, former U. S. Marshal for the southern district of Mississippi, and Ed Patton of Jackson, were called for joint trial here Monday, April 22. in the U. S. District Court, Federal Judge Homes of Yazoo City presiding.

The charges involve Federal patronage violations and were brought as result of activities of Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant U. S. Attorney General, who charges that Howard sold Buchanan his position as U. S. Marshal for $2,000, and that McClelland and Patton acted as go-betweens.

Buchanan and McClelland are white. At the time, Howard was a Special Assistant U. S. Attorney, stationed at Washington.

Howard and Mrs. Willebrandt clashed at the Republican National Convention at Kansas City, over the seating of a delegation, and in spite she came to Mississippi a few weeks later and started the investigation through which the indictments were returned.

Removed John C. Cook

As evidence of her anxiety to secure a conviction, Mrs. Willebrandt through Attorney General Mitchell, called for the resignation of John C. Cook of Clarkesdale as Assistant U. S. Attorney, named his assistant, Lester Fant, as Acting District Attorney of the Northern District, and has put Fant in charge of the prosecution instead of the U. S. Distrct Attorney of the Southern District, who, normally, would be in charge of the case.

Fant's appointment has been protested in strongest terms by colored Mississippians because of his open hostility towards the race. He is said to be high in Mrs. Willebrandt's favor.

Other government attorneys are Miller Gilchrist, special Assistant Attorney General from Washington; E. E. Hindman, U. S. District Attorney of the Southern District; Cassidy Holden and Louis Hallman of Jackson.

Howard and his codefendants have entered a general denial of the charge. They are being represented by J. W. Cassidy of Brookhaven and J. E. Franklin of Jackson, two of the outstanding lawyers in this section.

Expect Speedy Trial

The jury was picked Monday morning from a panel of 120 white citizens, many of them farmers, some of whom were excused on legal grounds and others because they had formed pronounced opinions. It is a peculiar aspect of the case that although Howard is a Negro, as is Patton, the white Democrats of the State believe the whole thing is a pohtical move and do not look with favor upon the possibility of Howard's conviction.

In fact, the case was postponed from the March term, for which it was originally docketed, when Fred Sullens, editor of the Jackson Daily News, was cited for contempt for publishing an article declaring the government had no chance to win. Nothing has come of the contempt charge to date, and the white editor continues to express himself freely and vigorously on the subject.

A dozen witnesses are listed to be heard, and it is predicted that the case will come to a speedy conclusion.

Perry W. Howard Again Wins Case

Mississippi Committeeman Freed by Jury in Patronage Trial

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 29.—Perry W. Howard scored his second victory over charges of patronage here Friday when a jury acquitted him and three others indicted on similar charges.

Verdicts of acquittal were for James G. Buchanan, white, who was charged with buying a United States marshal's position from Howard, and for George F. McClelland, white, and Ed Patton, who were named as go-betweens. Judge Edwin R. Holmes ordered the jury to exonerate Patton because of insufficient evidence.

The former Assistant Attorney General and Mississippi Republican National Committeeman was freed of similar charges at Jackson last December. Mr. Howard was relieved of his post last year pending the outcome of charges and it is believed that friends will ask his reinstatement now that his name stands cleared.

Meanwhile administration leaders were busy in Washington formulating plans for the distribution of G. O. P. patronage. The Florida and Georgia patronage organizations are said to be effecting new plans for giving out Federal appointments. No changes are believed imminent for Mississippi.

PAYMENT TO HOWARD DECLARED TO BE LOAN

Defense Says $2,000 Was Repaid by Negro.

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 23.—(AP)—Defense counsel in the patronage conspiracy trial for Perry W. Howard, negro Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, and three other defendants, today introduced evidence tending to show that $2,000 received by Howard, the head of the state patronage system, was repaid by him June 23, 1928, to George F. McClellan, a political alley.

James G. Buchan was appointed United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi in the summer of 1927 and in July of that year McClelland borrowed $2,000 from Buchanan for Howard, the evidence showed.

Howard's cancelled check of June 23, 1928, payable to McClellan, was submitted by the defense in testimony that the money was a loan and not given in exchange for Howard's indorsement of Buchanan for marshal, as alleged in the indictment.

The case against the four defendants, Howard, Buchana, McClellan and Ed L. Patton, Jackson negro, will not go to the jury before tomorrow because of the failure to complete examination of witnesses.

Denies Funds for Trip.

McClellan on the stand emphatically denied previous testimony given by A. P. Russell of Magee that Buchanan furnished the funds for a trip to Washington in 1927 by himself, McClellan and Patton to confer with Howard on the appointment of a marshal to succeed Russell.

Russell resigned from a recess appointment and was succeeded by Buchanan.

McClellan testified that he purchased the tickets for the party at Jackson and added that $40 was given him for the purpose by Russell and $35 by Patton. A drawing room was engaged for the three, he said, but he denied Russell's statement that Patton slept in the Pullman with the white men. Instead McCellan declared Patton slept in the negro coach at night and traveled with the party in the drawing room in the day time.

Judge Edwin R. Holmes today ruled that evidence incriminating Patton was not admissible since the commission of the defendants alleged crime of conspiracy had not been proved and immediately James W. Cassedy of Brookhaven, counsel for defense, asked for a directed verdict to acquit Patton. The court, however, reserved ruling until testimony is completed.

Buchanan and Howard are the last witnesses to be called.

What to Do With Howard?

Some years ago charges of selling federal offices were made against Bascom Slemp, a former congressman and at the time secretary to the President. Although the complaints were almost as numerous as those against both cold and hot weather, like weather complaints, nothing was ever done about it. The latest news is that Slemp is to be taken care of with a good position.

Then came the uprising against brokerage in federal offices last summer in which Perry Howard, negro Republican boss of Mississippi and an assistant attorney general of the United States, was indicted along with several others. Last winter Howard was tried on one set of charges and was acquitted. A hearing of another set has been concluded with the same result, an acquittal. The prosecutors, however, say there are more charges to be heard.

Howard, of course, has been dissociated temporarily from his federal position. He is no longer, according to reports, the job dispenser for his state. But he does remain the leader of the dominant element of the Republican party in Mississippi. If he had been convicted, his removal from job and influence could have been accimplished with ease and grace. But now that he has been acquitted, what shall be done with him? Ruthless handling without a reason therefor might have its evil repercussions politically, not only in Mississippi but also in many of the other states.

PERRY HOWARD ACQUITTED

The country was not surprised at Perry Howard's acquittal in Mississippi last week. The people of America would not have accepted any other verdict as just and equitable, except a verdict of guilty. The public mind had long ago forgotten the question of guilt or innocence, of the accused at bar, and looked at the whole affair as one of politi-

cal persecotion and race hatred. The people of Mississippi did not see the case in the light of a bona fide prosecution, but saw it as a race persecution.

They believed it to be a part of the Mann program to eliminate the Negro politically with or without the President's cooperation. But twelve Democrats in Mississippi have declared Mr. Howard and his compatriots in persecution twice not guilty. Mr. Howard has been vindicated and the government a half million dollars poorer more or less, for its futile effort to convirt honest men.

No govtrnment gets very far oppressing and persecuting any part of its subjects. The laws of a country ought to protect its citizens in the enjoyment of their civil and political rights rather than to abrogate them. No government has the right to discriminate between its citizens on account of race, faith or color, in the enforcement of its laws, or in extending protection to its subjects.

Our government is a party government and no constitutional officer who takes the oath of office, to enforce the constitution, has the right to say, who shall lead this or that party between citizens.

Party position like government office should be determined by fitness and not by color or religion. To have proceeded against Mr. Howard because he was a Negro in order to give his place to another because he was white; is nothing short of political persecution of the most damnable type of barbarity. But the truth will prevail in spite of hell and high water. "Truth crushed to earth will rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error wounded writhes in pain,
And dies amidst its worshippers.'

PATRONAGE HEADS FREED OF CHARGES

Two Negroes And One White Official Are Acquitted Of Conspiracy

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 26.—(AP)—Perry W. Howard and Ed L. Patton, negroes, and James G. Buchanan and George F. McClelland, white, stood acquitted tonight of a federal patronage conspiracy charge which involved irregularities in the endorsement of Buchanan for federal marshal for the Southern Mississippi District in 1927.

Howard, Republican national committeeman and head of the Mississippi patronage system in Washington, and Patton were cleared of conspiracy charges on a second count. Their previous acquittal was returned by a Federal Court jury at Jackson last December. A verdict releasing Patton of blame was instructed by Judge Edwin R. Holmes in the Meridian trial.

The jury reached agreement on the verdict at 9:30 o'clock last night, six hours after the case had been placed in their hands, but reported at the opening of today's session of court.

The defendants here, as at Jackson, thanked the twelve white men for absolving them of the sale of office charge. All are recognized as leaders of the Republican faction that had directed the party's affairs in Mississippi of late.

The negroes and the white men on trial denied the prosecution charge that $2,000 Howard borrowed from McClelland and paid back was connected with his endorsement of Buchanan for marshal.

Miller Gilchrist, special assistant attorney general, and Lester G. Fant, prosecuting attorney, announced after the trial that the acquittals would not deter the government in pressing further counts in the Mississippi patronage case.

HOWARD TRIAL IS ALMOST TO JURY

Only Attorneys' Arguments Remain To Be Presented; Negro On Stand

MERIDIAN, MISS., April 24.—(AP)—Only attorneys' arguments remained to be heard tonight before the jury receives the case of Perry W. Howard, negro Republican committeeman from Mississippi and three others charged with conspiracy to barter the southern Mississippi United States marshal office.

The defense closed its case this afternoon after Howard had been on the stand most of the day and the prosecution had examined six witnesses on rebuttal in regard to the alleged sale of the office of James G. Buchanan, one of the defendants for $2,000. The others on trial are George F. McClelland, former Newton postmaster, and Ed L. Patton, negro politician.

Judge Edwin R. Holmes announced that arguments would begin immediately after court reconvenes tomorrow.

The versions of Buchanan and Howard on the money transaction were related today by the two on the stand. Each refuted the argument of the government that the $2,000 was provided in return for Howard's endorsement of Buchanan for marshal. Howard claimed the money was a loan to assist him with his Washington finances and was repaid. He testified that at the time he did not know that Buchanan put up the money which was delivered to him by McClelland in July, 1927, while Buchanan maintained that the sum was not loaned in connection with the appointment.

Lester G. Fant, United States attorney, attacked the defense contention of a loan by obtaining from Howard the admission that he was given a post dated check for $1,000 by McClelland in Washington on July 27, 1927, and that the recommendation for Buchanan's appointment was written the following day. Howard gave McClelland his note for $2,000 and after McClelland had returned to Mississippi and borrowed $2,000 from Buchanan, according to the evidence, he mailed Howard a second check for $1,000 which was deposited within a few days after Buchanan's appointment was approved by the attorney general's department.

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JOB-SELLING TRIAL ON IN MISSISSIPPI

Perry Howard, Negro G. O. P. Boss, and 3 Others in Court

PROSECUTOR IS PROTESTED

Negroes Claim Mrs. Willebrandt's Ally Is Prejudiced

Special Despatch to The World

MERIDIAN, Miss., April 22.—Mississippians of every shade of political opinion and complexion were present to-day when the Federal patronage cases involving Perry W. Howard, Negro Republican National Committeeman from this State, and three co-defendants were called for trial in United States District Court, Judge Holmes of Yazzo City presiding.

George McClelland, former Postmaster at Newton; James G. Buchanan, former United States Marshal for the Southern District of Mississippi, and Ed Patton, a Negro politician of Jackson, are being tried jointly with Howard.

The indictments were brought as the result of the activities of Mrs. Mabel Willebrandt, Assistant United States Attorney General. She and Howard clashed at the Kansas City Republican National Convention over the seating of a delegation, and a few weeks later Mrs. Willebrandt came to Mississippi and had Howard indicted. At the time he was a Special Assistant United States Attorney General at Washington.

Charges Are Denied

Howard is alleged to have sold to Buchanan for $2,000 the position of United States Marshal. McClelland and Patton are accused of having been go-betweens. They have entered a general denial.

There appears to be a strong undercurrent of politics in the whole proceedings here. The leading counsel in the prosecution is not the United States District Attorney of the Southern District, but Lester Fant, who last week was appointed acting United States District Attorney of the Northern District and is said to be held in high esteem by Mrs. Willebrandt.

Fant, whose home is at Holly Springs, was assistant to John C. Cook of Clarksdale, who tendered his resignation several days ago at the request of Attorney General Mitchell. He says he does not know why he was let out.

Fant's friends predict that if he obtains convictions against Howard, McClelland, Buchanan and Patton, he, in all likelihood will be named permanently.

In the mean time, Mississippi Negroes, through Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican National Committeewoman, have filed a protest against Fant's selection, charging him with open hostility to the race.

120 Called for Jury

The Government is represented by Faint, Miller McGilchrist, special Assistant Attorney General from Washington; E. E. Hindman, United States District Attorney of the Southern District; Cassidy Holden and Louis Hallman of Jackson. The interests of the defense are being looked after by two of the outstanding members of the bar in these parts—J. W. Cassidy of Brookhaven and J. E. Franklin of Jackson.

A venire of 120 white male citizens, many of them farmers, was subpoenaed for jury duty. Some were excused on legal grounds and others because they had formed pronounced opinions about the cases. In the process of elimination the strike system was adopted, in which the prosecution was privileged to strike off three on the panel to the defendant's five.

Speedy Trial Expected

The forenoon was taken up in picking the jury. A dozen witnesses are to be heard and it is expected the guilt or innocence of the four men will be known by Tuesday evening or not later than Wednesday.

Howard, McClelland, Buchanan and Patton, two white men and two Negroes, went to trial after three continuances. The cases originally were docketed for the March term, but the jury was dismissed and a special venire ordered when Fred Sullens, editor of the Jackson Daily News, was cited for contempt for publishing an article declaring the Government had no chance to win.

To date nothing has come of the contempt proceedings and the Jackson editor continues to express himself freely and vigorously on the subject.

To an outsider Mississippi's political psychology is confusing. Perry Howard is a Negro and a Republican. Notwithstanding what are regarded as two conspicuous inequalities in this State, it is difficult to find a Democrat who looks with favor on the leader's conviction. The editorials of Sullens reflect their sentiments.

HOWARD PATRONAGE TRIAL IS NEAR CLOSE

Meridian, Miss., April 24.—(AP)—Only attorneys' arguments remained to be heard tonight before the jury receives the case of Perry W. Howard, negro republican national committeeman from Mississippi and three others charged with conspiracy to barter the southern Mississippi United States marshal office.

The defense closed its case this afternoon after Howard had been on the stand most of the day and the prosecution had examined six witnesses on rebuttal in regard to the alleged sale of the office to James G. Buchanan, one of the defendants, for $2,000. The others on trial are George F. McClelland, former Newton postmaster, and Ed L. Patton, negro politician.

The versions of Buchanan and Howard on the money transaction were related today by the two on the stand. Each refuted the argument of the government that the $2,000 was provided in return for Howard's endorsement of Buchanan for marshal.

Howard at the time was an assistant attorney general at a salary of $6,000 a year and mintained national republican headqurters in Washington for reception of negro members of the party.

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NEGRO ATTORNEY GENERAL RESIGNS

Perry Howard, Shorn Of Political Power By President, Quits Post

WASHINGTON, May 6.—(AP)—Shorn of his political power by President Hoover, Perry W. Howard, negro national committeeman for Mississippi, who recently was acquitted of charges of receiving money to influence federal appointments, resigned today as an assistant attorney general.

The resignation was coincident with the lifting of the suspension order issued former Attorney General Sargent after Howard's indictment in Mississippi about a year ago in connection with patronage affairs. He twice was brought to trial and was acquitted in each instance.

Attorney General Mitchell said he had not requested Howard's resignation. However, in view of President Hoover's statement recently that patronage disclosures in Mississippi rendered it impossible for the old organization there to command the confidence of the administration the retirement of Howard from the government service had been expected in Washington.

Howard was appointed as assistant attorney general early in the Harding administration and long had been prominent in Republican party affairs in his own state. He was a somewhat familiar figure at the party conventions and was among those who supported Mr. Hoover for the nomination at Kansas City.

The retiring assistant attorney general continues to hold the title of national committeeman for Mississippi, but the direction of party affairs was taken out of his hands during the campaign and now is in charge of a committee from which negroes have been eliminated.

HOWARD CLEARED

Leader Acquitted of Charges of Federal Patronage

MERIDIAN, Miss., May 1.—For the second time Perry W. Howard, Republican National Committeeman for the State of Mississippi, was acquitted of a charge of federal patronage by a jury in the district federal court here Friday. L. Patton of Jackson, Miss., James G. Buchanan, former U. S. Marshall, and George F. McClelland were acquitted along with Howard. The jury deliberated for six hours before returning the verdict of not guilty.

Money Was a Loan

The four defendants were tried for having entered into an alleged conspiracy by which Howard was to receive $2000 and Buchanan the marshal's office. Buchanan, who was removed from the marshalship when indicted last year, in 1927 loaned $2000 to McClelland, who had already agreed to lend that amount to Howard, having given him a post-dated check for $1000 and consented to forward the remaining $1000 later, which he did.

The whole transaction occurred at about the same time Buchanan was appointed, the prosecution, headed by Lester G. Fant, United States attorney for the Northern District, and McGilchrist, contending the money was a bribe, while the defense lawyers, J. W. Cassedy of Brookhaven and J. E. Franklin of Jackson, maintained it was a loan.

Was Weak Case

Patton's acquittal was in accordance with court instructions, Judge Edwin R. Holmes having ordered his discharge because a lack of evidence to incriminate him.

The national capital is the only place where the committeeman could be prosecuted for actual violation of the Patronage Act, passed by Congress December 11, 1926, prohibiting giving or receiving reward in return for influence to gain a political office. Both chages which have been tried in Mississippi have been based on the conspiracy law under which an indictment can be returned at any place where an alleged over act took place.

PERRY HOWARD NOW PLAINTIFF AGAINST U. S.

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Irony is playing its part in the affairs of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman and former special assistant to the attorney general.

Instead of his having received pay for the period of his suspension, he will have to sue in the United States court of claims for it. The comptroller general of the United States holds that where an employee has been legally suspended without pay by authority of the head of a department pending the investigation of charges and after the investigation an order is issued restoring him to duty, he is not entitled to pay for the period of suspension.

Mr. Howard was suspended from duty and pay by Atty. Gen. William D. Mitchell immediately following his indictment on charges of bartering federal offices. After his second acquittal Atty. Gen. Mitchell lifted the suspension and Mr. Howard resigned as a special assistant to the attorney general.

At the time of his suspension, Mr. Howard's salary was $6,400 a year. His suspension lasted for nearly 10 months. He will bring suit to recover approximately $5,333 from the government.

As a special assistant to the attorney general, Mr. Howard defended the government against millions of dollars of claims filed by railroad companies and other corporations in the court of claims, in which he must now sue for pay for the period of his suspension.

HATS IN RING FOR HOWARD'S POSITION

C. H. Calloway of Kansas City One Candidate for Appointment

WASHINGTON, D. C., (ANP)—Perry Howard's resignation, which was tendered the Department of Justice recently, has served two purposes. First it has settled the question which was so prevalent—"what disposition will be made of Attorney Howard" and has reopened the discussion as to who will be the next Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

Immediately following the inaugural of President Herbert Hoover there was much discussion on as to the prominent attorney of African descent who would be awarded this portfolio, which has become parcel and post of the Negro. Aspirants and "possibilities" were freely named including some of the most prominent barristers of the group.

Leading the roster was attorney Robert L. Vann, who might not be classed as an aspirant but was a likely choice. Then came Attorney Charles A. Calloway, of Kansas City, Mo., who is reputed to have the backing of vice president Charles Curtis, with Raymond Pace Alexander, Philadelphia attorney, who headed the First Voters' Division during the campaign, well up in the running.

From the far west has come the announcement that State asemblyman, Fred Roberts has thrown his hat in the ring and according to the wiseacres of that section, has a good chance of winning the position due to his political alliances in California and to the fact that he too is a "favorite son" of the adopted state of President Hoover. The position will no longer carry the title, "Special Assistant" according to Mrs. Mable Willebrandt. This title was abolished when the department was reorganized, but Mr. Howard was successful in having it retained to fit his special needs.

BROOKLYN EAGLE

MAY 6 1929

Perry Howard's Acquittal.

Every race-conscious Negro in the United States is likely to feel a new confidence in the essential justice of United States courts, and perhaps a nascent confidence in the fairness of white jurymen in Mississippi, as he reads of the second acquittal of Perry Howard on a charge of violating the patronage law. Common opinion in Washington credits Mrs. Willebrandt with the pushing of the first prosecution and the second one, on about the same grounds. Administration tolerance of such methods against a colored man who refuses to resign as Republican State Committeeman is justly or unjustly connected with the desire of President Hoover to give a lily-white reorganization to his party in the Gulf States.

Perry Howard is a Negro of cultivation, education, good manners and considerable ability. He was made an Assistant United States Attorney General, as was Mrs. Willebrandt. He served with her in the office under John Garibaldi Sargent of Vermont. He was edged out after the charges that have now fallen flat were made against him as a Mississippi "boss." How or why the irrepressible conflict between Mrs. Willebrandt and Perry Howard originated has so far as we know never been made public. Probably Howard will not be reinstated in office. It is better so. Harmony is as important in Attorney General Mitchell's department as anywhere else in the United States Government.

Louisville, Miss., Times
Friday, June 21, 1929

HOWARD PRAISES WHITE MAN

Jackson, Miss., June 17—Perry W. Howard, negro, republican national committeeman of Mississippi, will address a gathering of his race tomorrow in Atlanta on "The Southern White Man is the Negroes' Best Friend," it was announced here today.

Howard in a letter announcing his address, said that he would make "an open declaration to the nation that the time has come for the negro leadership to speak out and confess that the Southern white man is their best friend."

The committeeman recently resigned as assistant to the United States attorney general. He was suspended after charges of selling federal offices had been made against him. In two trials, he was acquitted of the charges.

THE ACQUITTAL OF PERRY HOWARD

MR. PERRY HOWARD, of Jackson, Miss., and Washington, D. C., well known as Republican National committeeman from his home state and formerly attached to the Attorney General's office as Special Assistant, has again been acquitted of violating the patronage act because of insufficient evidence against him. This is the second time Mr. Howard has been acquitted. The trials both times were held in Mississippi, the first in Meridian and the second in Jackson. Southern whites sat on the jury each time.

Negroes who understand something of the nature of politics and particularly the subject of patronage were not taken by surprise. It was probably, they concluded, more a case of insufficient desire to convict than insufficient evidence. Grapevine dispatches from Mississippi predicted the acquittal of Mr. Howard and his friend Ed Patton long before the trial took place. Why? Because the little Democrat oligarchy that controls Mississippi does not want any political competition. If there were two parties in the state it would be much more difficult for the Democrats to run it so easily. The way to keep out the other party is to force it to continue to wear the label of a Negro-loving party. There are plenty of whites, many of considerable wealth, who would join the Mississippi G. O. P. if it were not for its Negro leadership and prominent members. Thus to convict and discredit the Negro leaders by finding them guilty of the charges preferred would have been playing right into the hands of the ambitious whites. The Mississippi Democrats did not want to do that for reasons stated, hence the acquittal.

While the surmises of the political wiseacres may be all wrong, their reasoning seems sound. The acquittal certainly didn't help the ambitious Lily Whites nor did it hinder the Democrats, whose political leaders would rather see a numerically weak and politically powerless Republican group headed by a Negro, and deriving a meagre sustenance through familiar political methods, than a strong G. O. P. in a position to compete with them for the big state patronage and graft. This may not be the solution to the mystery of a Negro Republican politician being acquitted by a jury presumably in a state like Mississippi, but it seems to be.

The Strange Case of Perry Howard

ONE astute white political writer has sent a dispatch to his paper in which he sets down the opinion that the removal of Perry W. Howard, former Department of Justice official, as "a distributor of patronage" may not be a great move by the Hoover administration, but that a good many people regard it as "goodish."

This seems to be nothing more in reality than thinly veiled gloating over the dismissal of a Negro official and politician who had prestige and influence. On two counts, in separate trials, Mr. Howard has been duly acquitted of charges which seem suspiciously and narrowly political. He was not guilty until found guilty. He was found not guilty.

Subsequent to his last acquittal, instead of being returned to the esteem of his superiors and accepted as a man found without guilt as charged in a regular court of justice, Mr. Howard was stripped of whatever vestiges of power he had left by President Hoover's attack on and reorganization of the Southern wing of his party. His resignation should not have been accepted if this was not true.

It all seems strangely illogical. It gives substance to questions raised concerning the motives of Hoover and his lily-white henchmen.

Politics creates more than mererly strange bedfellows. In this instance it seems to have produced a martyr to the cause of narrow, unstatesmanlike, and bigoted practices grounded in the selfish ends of a party. It is despicable and unprincipled.

Attorney General Orders Mississippi Patronage Cases All Be Nolprossed

Washington.—(C. N. S.)—The patronage probe in Mississippi was formally closed Tuesday when Attorney General William D. Mitchell authorized the United States attorney for the southern district of Mississippi at Jackson, Miss., to dismiss the remaining patronage cases against the associates of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for the state, who are at present under indictment charged with conspiracy to violate the law against the purchase or sale of federal offices.

As a result of the order from the attorney general cases will not be pressed against Edward L. Patton, Dr. A. M. Redmond, S. D. Redmond and George McLelland. They were docketed under the Mable Walker Willebrandt regime immediately after the Republican national convention in Kansas City, Missouri, in the summer of 1928.

Two of the strongest cases against the defendants, in which Perry W. Howard was the principal defendant, resulted in acquittals, when tried in Mississippi by special counsel sent from the justice department. It is believed that the nolle prossing of the remaining cases is an indication that Attorney General Mitchell does not believe that the government can obtain verdicts in the cases.

Simultaneous with the dismissal of the patronage cases in Mississippi, Senator Brookhart, of Iowa, who as chairman of the patronage investigation committee, delved at length into the Mississippi situation, giving credence to witnesses who had been discredited in court and by the post office department, has at last begun an investigation of patronage conditions in South Carolina, which were reported for years as hopeless and which have reaped the displeasure of President Hoover for many months. These have never been investigated by the committee, nor have charges been preferred against individuals in Senator Blease's state, where Joe Talbert, white, is Republican national committeeman and former patronage boss.

PERRY HOWARD SAYS HE IS NOT RESIGNING

National Committee Meeting to Affect Future of Negro In Politics

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, would make no statement Tuesday relative to the report that he is expected to resign. He intimated, however, that he has no such intetntion.

The report that he would submit his resignation became current when Dr. Hubert Work, retiring chairman, issued a call for the meeting of the Republican national committee on September 9 to consider the election of a chairman, a second vice-chairman and members from states where vacancies have occurred.

When asked about the report, Mr. Howard said: "Some things do not deserve an answer. There hae been so many rumors about my resigning that the public is not taking them seriously. I am still in politics."

President Acts

The belief in some quarters that Mr. Howard will resign is predicated upon the proclamation of the President that the Republican organization in Mississippi, of which he is the head, was not to be recognized but was to be dismantled with the organizations in South Carolina and that patronage matters in those states were to be handled by committees to be set up in those states.

The national committee will probably select a white man to succeed Benjamin Jefferson Dais in Georgia. A dispute between Mr. Davis and Joseph H. Watson over the outcome of the election of a national committeeman for that state arose at the national convention at Kansas City and the choice of a member from Georgia was left to the national committee. Mr. Davis withdrew his claims.

Claudius H. Hutson seems to be the choice for the chairmanship of the national committee. He is regarded as a lily white. He was one of those whom President Harding dispatched to Georgia in 1923 to undo the late Henry Lincoln Johnson. Huston is also regarded as a bitter opponent of Robert R. Church and Representative J. Will Taylor, the Republican national committeeman for Tennessee.

In the selection of a chairman, the national committee will defer to the wishes of President Hoover as the titular head of the party. Word from the White House is that he has not yet reached a final decision. Several others are under consideration including Ralph Williams, of Oregon, and George Woodruff, of Chicago. The selection of Mr. Williams would be highly acceptable to colored Republicans.

Political — 1929

Office Holding.

Mississippi

Patronage Graft Charges Laid Before G. O. P. in '25 Senate Committee Shows

Perry Howard, Mississippi Negro, Implicated in Postoffice Investigation Made 4 Years Ago.

Constitution 3/10/29

Washington, March 29.—A letter purporting to show that in 1925 William M. Butler, then chairman of the republican national committee, received charges that Perry W. Howard was "selling federal offices" in Mississippi, was made public today by the senate patronage committee.

Howard, a negro republican national committeeman for Mississippi, was indicted last year on charges growing out of an investigation made by the department of justice. He was acquitted of one charge, but must still face others.

The letter was written by A. M. Storer, a republican of Kosciusko, Miss., to Butler on June 8, 1925, and copies were sent to President Coolidge and Attorney General Sargent. It was put into the senate committee's record by Millar McGilchrist, special assistant to the attorney general, who made the investigation in the Howard case.

The letter said it was a "fact known to all" and "has since been proved" by investigations by the postoffice and justice departments that Howard was implicated in alleged sales of postmastership appointments.

"The result of the investigation made by the postoffice department," the letter said, "was a keenly disappointing one as the postmaster general in a letter admitted the horrible situation and in the same breath took occasion to commend and praise Perry W. Howard. Various reasons were given by Howard and his followers as to why the postoffice investigation was treated as a fiasco. The principal one alleged that it was whitewashed by you. I do not believe it, nor do my friends who compose the decent element of the party in Mississippi; however, I regret to add that the story is generally believed over Mississippi.

"Howard's followers, composed of both races, held a kind of jubilation meeting at Jackson, Miss., on last Sunday, May 31, rehashing all these things and naming you as their patron saint, standing between them and their past record."

TRIALS OF PERRY HOWARD.

The fact that the Federal authorities are again moving to try Perry Howard, the National Committeeman from Mississippi, on the charge of selling Federal offices, despite his recent acquittal by a Mississippi jury, is suggestive that more than an ordinary prosecution of justice is concerned. The trial which was to have taken place at Meridian was postponed until April 8, on the ground that the government could not get a fair trial, as the community was in sympathy with the defendants. As the previous jury declared that it would not believe the government witnesses under oath the case against Howard does not appear to be very strong.

While The Age has no brief in behalf of Howard, we do not think he should be made a scape goat any more than he should be regarded as a martyr to his race. When his case was called for the second trial and a jury had been sworn in, it was postponed at the request of the government. Howard had previously requested a postponement until May, to give him and his fellow defendants opportunity to prepare for trial. This request was refused, but after the second trial was begun, the government again postponed it. Howard's lawyers say that that first trial cost him eleven thousand dollars, and the preparations for the new one four or five thousand. It has been intimated that if Howard would resign his post as National Committeeman, he would be spared the expense of any further trials.

It seems rather peculiar that out of all the Southern politicians involved in the charge of selling Federal offices, Howard is the only one to be proceeded against in court. For instance, Senator Blease of South Carolina was brought into the inquiry last Saturday by a witness who testified that Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican State Chairman, told him that he wanted Mr Blease appointed United States district attorney, as Blease had contributed five hundred dollars to the Republican cause. Another witness testified that Blease replied, in answer to an inquiry as to why he had indorsed Tolbert as head of the Republican party: "I am a Democrat. I indorsed Mr. Tolbert to the President and I will continue to indorse him." It was also testified that Blease while Governor had pardoned two of Tolbert's cousins. Of course, Blease denied that he contributed to the Republican campaign funds.

If much of the testimony so far given before the committee is to be credited, Democrats and Republicans alike were involved in the bartering of Federal offices in the South, and the matter was so common as to be regarded as no crime. Under the circumstances the prosecution of Perry Howard takes on the aspect of persecution for political ends.

LILY WHITES PREPARE CONTROL PATRONAGE

Indorse J. C. Tyler for Mississippi Marshalship.

MAY OUST HINDMAN

Rowland's Group, Favored By Hoover, Resents Fight Being Made On New Republican Party.

BY JOHN B. HUDSON.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., April 17.—Visible evidence of the inauguration of a new era in Republican party Federal patronage in Mississippi, under the guidance of Lamont Rowlands, Picayune millionaire lumberman, may be expected within the next few days.

The Rowlands group, it was learned authoritatively tonight, has endorsed J. C. Tyler of Jackson, as United States marshal for the southern district, to succeed Frank Dyer of Yazoo City, a Democrat temporarily apointed when J. G. Buchanan of Newton was ousted by President Coolidge last winter.

Tyler's nomination by the president is expected to be transmitted to the Senate for confirmation at an early date. His appointment would be a bitter blow to the Republican group headed by Perry W. Howard, negro Republican national committeeman.

Favor Three for Cook's Place.

Tyler helped organize the Rowlands group, which now has supplanted Howard as patronage referee and which is looked upon by President Hoover as being the best equipped machinery for the establishment of a Republican party in Mississippi.

Another nomination soon to be made on recommendation of the Rowlands' group is that of United States district attorney in the northern district to fill the vacancy caused by the unexpected resignation of John H. Cook of Clarksdale.

The Rowlands' group are favoring Leroy Kennedy of New Albany, Clarence Richard Bolton of Tupelo, and Lester C. Fant of Holly Springs, with the odds now being in favor of Kennedy, it is learned. Kennedy and Fant are Democrats and Bolton is a Republican.

District Attorney E. E. Hindman of Jackson, of the Southern District, probably will meet with opposition for reappointment, it being generally reported that there are several applicants for his position, but so far the names of those seeking the plum are being closely guarded.

The same applies for the post of internal revenue collector, held by Maj. George L. Donald of Jackson since the Wilson administration. No particular candidate for this office has been given much consideration, but it is generally conceded that before the expiration of the present extraordinary session of Congress the name of Major Donald's successor will be made.

Rowyands returned to Mississippi tonight from Washington, but declined to issue a statement when called over long distance telephone. "I have just returned home," he explained, adding that he probably would have an announcement to make Thursday or Friday.

Mississippians residing in every community of the state telegraphed President Hoover their indorsement of his stand to clean up his party in Mississippi, it was reported, more telegrams of congratulation coming from this state than any other in the south.

Resent Fight on Party.

Friends of Rowlands are resenting the style of a fight that is being made against his leadership in certain Democratic circles and the Howard faction. "This is an attempt to prevent the organization of a dement Republican party in the state," they declare.

It is pointed out, however, that native Mississippians like Ernest MacCall Hawkins of Corinth, state chairman of the Rowlands group; Charles E. Blewett of Natchez, Mrs. Louise Gray of McComb, and Ben Cameron of Meridian, are some of the leaders in the new organization.

The residence of these leaders, all of whom were active in the presidential campaign, is brought forward in answer to attacks that Rowlands is an easterner and that former Gov. John L. Sheldon of Pettit and Charles U. Gordon of Greenville are not natives of the state. Rowlands, it is declared, has been actively identified with public affairs in Mississippi for a number of years, and that Sheldon came to this state from Nebraska nearly 20 years ago, and has served a term in the Mississippi Legislature. Gordon, former postmaster of Chicago, has been a resident of Mississippi for some time, it is also pointed out.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
POST
NOV 19 1929

G. O. P. Committeeman Named on Negro Board

Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, yesterday received notice of appointment as representative of his State on the National Negro Memorial Commission which will meet here on December 5 by Gov. Theodore G. Bilbo (Democrat), of Mississippi. Each governor of a State with considerable Negro population has been asked to name a member of the commission.

The commission plans to raise $500,000 to make available $50,000 appropriated by Congress for erection of a building here as a monument to achievements of the Negro in America.

Howard Assessed $5,000 Paid G. O. P. $12,000

Senate Committee Finds Colored and White Used Same Means to Collect Campaign Funds.

WASHINGTON, D.C., April.—Letters, telegrams and affidavits showing large contributions to Republican campaign funds by Federal office holders in the states of Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, Alabama and Tennessee were put into the record of the Stante committee investigating Southern patronage by Chairman Brookhart, Republican, of Iowa, last Friday.

Most of these contributions went into the coffers of the Republican national committee. The practice is for the committee to assess each state so much based on the number of Republican votes cast in the last election.

The national comimtteeman is notified of the amount assessed against his state and is instructed to raise not less than that sum. He collects either directly or indirectly from Federal office holders, whom he has recommended for the offices they hold.

Howard Assessed $5,000; Paid $12,000

In 1924 an assessment of $5,000 was made against the state of Mississippi by the Republican national committee. Perry W. Howard, the national committeeman, was instructed to raise that amount in his state. He appointed a committee for the collection of campaign funds and through this committee $12,000 was turned over to the Republican national committee.

Chairman Brookhart also put into the record affidavits collected by the Post Office Department showing more than $12,000 was contributed by 110 postmasters of Mississippi, while a total of 154 postmasters said they had never contributed.

Mrs. Booze

Some of the money, the affidavits said, went to Eugene P. Booze, of Mound Bayou, Miss., the husband of Mrs. Mary C. Booze, the Republican national committeewoman for that state. All appointments in the congressional district in which she lived were controlled by Mrs. Booze.

Assessed Postmaster

W. T. Heslip, postmaster at Indianola, Mis , who said he had given $425, stated that he was shown a letter written by Howard in which it was said "there wolud be several post office vacancies in Mississippi and named Indianola as one of them."

Booze, who showed him the letter, Heslip said, told him his share of the campaign expenses would be $500, but he finally agreed to pay $200.

Paid $555

C. V. Taylor, postmaster at Clarksdale, Miss., said that he paid $555 in 1923 to Charles Banks, who is now dead. Banks showed him a letter from Howard, Taylor said.

Whites Did Same Thing

R. K. Haxton, postmaster at Greenville, Miss., said he gave $2,125. He subscribed $500 of it in the form of an investment in an insurance company, in June, 1921. At that time M. J. Mulvihill, white, of Vicksburg, Miss. was the Republican national committeeman for that state.

This insurance company, Haxton said, was seeking to sell stock to every postmaster in Mississippi on the representation that its officers were men of strong influence in the Republican party in that state. It was a white company.

Arkansas, Tennessee

Affidavits regarding postmaster contributions in Arkansas and Tennessee, together with correspondence relating to Alabama patronage, were also put into the record by Senator Brookhart.

Got Hoover's Approval

The largest amount of the testimony introduced, and the part that received the greatest emphasis from Senator Brookhart, bore on the situation in Texas, where R. B. Creager is state chairman of a lily-white organization and Republican national committeeman. Mr. Creager's organization has received the approval of President Herbert Hoover.

The Republican organizations in the states of Arkansas and Alabama have also been approved by President Hoover.

Is Howard Smoke Screen For Creager?

Senate Patronage Investigation Committee Gives Little Time to Investigating Cases Outside Of Mississippi.

(Capital News Service, Inc.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 4.—On the heels of the announcement from Jackson, Miss., of the dismissal of disbarment proceedings against Perry W. Howard and his law partner last Monday, comes the demand of Senator McKellar, (Democrat), of Tennessee, that the colored National Committeeman be discharged from his job as special assistant to the Attorney General.

At a meeting of the Senate Patronage Investigating Committee, Senator McKellar insisted that there is an "avalanche of evidence" to substantiate charges that Howard had sold Federal offices in Mississippi. He also asked that Attorney General Sargent be requested to appear before the committee to explain why Howard had not been discharged.

Miller McGhilchrist, a special Assistant Attorney General, told the committee that the investigation by the Department of Justice of Howard's accounts in two Washington banks showed that he had deposited more than $31,000 above his salary of $6,000 between February, 1926, and July, 1928, a period of 29 months. It was claimed that $4,000 of this sum was from the Pullman Sleeping Car Company.

Inquiries on Capital Hill disclose that the committee intends to subpoena additional witnesses, who, it is believed, will present letters purporting to threaten discharge of officeholders should they withhold "payment for their jobs." Chairman Brookhart announced that the committee plans to call the Attorney General and Mr. Howard also.

The Committee last week announced that the Wednesday meeting was to probe into the situation in Texas, and the method of handling patronage there under the leadership of R. B. Creager, white, National Committeeman from Texas. The fact that practically the entire time was devoted to the discussion of Howard's case is taken by many here to indicate the intent of the committee "to smoke screen" the white offenders.

It is significant that despite the fact that they admit having "a trunk full of Texas testimony," they continue to find the Mississippi situation "interesting" and express that they are "expecting something to break in Tennessee soon," where Bob Church is hailed as the "big boss."

It will be remembered that Howard was recently acquitted by a Mississippi jury of a charge of bartering Federal offices in that State. He still faces an indictment on a similar charge, which will probably be tried in March.

The dismissal of disbarment proceedings which were the result of the former indictment was a second victory, which seemed to indicate his immediate re-instatement into the Department of Justice. The congratulations of his friends, however, is mixed with their alarm at the "apparent persecution" of Mr. Howard as compared with the failure to prosecute other alleged offenders.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Mississippi.

PERRY HOWARD VICTORIOUS AGAIN!

The second attempt to discredit, disgrace and decitizenize Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi, met the same fate in the federal court of that state as the first effort on the part of certain United States department of justice officials, who have been hounding and harassing Mr. Howard and his partisan regime for the past several months.

Despite the fact that President Hoover came out with a public statement before the trial condemning and censuring the Republican party leadership in Mississippi under the Howard regime; and, notwithstanding the fact that the government pressed its best legal talent into service to obtain a conviction, the jurors decided that the charges against Mr. oward and his partisan fraters were too flimsy and political to stand, and thus they brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Having failed in two attempts to convict the redoubtable race politician for bartering federal offices in the Mudcat State, it remains to be seen just what step the government will resort to now in another effort to dislodge and disgrace this outstanding Republican leader.

The Informer is inexpressibly happy that Mr. Howard did not quit under fire and seek immunity by resigning his post as national committeeman from Mississippi, as some of his supporters and backers advised him to do; but rather that he elected to "stay in there and fight," as this paper suggested when the charges were originally filed against him and now that he has triumphed for the second time over his partisan foes the victory is all the more notable and pronounced.

This paper has never held any brief for Mr. Howard, per se, but we felt all the time that the charges preferred against him were largely, if not wholly, influenced and actuated by political designs; and that instead of merely Mr. Howard being on trial, the Negro race was being tried, and that Mr. Howard was both a symbol and scape-goat.

The Informer does not argue that federal offices have not been bartered and trafficked in some Southern states, for such practice seems to be indissolubly linked with our spoils system; but this paper did oppose vehemently the government's effort to center all its legal fire and attack upon the colored Mississippian and his partisan cabinet, all the while disregarding and ignoring conditions along this line in other Dixie states far worse and more reprehensible than the alleged practices in Mississippi.

There is only one way to win a battle or contest of any sort, and that is to buckle on the accoutrements of warfare and stay in there and fight until the last foe has been routed.

While humility is an admitted Christian attribute, there is a vast difference between humility and docility. Courageus and brave men can be and are humble, but only cowards are docile and show a "yellow streak" at the least flurry of opposition or danger.

Whatever else may be said concerning the final outcome of the Howard trial, there can be no denying the fact that both Mr. Howard, his partisan supporters and the Negro race have been benefited tremendously as a result of these legal victories and acquittals of the charges of bartering and trafficking federal posts.

If the Republican party leaders of the nation thought that they could supplant the present party leadership in Mississippi by an attempted crucifixion of Mr. Howard and his regime, undoubtedly they have another thought coming ere now, and it is more than likely that they have already decided upon another modus operandi for reforming and reoganizing the Republican party in the Mudcat State.

Mrs. Willebrandt Should Quit

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt roundly rebuked by Mississippi's crackers for her persecution of Perry W. Howard, should resign as Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Had the militant prosecutress shown half as much zeal in running down the crimes of the dozen white national committeemen of the Solid South as she has in prosecuting the lone colored National Republican Committeeman her actions would not have savored so strong of vindictive prejudice. Had she not prossed the remaining indictments against the harassed Howard after his first acquittal by a Mississippi Democratic jury her zeal might have been condoned. Her continued unjustified pursuit of Howard, persecuting him with all the resources of the Department of Justice, both in men and money, however, constitutes nothing less than personal and wilful vengeance. The public will probably never know the thousands of dollars that Mrs. Willebrandt squandered in trying to "get" Howard. Her importation to Mississippi of a large array of government counsel, the devious devices of a mistrial, the indictment of the white editor for contempt—all done obviously to prejudice public sentiment against her colored victim—constitute a sufficient cause for her impeachment In all the annals of government prosecution a more grossly unfair and high-handed procedure than that of Mrs. Willebrandt against Howard has not been recorded. Both of the Democratic United State Senators of Mississippi had indorsed the official whom Howard was accused of mulcting and this Mrs. Willebrandt knew all along. There seems to have been proof that Howard was offered by the lady Attorney General the chance to either resign—or in other words confess a crime—or be sent to prison. We don't believe that Mrs. Willebrandt will deny this and this constitutes her condemnation. Her personal activity as a white woman against a colored man in Mississippi alone constituted a practical "frame-up." That with all this mean and cunningly massed advantage Howard was vindicated, leaves nothing to her except resignation.

The race rejoices in the aquittal of Perry Howard not so much because of Howard as because of itself. The Lily Whites whose cause she was seeking to serve have been again beaten. Some other vicious method must now be sought by them to drive the colored South out of the Republican Party. They will not and they must not surrender. Political conditions have doubtless been rotten in Mississippi as in all Dixie. The colored politicians that have offended there have been only tools and catspaws in comparison with the great malefactors, Democratic and Republican, of the Caucasian race who have made the South a Volstead inferno. Mrs. Willebrandt has had none of these indicted. She cruelly chose the weak and helpless Howard of Mississippi for vengeance and condemnation.' Her complete failure reveals her infamous purpose. President Hoover should ask her to resign.

5/4/29 Nelson

PERRY HOWARD GOES FREE IN MISSISSIPPI

G. O. P. Leader Wins Acquittal

Meridian, Miss., May 3.—A federal jury Friday returned a not guilty verdict in the trial of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi. Ed Patton, political aid to Howard; James G. Buchanan, former U. S. marshal for the southern district,

Defender 5/4/29

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Mississippi.

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The Informer does not argue that federal offices have not been bartered and trafficked in some Southern states, for such practice seems to be indissolubly linked with our spoils system; but this paper did oppose vehemently the government's effort to center all its legal fire and attack upon the colored Mississippian and his partisan cabinet, all the while disregarding and ignoring conditions along this line in other Dixie states far worse and more reprehensible than the alleged practices in Mississippi.

There is only one way to win a battle or contest of any sort, and that is to buckle on the accoutrements of warfare and stay in there and fight until the last foe has been routed.

While humility is an admitted Christian attribute, there is a vast difference between humility and docility. Courageous and brave men can be and are humble, but only cowards are docile and show a "yellow streak" at the least flurry of opposition or danger.

Whatever else may be said concerning the final outcome of the Howard trial, there can be no denying the fact that both Mr. Howard, his partisan supporters and the Negro race have been benefited tremendously as a result of these legal victories and acquittals of the charges of bartering and trafficking federal posts.

If the Republican party leaders of the nation thought that they could supplant the present party leadership in Mississippi by an attempted crucifixion of Mr. Howard and his regime, undoubtedly they have another thought coming ere now, and it is more than likely that they have already decided upon another modus operandi for reforming and reoganizing the Republican party in the Mudcat State.

Mrs. Willebrandt Should Qui

Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt roundly rebuked by Mississippi's crackers for her persecution of Perry W. Howard, shoul resign as Assistant Attorney General of the United States. Ha the militant prosecutress shown half as much zeal in running down the crimes of the dozen white national committeemen o the Solid South as she has in prosecuting the lone colored National Republican Committeeman her actions would not have saored so strong of vindictive prejudice. Had she not prossed the remaining indictments against the harassed Howard after his first acquittal by a Mississippi Democratic jury her zeal might have been condoned. Her continued unjustified pursuit of Howard, persecuting him with all the resources of the Department of Justice, both in men and money, however, constitutes nothing less than personal and wilful vengeance. The public will probably never know the thousands of dollars that Mrs. Willebrandt squandered in trying to "get" Howard. Her importation to Mississippi of a large array of government counsel, the devious devices of a mistrial, the indictment of the white editor for contempt—all done obviously to prejudice public sentiment against her colored victim—constitute a sufficient cause for her impeachment In all the annals of government prosecution a more grossly unfair and highhanded procedure than that of Mrs. Willebrandt against Howard has not been recorded. Both of the Democratic United State Senators of Mississippi had indorsed the official whom Howard was accused of mulcting and this Mrs. Willebrandt knew all along. There seems to have been proof that Howard was offered by the lady Attorney General the chance to either resign—or in other words confess a crime—or be sent to prison. We don't believe that Mrs. Willebrandt will deny this and this constitutes her condemnation. Her personal activity as a white woman against a colored man in Mississippi alone constituted a practical "frame-up." That with all this mean and cunningly massed advantage Howard was vindicated, leaves nothing to her except resignation.

The race rejoices in the aquittal of Perry Howard not so much because of Howard as because of itself. The Lily Whites whose cause she was seeking to serve have been again beaten. Some other vicious method must now be sought by them to drive the colored They will not and they must not surrender. Political conditions have doubtless been rotten in Mississippi as in all Dixie. The colored politicians that have offended there have been only tools and catspaws in comparison with the great malefactors, Democratic and Republican, of the Caucasian race who have made the South a Volstead inferno. Mrs. Willebrandt has had none of these indicted. She cruelly chose the weak and helpless Howard of Mississippi for vengeance and condemnation. Her complete failure reveales her infamous purpose. President Hoover should ask her to resign.

PERRY HOWARD GOES FREE IN MISSISSIPPI

G. O. P. Leader Wins Acquittal

Meridian, Miss., May 3.—A federal jury Friday returned a not guilty verdict in the trial of Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman from Mississippi. Ed Patton, political aide to Howard; James G. Buchanan, former U. S. marshal for the southern district,

Defender 5/4/29

5/4/29

and George F. McClelland, former Newton postmaster, the latter being charged with having conspired to violate the federal patronage act.

The jury reached its decision after deliberating six hours. Howard was tried at Jackson, Miss., with four other defendants on similar charges last December and was acquitted.

A directed verdict of acquittal was brought in for Patton, who Thursday was ordered exonerated by Judge Edwin R. Holmes because of insufficient evidence to incriminate him in the alleged selling of federal offices in Mississippi.

To Continue Prosecution

Miller McGilchrist, assistant United States attorney-general, who has participated in the prosecution in both trials, indicated, however that the department of justice will continue with its investigation of Howard's activities as national committeeman, and intimated that he would be prosecuted in Washington.

"The verdict of acquittal does not mean the prosecution will stop," he said. "Our investigation will continue. It appears," he continued "that the people of Mississippi do not wish to clean up the situation here. If that is true, we may try Howard in Washington."

The national capital is the only place where the committeeman could be prosecuted for actual violation of the Patronage act, passed by congress Dec. 11, 1926, prohibiting giving or receiving reward in return for influence to gain a political office. Both charges which have been tried in Mississippi have been based on the conspiracy law under which an indictment can be returned at any place where an alleged overt act took place.

Howard Is Thankful

Howard, following his acquittal said that he wished again to thank "the white people of Mississippi for giving me a square deal."

That the department of justice was overlooking no precaution to prevent any leak or outside influence on the trial was evidenced by the fact that approximately a dozen government agents, only two of whom were witnesses, remained in or near the courtroom during the hearing of the case. They were brought here from St. Louis, Washington and other points.

During the arguments late Thursday both sides dwelt at some length on Howard's race but the jury was cautioned to disregard all statements made bearing on anything save the facts directly connected with the case.

The case was placed in the hands of the jury after four days of presentation of evidence centering around $2,000 given Howard in July and August, 1927, around the time Buchanan received the appointment of marshal for southern Mississippi.

Government attorneys pointed out that the money was delivered in two installments of $1,000 each and sought to prove the money was passed in exchange for Howard's endorsement of Buchanan for office.

The defense maintained that the money was a loan to Howard by McClelland, who borrowed money from Buchanan, while Howard was pressed for funds to meet property loans in Washington. Howard's note and his cancelled check of June 23, 1928, for $2,000 in repayment of the sum was introduced in the testimony.

Hoover Backs Whites

Notwithstanding the second acquittal of Howard, indications are that he will not be accorded the privileges and prerogatives of his position.

In March President Hoover issued his famous edict scrapping the black and tan organizations in the states of Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

Last week committees were selected to handle patronage in those three states by Postmaster General Walter Brown, Horace A. Mann and James Francis Burke, general counsel of the Republican national committee. These committees are composed of lily-whites who have been opposed to our participation in Republican politics.

Mann directed the Hoover presidential campaign in the South and one of his aims was to end our rule in the Republican party in the few remaining states where it existed, and it is indicated clearly that he has succeeded in these three states.

That Howard is not to be considered is also shown by the requested resignation of one of his appointees, John H. Cook, who was United States attorney for the northern district of Mississippi and one of Howard's stanch supporters. Attorney General William D. Mitchell has accepted his resignation and has recommended to the president the appointment of Lester G. Fants, who prosecuted both cases against Howard and whose appointment as an assistant United States attorney Howard admitted on the witness stand he had opposed.

On Monday President Hoover sent to the senate the nomination of James C. Tyler to be United States marshal for the southern district of Misissippi. He is another one of Howard's enemies. When Mr. Howard came into power, he had Tyler removed as United States marshal, the post to which he is now returned, and had appointed in his place A. P. Russell, who turned informer against him.

Eugene P. Booze, the husband of Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Republican national committeewoman for Mississippi, whose political prestige goes into eclipse with that of Mr. Howard, was here last week seeking to stay the nomination of Fants, whose name is said to be on the president's desk. But if he is no more successful than was Mr. Howard in his opposition to the appointment of Tyler, it is certain that Fants will be given the office for his efforts to secure the conviction of Howard and his associates and end their rule in Mississippi.

HOWARD'S SECOND ACQUITTAL

If a verdict rendered by a Mississippi jury of white men is worth anything at all, Perry W. Howard has been doubly acquitted of violating any law forbidding the sale of Federal patronage. Although in this second trial, which ended last Friday at Meridian, the jury took six hours for deliberation, it failed to find evidence sufficient to convict Howard and those indicted with him guilty of conspiracy to violate the patronage law. This second acquittal seems to show a determination on the part of Mississippi white men not to aid the administration in its effort to displace Howard as a National Committeeman.

It is regrettable that the effort of the Hoover administration to end the alleged reprehensible practice of disposing of Federal positions, such as postmasters and marshals, to the highest bidder, should thus go astray, but the conduct of the Howard prosecution was not of a nature to justify belief in its good faith. It looked more like an effort to eliminate Howard from the National Committee than a movement to purify Southern politics. The fact that an alleged Lilywhite Republican was brought to prosecute Howard gave support to this theory. White Mississippians saw no reason why they should help to further such a scheme to set up a Lilywhite Republican organization in the state.

This furor raised over the alleged sale of Federal patronage in the South is marked by too much hypocrisy and color discrimination to induce the belief that it was started in good faith. According to report, the practice of levying assessments upon Federal appointees has been long established and furnished the only means of raising campaign funds in that section. Those who got the offices paid the tax with more or less reluctance, especially if they were Democrats, which often happened. The practice was not confined to the colored committeemen, if participated in by them at all, and one has been cleared twice by white juries, while the other emerged with a clean bill of health from department investigation. But, why pick on these two colored leaders only, when similar charger were preferred against white leaders, some of whom were themselves Presidential appointees?

The Brookhart Senate committee uncovered enough evidence to warrant the indictment and trial of several Southern white Republicans on similar charges of violating the Federal patronage law, but the Department of Justice seems to have concentrated its efforts upon Perry Howard, with but little success. The sale of Federal patronage should of course be discountenanced as inimical to good government. The fact should not be ignored, however, that it is not a crime peculiar to colored political leaders. Nor is it confined to Southern states. It is only a few years ago that several leading white politicians were convicted in Queens county upon the charge of selling a judicial nomination. Graft and political corruption know no color lines. If the administration is making a genuine effort to purify Southern politics, it must cease to proceed on the assumption, that the only crooks are colored men who happen to be members of the Republican National Committee.

Even white juries in Mississippi will not swallow that gag.

PERRY HOWARD ACQUITTED

Perry Howard, Negro Republican National Committeeman for Mississippi has again been acquitted by a white Democratic Mississippi jury of the charge of the sale of federal patronage.

There can be no doubt, and it is too well known to deny, that federal offices have been bartered and sold in a number of states in the South for a number of years. From among all the Republican leaders in the States in which it is alleged federal patronage has been sold Perry Howard, and his associates, alone, in Mississippi were chosen as the goat.

It is generally believed that the charges against him were brought because he is a Negro and men and women of the race looked upon the efforts to convict him as persecution rather than a righteous effort to enforce and vindicate the law, and purify southern politics.

The Mississippi Federal Court has twice declared him guiltless; he has won a signal victory in defence of his good name and his friends and the great majority of the members of his race rejoice with him.

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AN ANALYSIS OF THE HOWARD ACQUITTAL.

In view of the length of time that has passed since Perry Howard was acquitted by a white jury in his home state of Mississippi, the average reader possibly concludes that newspapers should be content to let the matter rest without further discussion, expect to register words of praise in view of the apparent phenomena of a Negro having been exonerated in the far south state under such circumstances. Possibly the event would be allowed to pass without further comment but for the widespread surprise over the result of the trial, as expressed by editors and columnists of the racial group throughout the country.

The verdict of the jury that tried Perry Howard did not produce surprise to southerners of either race who have a thorough understanding as concerns the tactics employed by political leaders of the two races in states like Mississippi and other southern states. Mr. Howard, himself, was not surprised at the jury's verdict and it is our opinion had he had the faintest belief that there would have been the slightest possibility of a fine or sentence being imposed upon him the country would have noted a much greater degree of difficulty on the part of the government in getting the erstwhile attorney general back to his native haunts than they did experience.

The fact about the matter is, whatever tactics Perry Howard and his associates engaged in as concerns patronage in the state of Mississippi had always been acceptable to Senator Pat Harrrison and the other white leaders of that state, regardless as to party affiliation, long before the government ever set about to conduct investigations. If Perry's attitude and conduct had not been acceptable to the Mississippians, there is little question but that it would have been necessary for the Washington authorities to send a republican down there in an effort to curb any irregularities being carried on by the national committeeman.

That Perry Howard is of excellent calibre as a lawyer and shrewd from many angles is readily conceded by those who know him well. Such is more clearly evidenced by the influence he wielded in the democratic state of Mississippi and his ability to hold a high hand in the republican party. True enough, it was the lily-white element of the Republican party that demanded the scalp of Mr. Howard. However, he had never played all of his trump cards on to the stack of those thrown on the board by his fellow statesmen who go to make up the courts and juries of Mississippi. Thus it was that the courts exhibited a "thus far and no farther" attitude in behalf of the shrewd Negro jurist when he was haled before the bar of justice and such an attitude, coupled with the satisfaction that arose among the republicans in view of Perry's having been shorn of any power in the recent national campaign and his resultant quiescent demeanor, resulted in his being given a "clean bill of health" as concerns any wrong doing in connection with the charges of patronage sales.

Sensing the situation as outlined above long before the case came to trial was responsible for this publication discouraging the movement to raise funds to be used to defend Mr. Howard. The collecting of large sums of money from persons throughout the country under the pretext that Perry Howard would be persecuted in the courts of Mississippi would only have served to fill the coffers of the solicitors with funds given by an unsuspecting public.

POLITICAL LEADER EXONERATED

The exoneration of Perry W. Howard, Mississippi National Republican Committeeman, of charges of corruption in dispensing federal patronage, was not unexpected by those who knew the circumstances leading up to the indictment. It will be remembered that Mr. Howard was indicted in the early days of the national campaign for accepting money in return for post-office appointment in his State.

The fact that the charges were proven false indicates that the indictment was a means to an end and that the end was served in his removal from a position of political influence.

It seems that the hope of building a real, functioning Republican organization in the South depends on the removal of Negroes from party leadership. It is clear that an effort is being made to change the order of things in those States where Negroes have had control. It is also clear that fair success has attended the efforts of those actively interested in this matter.

Charges of corruption of the kind of which Mr. Howard was accused have been made against almost every Negro political leader of influence in the South, and, while Mr. Howard and his associates in Mississippi are the only ones to have been indicted, others have been threatened with indictment.

Under the circumstances, it is reasonable to think that, if Mr. Howard had not been indicted, some other of these political leaders would have been.

It is sufficient for the purposes that Mr. Howard was indicted. The effect of the indictment on the campaign was just what might have been expected. It opened the way for a campaign against Negro political leadership and furnished an example which will be followed in a way to carry out the intentions of those who are minded to fight for control of the Republican Party in the South.

Mr. Howard is to be congratulated on his acquittal. His restoration however, must be a matter of conjecture since the fight for control is just begun.

A Southern political organization of the Republican faith properly functioning will, in our opinion, do more toward renationalizing the aims of American democracy than any movement of political significance in many years. With the trend of industrial expansion toward the South and an awakening to the importance of diversified industries there must be a lessening of the intensity of sectional feeling and a renationalizing of American aims.

STATE
COLUMBIA, S. C.

FEB 4 1929

Why Make the Negro, Howard, the Goat?

We insist that Perry Howard, Negro Republican, who has been suspended as special assistant attorney-general and national committeeman for Mississippi, shall not be made the "goat."

At a hearing in Washington the other day Senator Kellar declared that an "avalanche of evidence" supported charges that Howard had sold Federal offices in Mississippi and he demanded also that Attorney-General Sargent be asked to come before the committee, to explain why Howard had not been dismissed. Chairman Brookhart said later that Mr. Sargent and Howard probably would be asked to appear at an early date.

Howard recently was acquitted by a Mississippi jury of a charge of bartering Federal offices in that state, but he still faces a second indictment and the government intends to press that case probably in March, the committee was informed.

Miller McGhilchrist, a special assistant attorney-general, has told the committee that investigation by the Department of Justice of Howard's accounts in two Washington banks, showed that he had deposited more than $31,000 above his salary of $6,000 between February, 1926, and July, 1928.

It is not only possible but highly probable that this national committeeman has bartered Federal offices. But why pick on him? Does the Senate believe for a moment that he is the only Republican in the South who has made money out of his position? Mississippi is away off down yonder; what about Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama?

If there is to be a "clean up," why not start with the influential whites who are suspecting of setting the example?

Perry Howard Informers Are Dropped From U. S. Service

Afro-American

Asst. Attorney General To Be Reinstated If Mississippi U. S. Attorney Drops Other Suits

1-12-29

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The two chief government witnesses, A. P. and A. S. Russell, white brothers who testified against Perry W. Howard and his associates in the patronage trial at Jackson, Miss., in December, have been removed from the postal service, it was learned here Tuesday.

A. P. Russell was a rural carrier and his brother, A. S. Russell, was postmaster at Magee, Miss. They were ordered removed by the Postmaster General because of unsatisfactory records.

Jury Didn't Believe

The indictment against Mr. Howard, A. M. and S. D. Redmond, E. L. Patton and J. Scott Hubbard, the latter white, was returned upon the testimony of A. P. Russell. He claimed that he had bought the office of United tSates marshal for for the suothern district of Mississippi from these men for the sum of $1,500. A jury refused to believe his story and acquitted the five defendants.

Others Fired

It was also learned that F. J. Blake and T. M. Daniel have been dismissed from the Department of Justice. They made the investigation of alleged patronage abuses in Mississippi. It was upon the evidence they gathered that Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt Assistant Attorney General, went to Mississippi and secured the indictment of Mr. Howard and a number of his associates on charges of bartering Federal offices.

Howard May Be Reinstated

Mr. Howard himself is still under suspension from his office in the Department of Justice. He will likely be reinstated if the United States Attorney at Jackson, Miss., recommends that the other charge pending against him be dropped.

Perry Howard's Acquittal a Credit to Mississippi

By WILLIAM PICKENS

NEVER in our life have we heard of anything more honorable to a Southern State than is the acquittal of Perry Howard to Mississippi. Twelve white Southerners in a Southern court that was about all white, as are all courts in Mississippi, said NO when the false Northern friends of a prominent black man tried to spring a political deathfall upon him.

Now when Mississippi has done wrong to the Negro, as Mississippi often has, we have never "bit our tongue" in saying what we thought of Mississippi's conduct. We have not feared to blame Mississippi; neither will we fear to praise her.

In [illegible] these white people of Mississippi have upset a whole string of preconceived ideas as to "how the South will always act." It has been supposed by a lot of people that the South was still, to a man, or to a white man at least, in that stage of social barbarity that would cause them immediately to tear to pieces any prominent black man whom they got a chance to destroy; that they would destroy him most assuredly if he was proimnent in politics; and most damnably of all, if he had been a successful rival against white people.

It has also been supposed that any Negro who had grown somewhat bigger than his Southern environment and had come to be a national figure and to spend much time, say, in Washington or New York, would be sacrificed with the ringing of bells and the blowing of whistles, if ever the Southern gentlemen got him into their net, by fair or foul means. And it has been firmly believed that always and everywhere a Negro who is economically independent or a fair financial success would be destroyed economically and reputably, if not corporeally and "bodaciously," as soon as his Southern neighbors got him "cornered" under any pretext whatsoever.

In fact, some of us, who saw clearly the trick in the charge against Howard, and who believed in the unmitigated hypocrisy of his chief accusers, were afraid to say as much as we might have said about it before the trial, lest we might wake up and irritate the demon supposed to lurk for prominent Negroes in every "hall of justice" in the South—and especially in Mississippi.

But in Perry Howard's case Southern white men violated all these traditions, or disappointed all these prejudices. And do not forget that, even if this was a case under the national government, still, when it comes to jury trial in the South, it is Southern white men who have the fates in their white neighbors and political rivals who adjudged him "not guilty" of the accusations of Perry's Howard's political comrades.

In fighting this case to a finish, never giving up and never lying down, Perry Howard has rendered a service to his race and to the South and has strengthened the Negro's political position in the entire country. It was said over and over again that certain cowardly Republican leaders hoped to injure the Negro politically, especially in the South, by this attack on Howard. This is not the first time that a shot has proved to be a boomerang. Ye meant it for evil, but God meant it for good.

And now what? Perry Howard is still a member of the Republican National Committee. He had too much sense to "resign under indictment," as guilty or frightened people do, and he ought to be restored with all back pay to his position in the Attorney General's

And now we pause to see if Illinois whites can give just as square a deal to Oscar DePriest, congressman-elect from Chicago, who has against him an indictment which we suspect to be as political as that against Howard. We shall see what we shall see—but we shall see.

ROWLANDS MAY TAKE NEGRO LEADER'S PLACE

Howard Slated for Discard, Report;

HOOVER FOR MERCHANT

Referce of Mississippi Patronage May Pass to White Man After Lapse of Eight Years—Job Holders in Quandary.

BY JOHN B. HUDSON,
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 17.—Lamont Rowlands, Picayune millionaire lumberman, who headed the state campaign for the Republican party in the recent political election, will supplant Perry W. Howard, negro Republican national committeeman, as Mississippi's referee of federal patronage in this state when Herbert Hoover is inaugurated president, it is reported in well-informed Republican circles.

Thus the destiny of more than 1,000 federal job holders, ranging from rural mail carriers on up to that of internal revenue collector, in addition to the naming this year of approximately 1,800 census takers, will pass from the whims of a negro to those of a white man for the first time in eight years.

Rowlands left Mississippi last night for Washington, where he will confer with Republican leaders prior to the advent of the new administration. He refused to discuss his plans at this time, expressing a desire to await his return from Washington before making a statement.

May Quit Business.

The south Mississippi business man, it is known, and L. O. Crosby, his partner in the lumber business, have been conducting negotiations for weeks whereby Rowlands would be relieved of some of his business interests, so that he could devote more of his time to party affairs, and announcement is expected between now and March 4 of the severance of the partnership between the two men.

There are persistent reports in Mississippi that withdrawal by Rowlands, a close friend of the president-elect, from active business is preparatory to his acceptance of an important position, either in Washington or on a flood rehabilitation commission, under the Hoover administration.

Howard, notwithstanding his indictments in connection with alleged patron sales and his acquittal of one of the charges, has maintained his hold of patronage in Mississippi under the Coolidge administration, and probably will be continued as boss until Hoover goes into office. Only recently, following a senatorial probe of patronage affairs in Mississippi, Postmaster General New was quick to come to the defense of the negro politician.

Must Face New Charge.

Another patronage case involving Howard is scheduled to go on trial in Meridian next month. The Howard faction in the Republican party declare they do not believe the trial will take place, but the Rowlands faction are just as confident that the negro national committeeman is again to face a federal jury in Mississippi.

The Hoover Republicans, who lost their fight in Kansas City to gain control of the party machinery in Mississippi, have been blocked so far in getting their man recognized as national committeeman, but they believe that when Hoover takes office that the national committee will declare the place now held by Howard to be vacant, and thus pave the way for the naming of Rowlands as committeeman.

S. D. Redmond, of Jackson, negro lawyer recently disbarred by Chancellor V. J. Stricker, is chairman of the state Republican committee of the Howard faction. The Rowlands group has Ernest McCall Hawkins, of Corinth, as its chairman. Redmond, it is understood, has announced that he would move from the state. His departure would open the way for recognition of the Rowlands group.

In the meantime present federal job holders are placed in the predicament of not knowing to whom to look for continuance in office. They will welcome a speedy solution of the puzzling situation confronting them.

Missouri.

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THREE TAKE SEATS IN MO. LEGISLATURE

Moore, Allen and Knox Sworn in as Members of the Highest Law-Making Body of the State. The First Named Begins His Fourth Term as a Member of the Lower House, While the Other Two Are New Members

JONES H. PARKER ELECTED SPEAKER OF HOUSE

(Special to the Argus)

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 2—The convening here today of the Fifty-fifth General Assembly of the Missouri Legislature, marked a new epoch in Negro history of the State, in that three Negroes were administered the oath of office as members of the highest law-making body of the State. They are Walthall M. Moore, St. Louis; Attorney G. M. Allen, St. Louis, and Attorney L. A. Knox of Kansas City.

Argus

Mr. Moore began his fourth term as a representative from the Third Missouri District. Attorneys Allen and Knox are beginning their first term as members of the lower house. Attorney John A. Davis of St. Louis, who was a member of the House two years ago, failed in election this year.

From the best information obtainable, and judging from all indications, it appears that the three Negro members are in perfect accord on matters which peculiarly affect the race. In the first caucus, they gave deference to Moore's lead, saying he was the oldest and more experienced along such matters.

Moore has the same seat assigned him two years ago. Allen is in the same row, one aisle to the right, while Knox's assignment is across the main aisle, some distance from the other two. All of these seats are close to the speaker's stand and desirable.

Mrs. Knox was present when her husband took the oath of office and seemed highly pleased with the honor conferred upon him. Upon Knox's desk were several bouquets of flowers from friends in Kansas City.

Editor J. E. Mitchell of the St. Louis Argus, was present to witness the seating of the Big Three members of the race in the Fifty-fifth General Assembly. He had pictures made in group form as well as individuals.

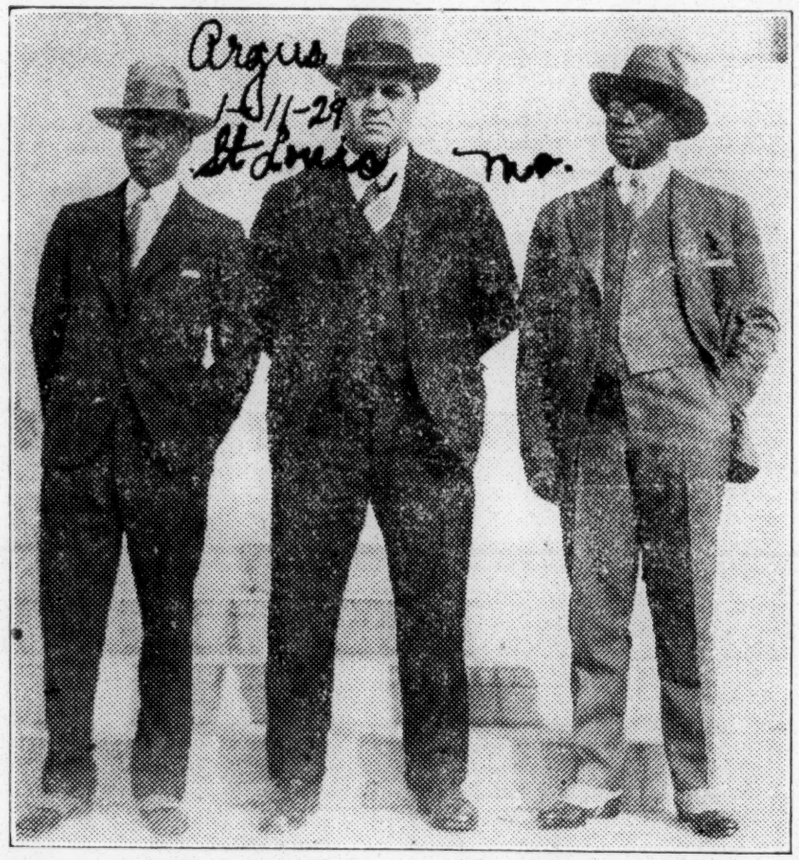
Jones H. Parker of St. Louis, was elected Speaker of the House. Mr. Parker's election meets the approval of the people, generally, and he is regarded as a friend to the colored people.

Mrs. Cassie Harris

Mrs. Cassie Harris of St. Louis, Committeewoman of the Fifth Ward, upon recommendation of Representative Walthall M. Moore, has been selected to head the Bill Room of the House of Representatives.

Mr. Moore, also succeeded in getting a resolution through the House to increase her salary to Five ($5.00) Dollars per day. The salary for this office has always been Three Dollars and Fifty ($3.50) Cents per day.

THE "BIG THREE" MEMBERS MO. LEGISLATURE



Argus 1-11-29 St Louis, Mo.

LEFT TO RIGHT—WALTHALL M. MOORE, G. M. ALLEN, L. A. KNOX

HENDERSON IN AS ASSISTANT ATTORNEY

Lawyer Sworn in Monday for Third Term; 7 Others Re-appointed

At noon Monday, Attorney D. E. Henderson was ushered in as deputy county attorney of Wyandotte County with the other elective and appointive officials. Lawyer Henderson has served already two terms in the capacity under Justice N. Baird and Harry Hayward and ended the four year period in January of 1927. Having graduated from Kansas university, Attorney Henderson has practiced law here for 24 years.

Other employees in the County courthouse re-appointed for another term are: Walker McManaway who has served 12 years as clerk in the probate court; Hefner Shannon, deputy sheriff, second term; Roosevelt Butler, clerk in city court; George Brown, deputy marshall in city court, third term; D. Booker, clerk, District Clerk's office, second term; Edna Hueston, clerk, County Clerk's office, second term and Howard Brown, clerk, Recorder of Deeds office, third term. In the custodial force, Mrs. Lucy Wilkerson, 1200 Armstrong avenue succeeds Mrs. Lillie Clayborne who has been employed as matron at the courthouse for 18 years. Robert Adams, Quindaro, replaces Curtis Watson and it is said that a white man has the place of Henry Bryant who had been at the courthouse 15 years.

Call 1-11-29

SCRAMBLE ON FOR KANSAS JOBS

Battle Looms for Each Post Under Governor Clyde Reed

Call

The change of administrations in the state of Kansas, with Clyde Reed the incoming governor, is causing considerable interest in appointments. In all there are seventeen places now held by Negroes, directly under the Kansas Civil Service board, out of his appointment. Those near to Gov. Reed say of him that he will do as well by Negroes, if not better than has Gov. Paulen.

Applicants for the major places are thick, with plenty of wires being drawn so tight that they make a high vibration note. Three of the places, deputy fire marshall, deputy oil inspector and deputy grain inspector are held by men and one, supervisor in the school extension department is held by a woman. For the three, applicants are "numerous." For the last named they are "super-numerous." At present it is held by Mrs. Beatrice Childs, well known for her activity in the state federation of women's clubs. Several women from near as well as distant parts of the state would supplant Mrs. Childs, and she would like to succeed herself. The report is current that Mrs. Willa Dwiggins wants the supervisorship, a situation which if true is spice both political and federated, Mrs. Dwiggins having been one of Mrs. Childs opponents within the state federation.

Attorney Dorsey Green, Rev. Crawford of Kansas City, Kas., and George Jones of Oskaloosa are the eastern men active in Reed circles. In Topeka they are legion.

ELECT A NEGRO, DePRIEST TELLS ST. LOUISIANS

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—In his speech here, Congressman Oscar DePriest urged the colored citizens to elect a colored man from the twelfth district now served by L. C. Dyer. Colored people have 36 per cent of the vote in the district and 60 per ment of the Republican vote.

DePriest said: "The white vote is so evenly divided between the Democrats and the Republicans that if you can get properly organized you will hold the balance of power in St. Louis. But nobody is going to give you more than you demand. The only weapon you have to fight for you is the ballot, and it ought to be used to get for you every right that every other citizen has.

"You will always find when you are trying to organize that some Negro is being paid by a white man to keep you divided. The success of your enemies depend upon this."

His speech has been favorably received and will help much in uniting the Negroes of the 12th district to have a representative of their own in Dyer's place. The sight of a Negro Congressman was an inspiration to St. Louis.

AMERICAN
AUSTIN, TEX.

JUN 26 1929

Colquitt and Dyer

FORMER GOV. OSCAR B. COLQUITT wired a protest to Gov. Dan Moody in which he asked the Texas governor to veto the Margie Neal resolution. In his message he said that democrats of a St. Louis district nominated for a seat in congress, James McLemore, a negro. They did—for a purpose.

Cong. Dyer is a republican. He was a republican nominee standing for re-election. He is the author of the federal anti-lynching bill. He has been pushing the bill for years. He is one of the bitterest or the Northern republican congressmen toward the South and has been bleeding inwardly and outwardly for years "over the wrongs" of the Southern negro at the hands of white people of the South.

His district is the black belt district of St. Louis. McLemore was named to make the race against Dyer. Dyer won. He had the backing of the republican machine, the federal administration, the state administration. He won as the spokesman of the black belt district of Missouri.

Mediator Colquitt is a former newspaperman. A newspaperman should state the facts.

ST. LOUIS MAN TO BE ASSISTANT TO MO. CENSUS HEAD

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 6—ANP—Atty S. E. Garner, widely known lawyer of St. Louis, has been offered the post of assistant census supervisor for the St. Louis district.

Henry W. Kirsting (white) recently appointed supervisor, made the announcement last Sunday in C. A. Forum where he was the principal speaker. Mr. Garner presided at the meeting.

It was stated unofficially that Mr. Garner would have charge of the selection of some fifty colored men and women who on the basis of 1,60 people to an enumerator will be required to obtain the statistics on St. Louis Negro population Both Mr. Kristing and Mr. Garner credited their appointments to Congressman Dyer.

Gets State Job

ELMER DOTSON

One of the most outstanding appointments given to Negroes of the state was the naming of Elmer Dotson in the food and drug department at a salary of $2400 per year expenses.

This appointment is an outstanding one and reflects credit on the organized effort among Negroes.

Mr. Dotson is deputy grand master of Masons for the state of Missouri, an active church man being a member of Allen Chapel, active in politics in his ward as precinct captain, and judge of elections. He is married and is a property owner.

He had the endorsement of Mrs. Zephyr Allen, county committee woman from his ward and the Second Ward club also the endorsements of Kansas City-Jackson County Negro Republican organization, its entire executive committee and it was through the tireless efforts of its president, Albert A. Johnson and Mrs. Zephyr Allen, committee woman of Second Ward that this position was secured.

ST. LOUIS MAN GETS CENSUS JOB

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 14.—(By A. N. P.)—Attorney S. E. Garner widely known lawyer of St. Louis has been offered the post of assistant census supervisor for the St Louis district.

Henry W. Kirsting (white) recently appointed supervisor, made the announcement last Sunday in a meeting of the Pine Street Y. M. C. A. forum where he was the principal speaker. Mr. Garner presided at the meeting.

'It was stated unofficially that Mr. Garner would have charge of the selection of some fifty colored men and women who on the basis of 1,600 people to an enumerator will be required to obtain the statistics on St. Louis Negro population. Both Mr. Kirsting and Mr Garner credited their appointments to Congressman Dyer.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

New Jersey

Assemblyman

DR. FRANK S. HARGRAVE

Orange, N. J.—Dr. Frank S. Hargrave, candidate for the General Assembly won by 27,000 plurality over his white opponent, receiving a total of 64,000 votes.

Dr. Hargraves is formerly of Wilson, N. C. He is a practicing physician here; graduate of Shaw University and Leonard Medical School; former president of the National Medical Association and chairman of the Committee on Medical Education and Hospitals. He also is vice president of the Progressive Building and Loan Association of the Oranges and chairman of the executive committee of the Orange Republican Club.

Political — 1929

Office Holding

New York.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, New Police Surgeon Assigned to Brooklyn Precinct for Duty

Will Continue Private Practice; Duties Place Him in Authority in Six Precincts; Won High Place in Army Medical Service

Dr. Louis T. Wright, newly appointed police surgeon, was stepping into the routine of his duties today with assignment to the Seventeenth Surgical District, comprising six Brooklyn precincts. The first Negro to receive such an appointment in New York, and possibly in the world, he gave his first interview Sunday to The Amsterdam News.

The position carries a salary of $4,400 and not $4,500 or $5,000, as was reported when he was declared eligible for appointment last summer.

In his interview at his office at 218 West 139th street, Dr. Wright gave credit to Ferdinand Q. Morton, civil service commissioner, for suggesting that he take the examination for one of the highest competitive posts in the civil service. He also expressed "gratitude to all my friends for their encouragement."

The doctor, who identifies himself with eight medical organizations and other bodies in addition, will continue his practice. His new duties are largely authoritative in that all orders and actions of his district contingent upon medical opinion must have his approval.

This fact was believed to be a possible bar to his appointment by pessimistic circles following announcement of his standing. Police Commissioner Whalen made the appointment on merit, he said, and at the request of Mayor Walker.

It is believed that the way has now been paved for appointments of other doctors to posts in departments other than that of health. He served on the general staff of the city Department of Health in 1919 and 1920.

Dr. Wright is thirty-seven years old, and was born in La Grange, Ga., the son of Ceah Kentchen and Lulu M. Tompkins Wright. Much of his education was received in Atlanta, where he was graduated with an A. B. degree from Clark University.

Entering Harvard Medical School, he was graduated cum laude in 1915. This was followed by an interneship at Freedmen's Hospital, Washington. His first practice was at Atlanta, where he was an associate and student with his stepfather, Dr. W. F. Penn, now chief of surgical service at Veterans' Hospital, Tuskegee.

In 1927 he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the medical section of the Officers' Reserve Corps Within a few weeks he entered active duty and trained at the Medical Officers' Training Camp, Ft. Des Moines, Ia. As the war continued and America continued to send troops to France, Dr. Wright was assigned as battalion surgeon, 367th Infantry of the Ninety-second Division. He was commissioned captain of the Medical Corps late in 1918.

Out of active duty following the Armistice, he was made a major in the Medical Reserve Corps in 1924 and still holds his commission. Dr. Wright was married in 1918 to Miss Corinne M. Cook. They have two children, Barbara, 10, and Jane, 9.

The new police surgeon began practice in New York in 1919 and has held posts with the Health Department and Harlem Hospital. He was formerly president of the Manhattan Medical Society (now extinct) and is in his second term as head of the North Harlem Medical Association.

Organizations with which he is identified are: the New York County and State Medical Societies, the American and the National Medical Associations, Harlem Hospital Clinical Society, Theta Sigma Fraternity, the Civic Club of New York, the Masons, Elks, Reserve Officers' Association and the Uptown Medical Centre Association. He is a Democrat

Mayor James J. Walker Tells Citizens Of Harlem That He Ordered Naming Dr. Louis T. Wright As Police Surgeon

Finding Appointment Was Deferred Because Of Color Bias, City Executive Declared That Civil Service Rating Must Be Regarded

Signalizing the appointment of Dr. Louis T. Wright to the position of surgeon in the New York City Police Department, a group of his friends and admirers arranged an elaborate testimonial dinner at $10 a plate, which was held Friday evening, January 11, at the Wichita Club, 222 West 145th street, with about 100 men in attendance.

1-19-29

Walter F. White, assistant secretary of the N. A. A. C. P. served as chairman of the arrangement committee, and presided as toastmaster at the dinner, which was served from 12 midnight Friday to 4 a. m. Saturday. Other members active on the committee were Chauncey M. Hooper, secretary; Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton and Harry F. Bragg jr.

A buffet dinner was served, the menu, in part, consisting of oyster patties, Virginia ham, roast turkey, potato salad, coffee, etc.

Mayor Was Principal Speaker.

Mayor James J. Walker was present and made the principal speech. He was introduced to the diners by Commissioner Morton, and was given a rousing reception. In his address, Mayor Walker discarded platitudes and talked to the men on government problems of the City of New York, addressing them not as colored men but as citizens.

He referred specifically to the appointment of Dr. Wright as a police surgeon, saying that when the matter came to his attention sometime ago, and he was told that Dr. Wright stood second on the Civil Service list, he was also told that the appointment was delayed because of Dr. Wright's color. Immediately, declared the mayor, he ordered that the first three men on the list be named, and that no discrimination because of color would be tolerated.

Denouncing intolerance, Mayor Walker said he would always be for fair play and a square deal, and he assured Dr. Wright that the appointment was made because of the sheer merit and ability displayed by the appointee. Reference was made to the service rendered the sick poor of the community through his services at Harlem Hospital, but the city head said that even without having rendered that service, Dr. Wright would have been appointed on the strength of his splendid civil service rating.

To Improve Seventh Avenue.

A promise from the mayor that brought an enthuisastic response was that he planned having Seventh avenue in Harlem, made into one of the city's most imposing boulevards. Work toward that end, he said, has already been started.

Dr. Wright, modestly but eloquently, responded to the mayor, and assured his hearers that he would render to all people the very best service of which he is capable. As a memento of the occasion, Dr. Wright was presented an expensive Swiss wrist watch, created in white gold, with an inscription stating that it was a token of appreciation from citizens of Harlem.

Clarence Tisdale, tenor, was in charge of the musical program, and in addition to singing several other numbers himself, he sang Mayor Jimmy Walker's own song, "Will you love me in December as you did in May?" When Tisdale had the men on one side of the room sing the song, the resulting effort was of such slight proportions that Mayor Walker laughingly commented that "They must all be Republicans!" But when the whole group united in the song, he became so enthused, it is reported, that he sat himself at the piano and led the singing. Orchestras from some of the uptown clubs and cabarets were present and played during the dinner.

List of Invited Guests.

The list of invited guests and those who attended included Mayor Walker, James J. Hines, Deputy Inspector Edward P. Mulrooney, Clarence Neal, Jack Plunkett, Lieut. Thomas O'Connor, Alderman Chas. K. McGillick, George W. Harris, James Weldon Johnson, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton, Walter F. White, William Banks, Oswald Desverney, Melville Farser, Julian Garrett, Dr. J. L. Granady, Lonnie Hicks, Dr. L. F. Imes, Harry S. Kane, Harry Keland, Dr. M. Lowenstein, John Reed, E. MacDonald, R. C. McPherson, Clarence Mitchell, Deputy Sheriff R. F. Miller, Dr. Leo Fitz Nearon, Dr. Godfrey Nurse, Dr. A. B. Owens.

Also Dr. S. H. Pottinger, Dr. C. B. Powell, Dr. A. Payne, Dr. J. H. Ravenal, Dr. B. F. Withers, W. K. Sanders, Emmett Scott jr., Edwin Smalls, A. M. Smith, James E. Stevens, T. C. Tabbs, V. T. Tandy, Clarence Tisdale, Charles Toney, Dr. A. Waller, Dr. Thomas Waller, Lester A. Walton, Dr. Vernon Avers, Dr. A. Beasley, Jeff Blount, Dr. M. V. Boutte, Harry Bragg, Roscoe Bruce, John Carey, C. E. Coles, Dr. Paul Collins, Dr. L. Cooke, S. J. Cottman, Dr. L. Cot-

ton, Fred Crawford.

Also Dr. Ed. Cunningham, Dr. H. B. Delaney, Assistant U. S. Attorney Hubert Delaney, W. Theo Donaldson, Kenneth Duncan, James E. Watson, Clarence Williams, Edward Wilson, Wm. H. Wortham, Des Williams, Alderman Fred R. Moore, Horace Miller, Chauncey M. Hooper.

NEW YORK TIMES

JAN 1 9 1929

New Assistant District Attorney.

George Edgar Hall, a negro, of 264 Lenox Avenue was appointed an Assistant District Attorney yesterday by District Attorney Banton. He was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Law of Howard University, Washington, D. C., and in 1925 from New York University Law College with the degree of Doctor of Juridical Science.

Former Atlantan Given Important Post in New York

New York, Jan. 1.—(AP)—Police Commissioner Grover A. Whalen as a new year's gift announced the promotion of 41 men and the dismissal of 350 complaints against members of the force for minor infractions of the regulations.

He also retired one deputy inspector and four captains who had passed the age limit and had served more than 25 years each in the department. Dr. Louis T. Wright, a negro physician, was appointed a police surgeon, the first member of his race to hold such a position in the department.

The promotions and retirements followed the police commissioner's statement that he believed New York City deserved a "young and vigorous' police force and that he proposed to give it to them by promoting young men to places of responsibility and weeding out the men who had become too old to carry on their duties actively.—Atlanta Journal.

Independent 1-3-29 Atlanta

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

JAN 18 1929

NEGRO IS NAMED AS BANTON'S AID

G. E. Hall Made Assistant District Attorney

George Edgar Hall, a Negro, of No. 264 Lenox Avenue, was appointed yesterday as an Assistant District Attorney by District Attorney Banton.

Hall is a graduate of the College of Liberal Arts and the College of Law and Howard University, Washington, D. C. He also is a graduate of New York University Law College, receiving there in 1925 the degree of Doctor of Juridicial Science. He was admitted to practice in 1923, and for several years has had offices at No. 2296 Seventh Avenue.

In 1927 he was the Democratic candidate for the Assembly from the 19th District.

REAL RACE HELPER

Robert W. Justice, director of the New York Academy of Business, 44 Lenox avenue, New York City, who is responsible for 228 postoffice clerks and carriers being appointed in the New York and Brooklyn postoffice during the past eighteen month. These examinations were held every month.

YONKERS' MAYOR NAMES DR. AMOS ON HEALTH BOARD

On Staff Bureau of Child Hygiene; First Race Doctor on Board

Yonkers, N. Y.—Mayor John J. Fogarty of Yonkers, N. Y., has appointed Dr. W. Harold Amos to the clinical staff of the Bureau of Child Hygiene in the Health Department.

Age 5-23-29 New York Times

This marks the first time in the history of Westchester County that a Negro doctor has been appointed to the Board of Health in any capacity.

Dr. Amos is a graduate of Harrisburgh High School and Lincoln University and in medicine from Boston University. He served his interneship at Douglas Hospital in Philadelphia. He has been practising in Yonkers for the past two and a half years. Dr. Amos is the son of the Rev. and Mrs. Thomas H. Amos of Hillburn, N. Y., and brother to Dr. Thomas H. Amos jr., of New York City.

Mayor Fogarty said: "It was indeed a real pleasure to appoint Dr. Amos, and I feel sure that his services shall prove most satisfactory.

Perkins Carries Fight to Camp of G. O. P. Enemies

Carrying the fight straight into the enemy camp, Lamar Perkins, candidate for the nomination of Assemblyman in the Twenty-first district spoke last Thursday before the county committeemen of the district at 206 West 144th street on the political situation in the district.

Am-Tribune 8-24-29 New York

He stressed the need for Negro leadership in the district, which he showed by an analysis of the votes cast in the last election to have a colored voting population of seventy-six per cent of the entire amount of votes cast.

He is to speak tomorrow night at a mass meeting held under the auspices of the Local Republican Union at the Urban League headquarters, 202 West 136th street. His subject will be: "Breaking the Fetters of White Leadership in the Twenty-first Assembly District." Endorsements continue to pour in from every section of the district and Harlem at large commending the candidate on his fight for Negro recognition.

Brooklyn Attorney Gets Appointment

Francis F. Giles Becomes an Assistant of U. S. Attorney Ameli

Am-Tribune

Francis F. Giles, 37, an attorney, with home and office at 564 Putnam avenue, Brooklyn, was sworn in Monday as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern district of New York, under United States Attorney Howard W. Ameli. He is the first of his race to be appointed to such a post in the district, according to Mr. Ameli.

Deputy Federal Clerk Joseph G. Cochran administered the oath in the office of the Federal clerk, Brooklyn. Giles was accompanied by Walter E. Corwin, Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly district, where Giles has been active in politics, and by O. Grant Easterbrook, former City Magistrate.

Giles was born in Albany but came to New York City when only one year old and has lived here since. He was graduated from Public School 70 and the Boys' High School, both in Brooklyn, from Lincoln University, Chester county, Pa., and the Brooklyn Law School. He has practiced law since his graduation from the last institution in 1923.

AMELI NAMES NEGRO TO U. S. LEGAL POST

Francis F. Giles Sworn In as Assistant Federal Attorney in Brooklyn

N. Y. World

United States Attorney Ameli in Brooklyn announced yesterday the appointment of Francis F. Giles, a Negro, as an Assistant United States Attorney in that borough.

Giles is the first Negro to hold that position in Brooklyn. He was sworn in by Deputy Clerk Cochran of the United States Court. He will take up his duties to-day in the Civil Department of the United States Attorney's office, being assigned to padlock proceedings.

Present when Mr. Giles was sworn in were Walter E. Corwin, Republican leader of the 17th Assembly District, and former Municipal Court Justice O. Grant Esterbrook.

Mr. Giles is thirty-seven and has practiced law in Brooklyn since 1923, when he was graduated from Brooklyn Law School. He is married and lives and has his office at No. 564 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn. His salary will be $2,500 a year.

Mr. Ameli said Giles was recommended for appointment by the Republican organization of his district by William J. Maier, Chairman of the Republican State Committee and by Charles D. Hilles, member for New York of the Republican National Committee. The appointment was also made in response to the request of several delegations of Brooklyn Negroes.

NEGRO NAMED AMELI AIDE.

F. F. Giles Takes Oath as Assistant Federal Attorney in Brooklyn.

Francis F. Giles, 37 years old, negro attorney, with home and office at 564 Putnam Avenue, Brooklyn, was sworn in yesterday as an Assistant United States Attorney for the Eastern District of New York, under United States Attorney Howard W. Ameli. He is the first Negro to be appointed to such a post in the district, Mr. Ameli said.

Deputy Federal Clerk Joseph G. Cochran administered the oath in the office of the Federal Clerk, Brooklyn. Giles was accompanied by Walter E. Corwin, Republican leader of the Seventeenth Assembly District, where Mr. Giles has been active in politics, and by O. Grant Easterbrook, former city magistrate.

Mr. Giles was born in Albany, but came to New York when only 1 year old and has lived here since.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

New York

REPUBLICAN LEADERS DESIGNATE DELANY FOR CONGRESSMAN

Candidate at Present Is Assistant United States Attorney Under Tuttle—Is Son-in-Law of Dr. Emmett Scott

The Republican leaders of the Twenty-first Congressiona District of the State of New York, including John A. Bolles leader of the Twenty-second Assembly District; Robert S. Conklin and Charles W. B. Mitchell of the Twenty-first Assembly District; Valentine J. Hahn, leader of the Thirteenth Assembly District; Abraham Grenthal, leader of the Nineteenth Assembly District, and Jacob W. Friedman, leader of the Twenty-third Assembly District, have decided to present to the Republican voters of the district in the forthcoming primary, the name of Hubert T. Delany as the regular Republican nominee for Congress. All of the leaders, except Mitchell, are white.

It had been generally believed that the designation would again be given to E. A. Johnson, who ran against the late Royal H. Weller, Democrat, last year.

Weller was elected, but died several months ago, leaving a vacancy. Johnson's adherents held a protest mass meeting at the Association of Trade and Commerce late last night. It is not known whether or not he will oppose Delany in the primary.

Mr. Delany is at present Assistant United States Attorney, serving under Charles H. Tuttle, United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York. The designee was out of the city on his vacation at Raleigh N. C., at the time it was decided to name him.

When interviewed by representatives of the press, he stated that if the voters of his district desired him to represent them in Congress he was willing to make a hard and strenuous campaign, so as to insure to them aggressive and efficient representation in the Congress of the United States.

During the incumbency of his present office he has represented the Government in many notable cases, including the million-dollar mail fraud insurance case, in which Socrates Moscahlades and six other defendants were convicted and sent to Atlanta.

In one of the first cases he tried after his appointment the defense was represented by Congressman Nathan D. Pearlman. This was a case involving conspiracy to defraud the United States. Others of like importance include the notorious counterfeiting case involving Robert T. Hopkins and his wife, Dorothy Hopkins, and others. All of these defendants were convicted.

In every important investigation conducted personally by Mr. Tuttle he was one of the Assistants chosen by his chief to aid him.

The more important of these were the inquiry into the sinking of the steamship Vestris; the recent bankruptcy inquiry which resulted in the disbarment of several prominent though unethical attorneys, and the more recent Clarke Brothers Bank failure.

In the famous Moscahlades case the District Attorney made public acknowledgment in Federal Court of the aid Mr. Delany had been in the prosecution.

In presenting a man of such tried experience and integrity, the Republican leaders feel that they are offering to the voters of the district an opportunity to elect a Congressman of intelligence, character and outstanding ability.

His nomination and election will be hailed by the voters of his district as an evidence on the part of the Republican organization of the Twenty-first Congressional District to elect a candidate who, by reason of his traiinng and ability, will worthily represent them.

Mr. Delany is a graduate of the College of the City of New York and of the Law School of New York University. He is the son of the late Bishop Henry Beard Delany of the Diocese of North Carolina and Mrs. Delany, who survives, and the son-in-law of Dr. and Mrs. Emmett J. Scott of Washington, L. C.

He is the husband of the late Clarissa Scott Delany, brilliant Wellesley College graduate, Phi Beta Kappa scholar, writer and, for a number of years, a member of the faculty of the Dunbar High School of Washington D. C.

Office Holding

The Indictment of Fleming

The hosts of friends of the Flemings of Cleveland regret to hear of the nasty charge of bribery made against him by one of his beneficiaries. Thomas W. Fleming as Alderman and Mrs. Lethia Fleming, his able and strenuous helpmate, have been wheelhorses in the political rise of the race in Cleveland for the last twenty years. That the crippled policemen whom he aided in securing compensation for injuries sustained in the line of duty should turn on him is not at all unusual. The world is yet full of Brutuses. The Saviour came unto His own and they reviled and crucified Him. We do not believe that the enemies of the redoubtable Tom Fleming will succeed. We hope for his complete and speedy vindication.

OHIO REVOLTS OVER CASE OF TOM FLEMING

Citizens Give Moral Aid to Leader

By ORMOND A. FORTE

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 1.—Out of the momentary chaos that followed the surprising indictment of Councilman Thomas W. Fleming on the charge of soliciting a bribe from former City Detective Walter Oehme has sprung a new and vigorous spirit of racial unity such as this city has never before witnessed.

This spirit leaped into being at a mammoth mass meeting held last Sunday afternoon at Mt. Zion Congregational Temple, when more than 3,000 persons, representing a clearly defined cross section of the community, overflowed the church auditorium in a rare demonstration to express their confidence in Fleming, and to serve notice on the newly-elected Democratic county prosecutor, Ray T. Miller, that the Race will brook no humbug in the coming trial.

Friends and admirers were there; political cronies and fellow councilmen—Gregg and George; leading men of the pulpit and bar; political opponents of Fleming—men and women who had fought him tooth and nail in recent campaigns but who despite political differences have thrown themselves unreservedly into the fight on the side of the indicted leader!

All Join in Expressions

And what a sight it was: Democrats, Garveyites, with flash of uniforms; black-coated divines; Republicans of every minute degree of party fealty—rock-ribbed regulars, backsliders and independents—all joining in a united expression of faith in the honor, integrity and high moral principles of Thomas W. Fleming.

Rev. C. C. Aller, pastor of Zion Hill Baptist church, who recently supported the Democratic county prosecutor under whose direction the indictment was drawn, sounded the keynote of the meeting when he declared that, "We did not want the case tried in the newspapers without judge or jury"—uring the public to withhold judgment until all the facts are presented in open court.

And a supporting battery of speakers, among whom were Jane E. Hunter of the Phyllis Wheatley; Rev. J. Boston Prince, Rev. C. R. Grannum, Councilman Dr. E. J. Gregg, Hon. John P. Green and other local leaders joined in lauding the public career of Fleming and demanding fair play in the newspapers and in the courts.

There is infinitely more than the subject of a newspaper story in this demonstration by our people of their belief in the integrity of one of their own who is under fire. Its significance, deep and pointed, has left us all in Cleveland somewhat bewildered at the marvel of its happening—once!

But somehow, deep down in our hearts the conviction lurks that in Cleveland in this newer day it may yet happen—twice!

PLAIN-DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.

FEB 1 0 1928

COUNTY G. O. P. IS WORRIED AS FLEMING QUITS

In the Third District, which was represented by Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, there is more politics to the square foot than some other sections of the city have to the square mile.

Out of this district comes the bulk of the Negro vote, which forms the backbone of the Republican organization strength in Cuyahoga County. There are scores of leaders, including the pastors of the churches, who take an active part in the life in the community, and any one of them may be considered a candidate to succeed Fleming in the Council.

The selection of Fleming's successor can be controlled by Maurice Maschke, Republican county chairman, through the Republican majority in the Council. Deep consideration probably will be given the choice of a successor, so as not to disturb the solidity of the Negro vote and thus endanger Republican success in future campaigns.

Action to Be Delayed.

It is not anticipated that any action toward the selection of a successor will be taken until a week from tomorrow night. Possibly nothing will be done for several months.

Fleming's letter of resignation will be officially received by the Council tomorrow night. It is not necessary for the Council to take any formal action of acceptance. Later in the week, or whenever he sees fit, Coun-

on P[illegible] a 4)

cilman Her[illegible] H. Finkle[illegible] ab- lican floor le[illegible]r, may call [illegible] us to consider whom the Repu[illegible]cans will support.

Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, one of the leading candidates for Fleming's seat, issued the following statement yesterday:

> I am intensely interested in the development of the great city of Cleveland, which I have considered my home for nearly 40 years, and I have watched with keen interest its development and progress.
>
> I believe in safeguarding the institutions of government of city, state and nation. We, here in Cleveland, are of one spiritual kith and kin. I do not see how any man in this tense atmosphere in conscience can display narrow or partisan passion.
>
> We, here in this great city, are building up a great family which I believe in my heart will set an example to the world of those things which elevate and purify and strengthen mankind. I regret very keenly the outcome of the Fleming trial, and my heart goes out to Mr. Fleming and his family in this, the greatest test of his public career.
>
> Were I to be chosen to succeed him, it would be my heart's desire, as well as duty, to use every effort to encourage a finer relationship among all groups, always having in mind the sacred obligations of this public trust.

Dr. Bundy was reported to have been planning to run for the Council in November anyway. In the 1927 charter campaign he was one of the star speakers lined up in favor of the Davis amendment. Later the Maschke organization, which fought Davis, took Bundy back into the fold, and he was put on the ticket as a Hoover alternate to the 1928 Republican national convention.

Mrs. Lethia C. Fleming, wife of the councilman, who is mentioned as a possible selection, took a prominent part in the 1927 charter campaign against the Davis amendment. She always has been active in her husband's campaigns for the Council anr is a capable organization worker, She also is regarded as one of the best speakers in the Third District. She is a tail woman and makes a striking appearance on the platform.

Assistant Police Prosecutor Lawrence O. Payne said yesterday that all the talk about the possibility of his being chosen to succeed Fleming appeared so far to be just street corner gossip. He said he knew no reason why he would not accept the office, if the Council selected him.

Payne is commander of Lemuel Boydston Post of the American Legion and a member of the Legion's Cuyahoga County Council.

'Back In the Good Eighties Race Man Was Mayor, Says Buckeye Citizen

2/16/28

According to J. C. Simpson of Congo, O., Arthur Johnson, newly-elected mayor of Miles Heights, near Cleveland, O., is not the first mayor of an Ohio municipality.

"Doctor Isaiah S. Tuppins, back in the eighties, was elected mayor of the village of Rendville, O., in a community as largely white as colored. And, if not wrongly informed, the present head of this municipality is a colored man—Mr. William Addison," says Mr. Simpson.

"This village, also, has a colored postmaster. The council and school board are mixed. The superintendent and a part of the teaching staff are colored. And, the town marshal is a colored man.

"Not wishing to detract from the village of Miles Heights any pride it may feel in the election of a man of the race to the mayorality, it is only fair to the village of Rendville, which I think was the first to attain such distinction, that this correction should be made," he concluded.

Once Mayor

The late Dr. I. S. Tuppins, brother of James Tuppins, 3360 Calumet avenue, was the mayor of a small Ohio municipality back in the eighties.

MINISTER GETS FLEMING'S POST IN CLEVELAND

The Rev. Russell Brown To Fill Vacant Council-manic Seat

2-2-28

Cleveland, O.—Rev. Russell S. Brown, D. D., pastor of Mount Zion

PASTOR GIVEN COUNCIL SEAT; FLEMING OUT

Both Parties Pleased With Selection

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 22.—Following the conviction of City Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, Friday, which carried a sentence of two years and nine months in the penitentiary, steps were immediately taken to choose his successor.

As a result of the special caucus Monday night, Rev. Russell S. Brown, pastor of Mount Zion Congregational church, Central Ave. and E. 55th St., was selected to fill out Fleming's unexpired term. This conviction on bribe charges was the first in Cuyahoga county in 28 years. Fleming was accused of accepting $200 from Walter Oehme (white), former city detective.

Rev. Brown was selected by unanimous vote and with little or no opposition from the opposing parties. His election was assured, however, by reason of the comfortable majority of Republicans in the council. The Democratic candidate mentioned previously was Dr. James A. Owen, 2160 E. 76th St., a former captain in the World war. The name of Fred Klawson as an Independent was also proposed. Prominent among those named as possible choices of the Republicans were Mrs. Lethie C. Fleming, wife of the former councilman; Police Prosecutor Lawrence O. Payne, who testified in Fleming's behalf during the trial; Dr. Leroy N. Bundy, Chester Gillespie and W. R. Green.

Not a Politician

Rev. Brown has never held a political office and his selection was seen as a gesture by Republican leaders to vindicate the county name by choosing one who is free from all political alliances or obligations. Commenting on Brown's selection, Majority Leader Finkle said: "I have known Dr Brown for several years, and have a high regard for his reputation and ability. His interest in civic affairs has been valuable and unselfish." Finkle said the office had been offered "without strings."

Dr. Brown, when interviewed, said that Councilman Finkle had telephoned the news while he was busy in his study. "I would consider it an honor to represent my people and the people of Cleveland in the city council. If I am elected, I will certainly not "choose to run" at the end of my term in office. I am a minister and know that is my life calling. If, however, I can serve the citizens of our beloved city for a few months, I shall be happy to give my best to the task." Both Councilman Finkle and Dr. Brown denied that there had been any understanding that he should retire next November to make way for other candidates.

Hanging above his desk is a framed letter from President Coolidge, which commends the minister's research in interracial relations. He is a recognized scholar and was educated at Washburn college, Payne Theological Seminary, Xenia, Ohio, and has taken post course in several leading colleges. He has represented his Race in the highest body of the Congregational church. He was born in London, Ky., moving in his early youth to Topeka, Kan. He has pastored some of the leading churches in his denomination, and since his assignment four years ago to Mt. Zion, has raised a $50,000 fund to pay the indebtedness on the building, which is the largest of its kind in the city. His wife is a graduate of Oberlin college and they have three children. He will not only be one of the youngest members of the council at the age of 39, but the first minister to hold that seat.

Congregational Church, Central avenue S. E. and E. 55th street. Monday was selected to fill out the unexpired term of Thomas W. Fleming, who resigned ten days ago after he had been convicted in Common Pleas court of accepting a bribe.

Brown, assured of the votes of fourteen Republican councilmen, was elected at Monday nigh't council meetig, although the Democrats supported Dr. James A. Owen, and Councilman William J. Kennedy, independent, proposed Fred Klawon, Republican, who was the runner-up at the last election in the Third district.

Brown's selection at the Republican caucus, held in the morning in Majority Leader erma H. Finkle's office in the eLader building was by unanimous vote, inkle said. The majorit leader said no other name was suggested, although a number of men were active candidates for the position. Thirteen Republicans attended the caucus. Only Councilman William E. Potter of the Republican majority was absent.

Brown A Free Lance

From sources high in the county Republican organiation it was learned Dr. Brown had been chosen because of idependent of any political faction in the Third district and because of his reputation for civic activty, honesty and ntegrity.

Brown has never held political office. While he has been a life-long Republican he has not been an active sidered friendly to the organization.

Leader Finkle Speaks

Commenting on Brown's selection, Majority Leader Finkle last night said:

"I have known Dr. Brown for several years. He is man with a great interest in civic matters and is well thought of in the whole community. He has much ability and has a high regard for integrity and honesty."

Dr. Brown received notice of his selection at his office in Mount Zion Congregational Church shortly after noon yesterday. Councilman Finkle telephoned him the news. While Brown had not been an active candidate ,he told Fikle he would accept.

Later in the day, at the request of newspapermen, he issued a statebent. It read as follows:

"I would consider it a great honor to represent my group and the people of Cleveland in the City Council. If I am elected I will certainly not 'choose to run' at the end of my term in office.

"I am a minister, and know that is my life calling. If, however, I can serve the citizens of our beloved city for a few months, I shall be happy to give my best to the task."

Only Temporary

Asked later to elaborate upon his statement that he would not be a candidate in he elecion next fall to succeed himself in the council, Dr. Brown said he considered his appointment only temporary and had absolutely no desire to enter political life. Asked if he would consider running next fall if there were a general demand, he said that bridge could be crossed when reached.

Both Finkle and Dr. Brown denied there had been any understanding that he should retire next November to make way for other candidates. Finkle said the selection had been offered Brown "absolutely without strings."

PLAIN-DEALER
CLEVELAND, O.
AUG 6 1929

TELLS NEGROES TO CHECK UP ON DAVIS

Colored Physician Says Ex-Governor Never Fulfilled Promise.

Negroes of Cleveland should be chary about listening to the promises held out by Harry L. Davis, chief spokesman for the three-D amendment, Dr. James A. Owen warned last night in a speech at Lane Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, E. 46th Street and Cedar Avenue S. E., in support of the manager plan.

Dr. Owen, Negro physician, said that when Davis became governor he promised the colored citizens of the state a Negro regiment in the National Guard.

"We had a company here in Cleveland, one each at Dayton, Cincinnati and Columbus, but, strange to say, it took a Democrat by the name of Vic Donahey to make good what Davis had promised," Dr. Owen said.

He also criticized Maurice Maschke, Republican leader; A. J. Hirstius, chairman of the Cuyahoga County Republican Committee; Councilman Herman H. Finkle and Alex Bernstein, deposed Board of Elections member. Dr. Owen related that formerly he was for a charter amendment because he wanted to "break the vicious circle that was around the Negroes' neck in Cleveland."

Charges Discrimination.

"That circle consisted of Maschke, Hirstius, Finkle and Bernstein, who would not permit more than one hand-picked man of our race to sit in the City Council," Dr. Owen said, "but through the fight we made they become distracted and we got in two more and that is why I was fighting for the amendment two years ago.

"Now Maschke and his friends are for the amendment. Why? Because City Manager William R. Hopkins has kicked them out of City Hall and they can no longer dictate patronage.

"Vote for this three-D amendment, and you will have one hand-picked councilman who will do the bidding of Maschke, Hirstius, Finkle and Bernstein."

Dr. Owen predicted that, if the amendment carried, the city would be gerrymandered into wards that would oust at least two of the present colored members of Council. He declared that the amendment would give the mayor "more power than the president of the country," since Congress can investigate the president but Council is not permitted to investigate the mayor, Dr. Owen said.

"Carry On."

Dr. W. Harry Freda said that the progress made by the American Negro since his emancipation was one of the finest examples of advancement in this country. He said that he did not believe that a race which stood for progress as the colored race had would now go backward in voting for the three-D amendment.

"Keep your eyes toward the sun and move on. A group like yours that has made such wonderful progress in the past, when given the opportunity, cannot help being for the present manager plan of government," Dr. Freda said.

Dwight R. Williams said that his race had been "victimized by politicians for 60 years," but that under the present system, with one-seventeenth of the population, it had one-eighth of the representatives in City Council.

Rev. C. C. Ailer, presided. Rev. J. P. Foote also spoke.

Political—1929

Office Holding

COUNCILMAN FLEMING TO GO ON TRIAL

Accused by Policeman of Taking Bribe

Defender

Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 25.—Councilman Thomas W. Fleming will be tried on the charge of soliciting a bribe on Monday or Tuesday of next week. This announcement came from Assignment Commissioner Edward Vondrake.

1-26-29 Chicago Ill.

Fleming appeared in the old courthouse late Monday, soon after word reached him that he had been indicted by the grand jury. He pleaded not guilty and demanded an early trial.

Fleming was indicted by the county grand jury after Walter Oehme, crippled policeman, testified he paid the councilman $200 for legislation enacted by council to reimburse Oehme for medical bills for treatment of injuries in service.

Bond was fixed at $1,000 by Common Pleas Judge Samuel T. Kramer, presiding in criminal court. The bond was signed by J. C. Hudson, 2303 E. 40th St., real estate operator. He listed a four-family house at 2311 E. 43d St., valued at $12,000, on which there are mortgages of $5,300.

Oehme went before the grand jury on Miller's request. He was there nearly an hour.

Issue Subpoenas

Subpoenas then were issued for C. C. Curtis, manager of the West end branch of the Cleveland Trusut company, Lorain Ave. and W. 98th St., where the check for $200 was drawn for Fleming, according to Oehme, and Fred Brewer, 3265 W. 99th St., Oehme's relative, who accompanied him to the bank the day they said they drew the check for Fleming.

Curtis brought with him the check alleged to have been given Fleming. Oehme said he personally presented the check to Fleming at the Elks' club on E. 55th St.

Mrs. Margaret Oehme, the crippled policeman's wife, who also accompanied him to the bank, was not summoned by Miller. He deemed her testimony unnecessary at present.

Informed of the grand jury's action, Fleming said:

"The action of the grand jury was a terrible shame. I am absolutely innocent."

Oehme's affidavit says he approached Fleming to obtain for him reimbursement for money paid in doctor, hospital and other expenses engendered for injuries sustained in service. He sets forth that Fleming introduced an ordinance and obtained for him $1,700, and thereafter demanded of him $200.

Paid By Check

Oehme says he paid the $200 in a check drawn on the Cleveland Trust company, Lorain Ave. and W. 98th St., and handed the check personally to Fleming. The $200 represented, he said, a consideration for Fleming's services in obtaining the $1,700 through the ordinance and for introduction of another ordinance for a remainder of $354 in bills.

The crippled patrolman's wife, Mrs. Margaret Oehme, swore that she was present during a conversation between her husband and Fleming and heard Fleming tell Oehme that it would cost him some money for the ordinance that was introduced and for the one that was to be introduced for the additional $354. "Don't forget Tom Fleming," she quotes Fleming as telling her husband.

Mrs. Oehme said she obtained the money from Oehme's grandfather, and the next day went with her husband to procure an official check.

The ordinance—79,424—was introduced May 23, 1927, by Fleming. It was entitled "To reimburse Walter Oehme $1,740.65 for injuuries incurred in the discharge of his duties." It was passed by city council July 5, 1927. A second ordinance, bearing Fleming's name, was introduced. Funds were transferred to the safety department to meet this expense of $354.

Injured in 1922

Oehme told his story after he became angered by remarks of Fleming following the council meeting Monday night. Oehme has been attending meetings hoping to get action on his request for more aid. He said he told Fleming he could not live on the $87.50 monthly pension allowed him and also obtain medical treatment.

"Aw, you're just one of those fellows who always want more," Oehme said Fleming told him.

Tuesday was Oehme's 34th birthday anniversary. He joined the police force in 1917. He suffered his injuries in 1922 and was pensioned in 1928.

Fleming was vehement in his denial of Oehme's charges.

"I do not know how Oehme could make such a statement concerning the acceptance of money by me from a crippled officer for aid I gave him in getting compensation from the city," Fleming said.

"I just couldn't do anything like that. I don't know anything about a check.

"I have done everything I could for Oehme. I introduced three different ordinances to aid him in getting additional pay. An ordinance under my name now is in the hands of Safety Director Barry, providing full pay for all policemen permanently disabled while on duty. I don't think any policeman, under similar conditions, ever has received as much compensation as Oehme, and it came about through my efforts.

Ohio.

Knew Oehme 10 Years

"When I talked to him at council meeting Monday night I didn't say anything that should have offended him. I just told him that in his crippled condition he should not attend every council meeting.

"I have known Walter Oehme for 10 years. I knew him before he was crippled. I wanted to do all I could for him. Oehme's charges certainly came as a surprise to me. I don't see how he could make such a statement. Anybody that knows me knows that I wouldn't do anything like that."

Fleming denied ever receiving a cent from Oehme.

"If he thinks he's got a check, let him produce it," Fleming said. "If I got a check my name would be on the back of it. Yes, let him produce the check."

Oehme is in such condition he cannot straighten his legs at the knee or raise his hands above his shoulders. His wife is compelled to dress him, cut his food and otherwise care for him. Physicians have told him his only relief would be a warm climate and injections of sulphur into his blood.

Oehme was injured in a terrific struggle with John (Fats) Erlin, a dope addict. Erlin was sent to "get" Oehme after the latter, working in the "Roaring Third" precinct, had threatened to arrest every man found drunk in the speakeasy in which Erlin worked.

Erlin slugged Oehme from behind. Oehme arose and battered Erlin to the sidewalk. Erlin kicked Oehme in the stomach. Then Oeme smashed his knee against the curb. He knocked Erlin unconscious and he died from his injuries. Oehme, after staying on duty awhile, was sent to City hospital.

THE INDICTMENT

Text of the indictment against Councilman Fleming follows:

We, the grand jury, do find and present that Thomas W. Fleming on or about the 27th day of September, 1927, being an officer of the city of Cleveland, county of Cuyahoga, state of Ohio, aforesaid, to-wit: a member of the city council of said city of Cleveland, duly elected, acting and qualified unlawfully and corruptly did solicit from one Walter Oehme, certain moneys of the amount and value of $200, for the purpose and with the intent to influence him, the said Thomas W. Fleming, with respect to his official duties, to-wit, with respect to his action, vote, opinion and judgement in a matter that might legally come before him, the said Thomas W. Fleming, as such officer, and the said city council of said city, of which said city council the said Thomas W. Fleming was a member, as aforesaid, to-wit, an ordinance to reimburse the said Walter Oehme for moneys by him expended in his endeavor to cure himself of injuries theretofore sustained by him in the performance of his duties as a patrolman of said city, said matter then and there being within the legislative power of authority of said city council, contrary to the form of the statute made and provided and against the peace and dignity of the state of Ohio.

(Signed) RAY T. MILLER,
County Prosecutor.

COUNCILMAN RUSSELL S. BROWN

Dr. Russell S. Brown, who takes the seat of Councilman Fleming who recently resigned, having been found guilty of bribe, will have the distinction of being one of the most scholarly members of the legislative body. Because of his position as a Congregational minister, and leader in our community it was necessary that he become eminently fitted.

National Guide

We are aware of the fact that Dr. Brown has advocated certain social and political programs affecting our group. He now has a chance to introduce legislation for the enactment of laws pertaining to these improvements.

March, 1929

Since he was selected by the Republican caucus that group will expect him to follow the lead of Councilman Finkle. We feel that your duty is first to your group, and we recommend that you proceed with any program you may have for the betterment of your race, regardless of the will of the caucus.

Cleveland, Ohio.

We shall expect some outstanding achievement from you while in the council. And if you "do not choose to run" next fall, we hope the electorate of your district will pick a successor as efficient as you.

CONGRESSMAN DePRIEST ADVISES COLORED VOTERS

Union Cincinnati Ohio 10-3-29

If any one had any doubt about the wish of the colored people of Cincinnati for a representative in Council, the meeting Sunday afternoon at the Emery Auditorium should have removed it. The huge hall was jammed. Thousands were unable to get in. Harmony prevailed. Messrs. Jamerson, Beaty, Bigelow, Conrad and Hall admirably stated the need of a Negro representative in Council. At the climax, when Shirley Hawkins in deep, mellow tones of song call for "A Moses to Set Our People Free," and Congressman DePriest rose in response to the call, a drama was enacted the like of which has never been seen in Cincinnati. Surge after surge of applause greeted the Congressman. As his giant, white-haired body towered above the audience, he looked a veritable picture of Moses, the Law-giver, come to the call of his people for liberation. For two hours he held

the audience spell-bound with words and counsel taken out of his career in Chicago. Striking the key-note of his speech he uttered this destiny-making advice to the voters of Cincinnati: "The thing for the Negroes of Cincinnati to do is to get together. If you have a good opinion of yourselves, you can always sell that opinion to the public. If you vote intelligently, which is one and two, one for the man you believe in, and two for the other colored man, you will prove that you know what you want, and also how to get it."

Take the advice of Congressman DePriest and vote for Frank A. B. Hall for first choice and Geo. W. B. Conrad second choice. THEN STOP!

Congressman DePriest says he owes his seat in Congress to the fact that he carried every Negro precinct in his district but one—and lost every white precinct but one—Negroes elected him—THEY STUCK TOGETHER.

If the Negro voters of Cincinnati stick together they will elect FRANK A. B. HALL TO COUNCIL.

Put the figure 1 in front of his name then put the figure 2 in front of the name of Geo. W. B. Conrad. Then Stop.

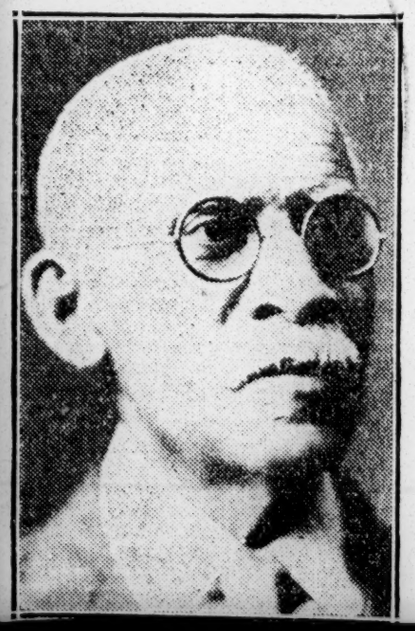
Frank A. B. Hall Campaign Committee.

A. Lee Beaty, Chairman
W. A. Gray, Sr., Vice Chairman
W. L. Anderson, Secretary
Horace Sudduth, Treasurer
Wilbur A. Page, Chr. Adv. Com.

Record

Cincinnati News 11-13-29

International Newsreel Photo



PROF. WILLIAM H. LUCAS of Cadiz, Ohio, who rose from a position as teacher to Town Clerk here, and is now serving his forty-eighth year. Lucas has had no opposition for the clerkship for the past twenty-five years. He has also been Superintendent of the A. M. E. Church Sunday school for the past fifty years.

Political - 1924

Office Holding

Ohio

The Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell Of Abyssinian Baptist Church Tells About First Negro Mayor In Ohio

Dr. Tuppins of Rendville Was Elected Over White Opponent In 1886; Dr. Powell Was Appointed A Deputy Marshal By Mayor

The Rev. Dr. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church, informs The Age that the story published in the issue of February 9, stating that Arthur H. Johnson of Miles Heights, Ohio, was the first Negro Mayor in Ohio, was an error.

Dr. Powell was practically reared in Rendville, Ohio, and he informs The Age that Dr. I. S. Tuppins, a graduate of the Columbus Medical College, was elected first in 1886, and again in 1888, as mayor of Rendville, both times over white opponents.

Dr. Tuppins died in 1889 while in office. Dr. Powell states further that Rendville has had four colored Mayors since the death of Dr. Tuppins, namely, S. B. Allen, James R. Cromwell, C. R. Ginn and Wm. H. Addison, who is holding office now.

WAS DEPUTY MARSHAL

REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL
Started his career in Rendville, O., as a Deputy Marshal under Ohio's First Negro Mayor.

Powell A Deputy Marshal.

It also is brought out that during the administration of Mayor Tuppins, the then young Powell was appointed to serve as a deputy marshal, which Dr. Powell now characterizes as "a compliment to my physique but a severe criticism on my intellect and chief ambition at that time."

The following statement is made by Dr. Powell:

"In its issue of February 9, The New York Age carried a news article under the caption, "Colored Man Is Mayor in Ohio for First Time." This article was written at Miles Heights, Ohio, and states that 'Arthur H. Johnson, a Negro, on February 2, took oath of office as Mayor of this city, and that he is the first Negro to become Mayor in Ohio.'

Ohio's First Negro Mayor.

"In memory of one who cannot speak for himself, permit me to state that Dr. I. S. Tuppins was the first Negro to be elected Mayor in Ohio. He was elected in the year 1886, and re-elected in 1888. Mayor Tuppins died in 1889 while in office.

"Dr. Tuppins was a graduate of the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and he was elected twice over his white opponents, not because he was a colored man, but because he was better qualified than they for the office.

"In 1887 I happened to be appointed by Dr. Tuppins as a deputy marshal. When I went to Washington, D. C., the following year, with the intention of studying law at Howard University, Mayor Tuppins gave me a recommendation to the Chief of Police in Washington, urging that I be appointed to the police force in the Capitol of the Nation. This was a compliment to my physique, but a severe criticism on my intellect and chief ambition at that time. This is the only written recommendation I ever possessed.

Proving Powell's Courage.

"In this recommendaton, His Honor, the Mayor, stated that my courage was equal to any occaston. And this is the occasion that Mayor Tuppins had in mind.

"A desperado came to Rendville and I was ordered by the Mayor to either arrest him or run him out of town. The "Safety First" motto had not been coined then, but I acted upon it both in spirit and in letter, by deciding to run the desperado out of town instead of arresting him. With handcuffs in my coat pocket, revolver in my hip pocket, and a policeman's stick in my hand, I kept at a safe distance behind this desperado until he got beyond the line of our Municipality. With great bravado I returned to the Mayor and told him I had run this criminal out of Rendville, when I should have reported that he led me to the city line.

"Rendeville has had four colored Mayors since the death of Dr. Tuppins, namely, S. B. Allen, James R. Cromwell, C. R. Ginn, and Wm. H. Addison, the latter is holding office now. All of these men were eletced over white men who were contending for the office.

Chicagoan's Brother Was A Mayor In Ohio

William (Bill) Clark clerk of the Municipal court of Chicago, now working out at the 48th street courtroom, Branch 34, was responsible for the lead which resulted in the discovery in Chicago of the brother of the man who was the first colored mayor of an Ohio town.

Mr. Clark read a story in the Chicago Whip two weeks ago acclaiming one Arthur Johnson, who was recently sworn in as mayor of the municipality of Miles Heights in the Buckeye state, as probably the first colored mayor of a town in Ohio. The venerable clerk thereupon remarked to a Whip reporter that the word "probably" was very fortunately used in the story because away back in the dim past he remembered when one Dr. I. S. Tuppins, was elected the first colored mayor of an Ohio municipality, in the village of Rendville Ohio. He then referred the reporter to James S. Tuppins, 3360 Prairie avenue, brother of the late mayor, from whom all desired information could be obtained.

Brother Ill

Mr. James Tuppins, when sought out, was found to be ill in bed, but his wife supplied a picture of the late mayor and [illegible] information about his career. The exact dates of his terms had been forgotten, but he died while serving his second term somewhere in the late eighties. Other living members of his family are his wife Mrs. Nan Lubers, matron of the girls' dormitory at Wilberforce university, and a daughter, Mrs. Dan Hunt, of Zanesville, Ohio.

A man by the name of J. C. Simpson of Congo, Ohio, also informed the Pittsburgh Courier last week of the career of Dr. Tuppins verifying the lead supplied by Mr. Clark. Mr. Simpson told the Courier that the community of Rendville is as much white as colored, and that if he is not wrongly informed, the present head of the municipality is a colored man, Mr. William Addison.

Mr. Simpson is reported to have said, "This village, also, has a colored postmaster." "The council and school board are mixed. The superintendent and a part of the teaching staff are colored. And the town marshall is a colored man."

Mrs. James Tuppins mentioned one George Simpson as a brother to Mrs. Lubers, Dr. Tuppins' wife. Whether this Simpson is any relative of the J. C. Simpson who wrote to the Courier is not known. However, since the story came independently from him and Bill Clark, there can be no doubt of its authenticity.

Oppose Appropriation To Ohio University

Discriminatory Measure Brings Spirited Fight From Representative Jackson and Delegation.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Mar. 14.—Hon. Perry B. Jackson of Cleveland only colored member of the Ohio General Assembly, had his first fight on a matter affecting the rights of his race. Thursday, March 7, when he appeared before the joint finance committee here to protest against a rule in force at Ohio University, Athens, Ohio, discriminating in the admission of colored students In doing so Representative Jackson kept a pledge made in his campaign for election last fall.

Other Leaders Join Fight

Jackson was ably supported in vigorous protests voiced by the following: Rev. Charles Brashares (white), Dayton, Ohio, chairman of the committee on interracial goodwill of the Ohio Pastors' Association; Dr. B. A. Rose, Dayton, Ohio, national president of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity; Mrs. Dovie K. Clarke, Columbus, Ohio, member of the legislative committee of the Ohio Federation of Women's Clubs; Rev. C. T. Isom, Columbus, Ohio, secretary of the Ohio Baptist Church Association; and Rev. E. A. Clarke, pastor of St. Paul A. M. E. Church, Columbus, Ohio.

Discriminatory Rule

The rule protested against appears in the University Bulletin and reads as follows:

The university admits without examination, graduates of the four-year high schools in Ohio which have been classed as first grade by the State Department of Public Instruction and all others (either in Ohio or in other states, provided their own state universities admit them) who have fifteen units of credit from a first grade high school in acceptable subjects.

It was pointed out that this rule operated to exclude colored students from southern states. This rule was adopted in 1923 and the trustees refused to alter it in spite of protests of alumni and prominent citizens.

May Withhold Appropriation

Jackson expects to wage a vigorous fight against any appropriation to this institution unless this obnoxious rule is rescinded. He states that he has received promises of support from several influential members of the committee.

Citizens and organizations throughout the state are urged to communicate with their respective representatives and senators relative to supporting Jackson in this fight.

NEGRO POLITICAL LEADER CONVICTED ON BRIBE CHARGE

Cleveland, February 8.—(AP)—Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, negro political leader of Cleveland, today was convicted of accepting a $200 bribe in return for sponsoring legislative action in city council to reimburse Walter L. Oehme, crippled ex-detective, for medical bills incurred when wounded by a drug addict. The conviction makes Fleming's removal from office mandatory and carries a sentence of from 1 to 10 years.

BRIBE CHARGE VERDICT GETS SECOND O. K.

Former Councilman to Appeal Higher

Cleveland, Ohio, July 5.—Former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming, veteran politician and attorney of this city, must serve his sentence of two years and nine months in Ohio penitentiary for accepting a $200 bribe from Walter L. Oehme (white), crippled ex-detective.

The Sixth district court of appeals sitting in Toledo handed down this decision Monday denying Fleming's appeal for a new trial and reversal of his conviction last February in common pleas court here. The fight for liberty will be continued by Fleming, his attorney, George W. Spooner, announced after the news of the decision was received. An appeal will be carried to the Ohio supreme court. In the meantime, a stay of execution will be asked so that Fleming can remain out on bond.

The court held that claims of Fleming's attorney, that the trial was replete with error and conducted in atmosphere prejudicial to Fleming were unfounded.

Fleming, chairman of the city council police and fire committee, was convicted of accepting a bribe on Feb. 8. The jury deliberated 13½ hours. Fleming resigned his concil seat the next day.

Check Convicts

First of four councilmen to be indicted by the county grand jury Fleming was sentenced to two years and nine months in Ohio penitentiary by Judge N. Craig McBride, assigned here from Hillsboro, O.

Oehme swore in affidavits Jan. 21 that he paid Fleming $200 after legislation had been enacted by the city council to reimburse Oehme for medical bills incurred as the result of injuries he suffered in desperate struggle with a drug addict in 1922.

The payment, Oehme and his wife charged, was by check. Fleming characterized the story of Oehmes as a "lie." He demanded that they produce the check. The following day the check was produced and presented to the grand jury. It bore Fleming's signature. Fleming was indicted Jan. 22. He pleaded not guilty.

Citizens Rally

Mass meetings were held to give Fleming a vote of confidence. He went on trial Feb. 4. He was represented by Attorneys George W. Spooner and Selmo C. Glenn. Several city and county officials testified to Fleming's good character. Mrs. Margaret Oehme testified Fleming told her husband: "Don't forget Tom."

Former Councilmen Peter Witt and A. R. Hatton recalled that Oehme told them of the alleged bribery while they were members of council.

Appeal for a new trial was filed by Spooner. He declared, among other things, that the verdict was manifestly against the weight of the evidence, that the verdict was contrary to law, that the court erred in the admission of illegal and improper testimony, that the court erred in his charge to the jury, that the verdict was rendered under influence of passion and prejudice which prevented the defendant from having a fair trial.

Spooner also held that newly discovered evidence had been found which was material to the defendant and which he could not, with reasonable diligence, have discovered and produced at the time of the trial.

On June 18 it was discovered that an attempt had been made by a downstate politician to interview Appellate Judge Roscoe C. Hornbeck of London, O., in behalf of Fleming.

Transfers Appeal

This attempted intervention resulted in transfer of Fleming's appeal from the court in which Judge Horbeck sits to the judges of the Toledo district. The transfer was made at the request of Judge Hornbeck and his associates, Judges Jamees Allread of Greenville and A. H. Kunkle of Springfield, O.

The judges of the Sixth district court of appeals took the case under advisement June 19 after hearing arguments.

Fleming and the defense attorneys denied all knowledge of any move in his behalf.

Must Serve Two Year Sentence

CLEVELAND, O., July 3.—Former Councilman Thomas W. Fleming is forced to serve his sentence of two years and nine months in penitentiary, according to the decision handed down by the Sixth District Court of Appeals. The court held that the claims of Fleming's lawyer, George W. Spooner, that the trial was filled with errors were not substantiated.

Their opinion was as follows:

"We find no error to the prejudice of the plaintiff in error in the general charge.

"Indeed, it contains a bare statement of the law, applicable to the case, and instructions were asked to be given relating to the credit to be accorded testimony of Oehme (Fleming's accuser).

"We have examined all the other claimed errors, but find none to the prejudice of the plaintiff-in-error."

Fleming was convicted on February 8th of accepting a bribe of $200 from Former Detective Walter Oehme, who signed affidavits declaring that Fleming had demanded $200 from him to have legislation enacted to reimburse Oehme for medical bills incurring as the result of injuries incurred in a fight on duty.

Political - 1929

Office Holding.

Pennsylvania.

EDITOR IN LINE FOR OFFICIAL RECOGNITION

Detroit Journal
Aug 22 1929

Pittsburgh, Pa.—Appointment of Robert L. Vann, local editor, as an assistant attorney general of the United States is being seriously considered by President Hoover and Attorney General William D. Mitchell, according to reliable reports from Washington.

Appointment of Mr. Vann, director of Republican publicity for colored voters during the presidential campaign, was suggested by the colored voters division, of which John R. Hawkins, financial secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, was the head, and Dr. Emmett J. Scott, secretary-treasurer of Howard University, a member of the executive committee.

Dr. R. R. Moton, Tuskegee principal, Senator David A. Reed, the Republican organization of Pennsylvania, and Postmaster General Brown, who supervised the work of the colored voters division in the campaign are said to favor the appointment of Mr. Vann.

The only assistant attorney generalship necessary in the Department of Justice at the present time was caused by the resignation of Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, who had charge of prohibition enforcement work. Mr. Vann, if appointed, could be given any assignment that the Attorney General saw fit to make.

Only one colored man has served as an assistant attorney general. He is William H. Lewis, of Boston, who served with distinction under the Taft administration. Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi, was a special assistant to Attorney General at a salary of $6.40. He resigned following his acquittal by a jury in the United States court at Meridian, Miss., on a charge of bartering Federal patronage. There is only one colored attorney in the Department of Justice now. He is Louis R. Mehlinger, who rose from a clerkship.

Political - 1929
Office Holding?

Oporto, Portugal

December 6-29-29

HOME FOR A REST—United States consul to Oporto, Portugal, W. J. Yerby, who arrived home from Europe last week, says he is just here for a rest. This is his first visit to Chicago in more than two years. He has been in the consular service for 23 years. —Photo by Defender Staff Photographer.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

South Carolina.

Thomas H. Miller, Former Congressman, Here at 80

Washington, D.C. Tribune 3/8/29

South Carolina Representative Has Had Colorful Career

Hon. Thomas H. Miller, 80, of South Carolina, Congressman from that state in 1891-2. Graduating from Lincoln University in 1872, A. B. Was school commissioner over 120 schools in Beaufort County, S.C., 1872-74. Elected to state legislature in 1874, served twelve years. Became chairman of the committee on privileges and election and was floor leader of the legislature of South Carolina, that counted the vote for Hayes for president.

Mr. Miller said: "Hayes destroyed the legislature that made him President by recognizing the Democratic rump legislature which had counted him out. And to secure the Presidency, Hayes bargained with southern Democrats to turn over to them the political and civil affairs, provided they, the Democrats, in the House of Representatives, would not filibuster and permit him to be declared President before March 4, 1877. The southern Democrats cared little or nothing for the Presidency, and did not filibuster. They accepted the treason offered them by Mr. Hayes, in writing. I had in my possession, the copy that was presented to Senator Gordon, of Georgia, and the said agreement of treason from Mr. Hayes was signed by Senator Sherman, General Logan, Lew Wallace, Senator Carl Shares, of Missouri, and other leading Republicans, most of whom became members of Hayes' Cabinet.

Mr. Miller served one term in the State Senate of South Carolina. He was elected to Congress in 1892 by 16,000 majority, but was counted out by the Democrats who came in with Cleveland.

Through Ben Tillman, Mr. Miller secured the passage of the act which gave South Carolina its agricultural and industrial college at Orangeburg. He was its first president, which position he held for sixteen years. He is now resting at his home.

At the Banquet

Mr. Miller was asked what he thought of the banquet given to honor Dr. John R. Hawkins. "Yes, I attended," said Mr. Miller, "and it was translated, yes, wholly translated into a political haven where an unknown and unusual political millennium has been showered down upon the Negro Republicans of America. I am 80 years old in June, and have been in politics most of my life, but I learned at the banquet that the leader of the Negro division of the Republican party, and all of his assistants, are disinterested Christian leaders, with no political aim or aspiration. I said to my friend, My God! what a political translation and transformation has overcome the political organization of the Negro element of the Republican party? I hope and do pray that my political insight gathered at said banquet is not a hallucination but that of a truth the Negro are existing in America. One star of hope is the confidence I have in Mr. Hawkins. The paper he read as a memorandum to President Hoover is one of the greatest expositions of our civil and business conditions, and if he, in any way, can influence Mr. Hoover to act upon his suggestion, for our good, civilly, legally and politically, it is the duty of every Negro to hold up his hands while he wages the battle for our relief. It is my hope that he will become to the Negro of the south what Nehemiah was to the Jews."

Political — 1929

Office Holding

Tennessee.

CHURCH ATTACK DRAWS FIRE; IS TERMED FALSE

U. S. Marshal Denies Leader Responsible for Him Getting Job. Praises Integrity

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 7—Arthur Rogers, United States marshal, attacked, Saturday night, as "unqualifiedly false, and as malicious as it is false," the statement attributed to Walker Wellford before the sub-committee in Washington at the Sheely hearing, that he owed his appointment as marshal to Robt. R. (Bob) Church, Republiccan leader.

Clears Leader

"I owe my appointment solely to Congressman J. Will Taylor, and my friends in the Republican organization in Tennessee, who so generously indorsed me when I was first appointed," Mr. Rogers said in a prepared statement. "Congressman Taylor has been my personal and political friend for a number of years, and when I first became an applicant he assured me that I would be appointed upon his recommendation.

My relations with R. R. Church have been pleasant, so far as I know in political matters, but he has never indorsed me for any position in my life. The same thing is true in reference to a large number of other federal office holders in each congressional district upon the recommendation of the members of the Republican state committee in those respective congressional districts.

"As far as the appointments are concerned, that are not confined to any particular district, Congressman Taylor's policy has been to divide these appointments among the three congressional districts in West Tennessee, and the appointment going to any particular district has been controlled largely, if not solely so, by the Republican organization in that congressional district to which the appointment was going.

Branded as Unjust

"So far as I know, and I know the facts as well as any man in West Tennessee, Church has never undertaken to control any appointment outside of those going to the Tenth Congressional District, or to some one living in that district. I feel that this statement is due for the information of the public, and in justice to all parties concerned.

"This man Walker Weliford has been very reckless in his statements concerning patronage matters, including all office holders in West Tennessee in what he believes to be true in regard to Shelby County. It shows a very woeful ignorance on his part, or else an utter disregard for the facts and a loss of all sense of justice on his part."

BOB CHURCH TO OPPOSE HUTSON

Memphis, Tenn., Feb. 23 (CNS)—It is currently reported here that Bob Church is working to defeat the selection of Claudius Huston of Tennessee as chairman of the Republican National Committee. This is consistent with his desire to serve Tennessee as its national committeeman as the selection of Mr. Huston will spell defeat for Mr. Church, who opposed Mr. Hoover in the last campaign.

"Bob" Church to Oppose Huston as G.O.P. Chief

Sees More Jim-Crow if Tennesseean Is Named on Committee.

HE'S LILY WHITE

Perry Howard Expects to Stand Pat.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Two things certain to happen when the Republican National Committee meets here September 9, are that Robert R. Church of Memphis, will oppose the selection of Claudius H. Huston as chairman and that Perry W. Howard will not resign from that body, it was learned here this week.

The opposition of Robert R. Church to Huston is significant in that both of them are Tennesseans and that on the outcome of the fight perhaps rests the future of "Fighting Bob" in the councils of the party in that state.

Lily White Issue

Church's opposition to Huston may rest on deep seated local ambitions in the Tennessee organization or it may be on the general principle which he gives that Huston is an avowed exponent of the program to make the South lilywhite and eliminate Negro leadership in G.O.P. Counsels.

Church's known ambition is to sit on the National Committee representing the State of Tennessee. The fact that he is openly opposed to the Hoover choice leaves little doubt but that he is now fighting with his back to the wall, and that if Huston is elected chairman of the committee September 9, his ambition will be blocked, if Huston can block it.

With Church in this fight will be also the "Old Guard," particularly the "Big Four," for it is said by them that the election of the Tenneesean would mean the full carrying out of the Hoover program of relegating the race leaders to the rear in the effort to keep the Solid South broken.

One Member

The only member of the race on the committee now is Perry W. Howard. Some time ago it was rumored that he would resign. He has given no such assurance openly and says he "is still in politics."

It is to be remembered that two Mississippi juries acquitted Howby administration leaders. Those who understand conditions in his state say that white Democratic leaders there would rather see Howard retain his place on the committee than have a white man take it, and that he will have Democratic help if he stands pat.

Color Line

Two weeks ago news coming out of Washington and probably inspired, declared that Huston had a favorable attitude towards race leaders. Church and his associates deny this and declare that he is an avowed lily-white.

Political - 1929

Office Holding

Texas.

FEDERAL JOB SELLING IN TEXAS

Texas is a big State and does things generally in a big way. Patronage sale disclosures before the Brookhart investigating committee shows that patronage also is sold in a big way.

The Hon. R. B. Creager, of Brownsville, Tex., is Republican National Committeeman and patronage dispenser for that State.

It is alleged that all applicants for federal jobs in Texas were required to pledge one tenth of the expected salary of the office applied for.

Mr. Lloyd E. Hill, of Fort Worth who aspired to the postmastership of that city testified that he signed a note for $1,200.00 advance payment in expectancy of appointment to the postmastership and that he paid $600.00 on the note and didn't get the office. Notes in printed form were circulated among the office seekers and signed by them.

Hon. Creager is the Texas boss who had "purified" the Republican party in Texas by driving the Negro out of the organization.

It now appears that further and real honest to goodness purification is needed by eliminating the Hon. Creager and his co-job sellers out of the organization and turn it over to men who will endeavor to build a strong, aggressive Republican party that will sometime win an election.

The deeper the probing into so-called Republican organizations in the South and their handling of patronage the more absolutely and vitally necessary it is proven that they should be thrown into the discard and real, substantial organizations built up.

Texas went Republican in spite of the skeleton patronage selling organization and a party can be built up out of the new element that carried the State for Hoover.

TEXAS G. O. P. HEAD ACCUSED IN PROBE

Washington, January 29.—(AP)—R. B. Creager, republican national committeeman for Texas, was accused today of "protecting" some Texas hotels from prohibition raids at a hearing of the senate committee investigating patronage distribution in that state.

In the middle of a recital of his unsuccessful attempt to obtain the postmastership appointment in Fort Worth, Lloyd Hill declared that a bell boy in the Adolphus hotel at Dallas told him Creager "protected" that estabishment several years ago "because he gets drinks there." Hill also said he understood the Metropolitan hotel in Fort Worth received similar "protection."

"When a prohibition officer raided any of those places," Hill asserted, "they were suspended, and as soon as P. V. Petty, of Dallas, former state prohibition director, began to raid them he was removed from office."

This testimony was included in Hill's account of how he had pledged $1,200 to the republican state committee for which he was to receive the postmastership at Fort Worth.

"Everybody who wanted an office was expected to contribute," he said. "I signed a note for $1,200 with an agreement for a refund if I failed to get the appointment, but half of the pledge, which I paid, was not returned."

Leonard Withington, secretary of the Texas republican committee, previously had testified that "at no time is any contribution made by the applicant for appointment taken into consideration." He, however, added that postmasters at Fort Worth and Austin, Texas, have been regular contributors, but that "only a small proportion of federal officeholders in Texas have contributed to the republican funds."

Political — 1929

Office Holding

Virginia

MADE P. M. IN VA.

COLORED MAN APPOINTED—PATRONS MOSTLY COLORED—VERY SMALL BUSINESS

Guardian

June 24, 1929—The Hoover Administration has appointed a colored postmaster in Virginia and Senator Carter Glass of Lynchburg is wrought up, according to reports.

A new post office near Thomas Jefferson's old home, Monticello, in Albermarle County, has been named Blenheim, and the postmaster just appointed is Thornton J. Nightingale, well-known colored man.

Representative Garber, Republican of the Seventh District, recommended Nightingale. He and the post office inspectors visited the neighborhood and reported two eligibles for the post, both colored. He consulted acquaintances in Charlottesville and they advised his endorsement of Nightingale.

Practically all of the patrons of the office are colored. Blenheim is rated as a fourth class office and the business is estimated to pay the postmaster less than $300 a year.

Negro Postmaster Is Appointed In Virginia

(Special to The New York Age.)

Richmond, Va.—The Hoover Administration has appointed a Negro postmaster in Virginia and Senator Carter Glass of Lynchburg is all wrought up, according to reports.

Age

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6-29-29

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New York

Practically all of the patrons of the office are Negroes. Blenheim is rated as a fourth class office and the business is estimated to pay the postmaster less than $300 a year.

White residents of Charlottesville and vicinity are reported to have been against the appointment of Nightingale because he is a Negro.

REPUBLICAN
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

JUN 28 1929

worth more, although we do not imply this was in his mind.

LATEST BATTLE OF BLENHEIM

[Baltimore Sun.]

It is a relief to learn from Blenheim, Va., that the appointment of a colored man as postmaster in that village has not aroused the countryside to anything like fever heat. There are too many beans to be picked, wheat to be cut and peaches to be harvested to make the residents of Blenheim particularly concerned over the fact that the sole available candidate, "a perfectly respectable and polite Negro of middle age," has got a federal job worth perhaps $10 a month. Indeed, since most of the local population is colored, Blenheim has had black postmasters before.

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

JUN 27 1929

Appointment of Negro Defended In Statement

Postmaster at Charlottesville Accepts Responsibility For The Selection

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., June 26—Postmaster James L. Humbart, of this city, has assumed entire responsibility for the selection of Thornton G. Nightingdale, a colored preacher, as postmaster at Blenheim, this county.

"Recent articles referring to Nightingale's appointment have been most misleading," said Mr. Humbart today. "I believe that a post-office is necessary at Blenheim, as it saves the department money. It avoids the necessity of rehandling the mail for that point, saves more than a day in the delivery and serves a large number of patrons (practically all colored, however), who are entitled to a post-office. It has been a post-office for a great many years, and, so far as I can learn, all previous postmasters, with one exception, have been colored. The postmaster when the office was closed was a colored woman.

"When the matter was called to my attention, I recommended that the office be reopened 'if we could find any one who would act as postmaster,' for the good reason that all mail for this colored settlement was hauled through Blenheim to Woodridge, a distance of four miles, every evening, and sent back by rural carrier next day, causing this mail to be hauled eight extra miles, but making its delivery one day late. Upon inspection, it was recommended that this office be reopened. There were only two applicants, both colored—Nightingale and a woman. I investigated and recommended Nightingale, believing as I did, after careful investigation, that we could get no white person for the job, and believing that there were two good reasons why Blenheim should be reopened."

Colored Postmaster Creates Dissension

New York News 7-6-29

BLENHEIM, Va., June 27.—The appointment of a colored postmaster to this town is creating a lot of dissension among the white residents. The appointee is Thornton J. Nightingale, a well-known preacher, who was recommended for the position by Representative Garber (Rep.), of the Seventh District.

New York Pty

Coming right on the heels of the Hoover tea attended by Mrs. De Priest, the appointment has aroused more resentment than it is supposed it ordinarily would. However, according to high postal officials, the appointment will stand regardless of what the whites think. Seventy-two per cent of the residents are colored.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

JUN 26 1929

All Quiet at Blenheim

"It was the English," Kaspar cried,
"Who put the French to rout;
But what they fought each other for,
I could not well make out;
But everybody said," quoth he,
"That 'twas a famous victory."

Will not some village Southey give us a similarly effective satire on the Battle of Blenheim, Va., which only a few days ago challenged the Dame De Priest episode for preferred position on the first page? It was the new Republican Congressman from the Seventh District, one read, who was responsible for the appointment of a Negro postmaster at Blenheim, Va. Very few of Virginia's unterrified Democracy had ever heard of Blenheim, Va., but that made no difference. Here was case of arrogant Republican disregard of Virginia sentiment and not to be tolerated. So the war was on. Then the war ended as suddenly as it began. Democratic scouts sent to reconnoitre the situation brought back disquieting tidings. It appears that Blenheim, a dozen miles or so distant from Monticello, is a hamlet of half a dozen houses and stores in a neighborhood inhabited almost entirely by Negroes. A long time ago there used to be a white storekeeper there who was also postmaster, but he moved away and no white man since has wanted the job. It pays something like $10 a month. After the white postmaster left a Negro was appointed postmaster—on the recommendation of a Democratic Congressman! Then the Negro postmaster moved away and for sometime Blenheim has had no postmaster at all. Now the fat plum has been given to one Thornton Nightingale whom Henry M. Hyde, correspondent of the Baltimore Evening Sun, describes as "a perfectly respectable and polite Negro of middle age, who preaches in a colored church on Sundays.

The moral of the suddenly deflated battle of Blenheim, Va., is that many a thundering Southern battle in behalf of Caucasian integrity turns out, on careful investigation, to be a battle in a vacuum. There would be a marked increase in sweetness and light, we suggest, and no increase in danger, if instead of immediately suspecting anti-Caucasian conspiracy in these matters, Southern Democrats would begin their thinking about them by crediting the native, white Republicans of the South with a reasonable solicitude for the integrity and safety of the Caucasian tribe that is their common origin and their common pride.

Political - 1929

Virgin Islands.

Office Holding.

POSTAL APPOINTMENT GOES TO COLORED MEN

Georgian Made Postmaster of Virgin Islands

C. N. S.

On July 2, Postmaster General Walter S. Brown appointed Edward S. Richardson, Jr., of Marshallville, Ga., postmaster of St. Thomas, capital of the Virgin Islands of the United States, to succeed Albert Pfaus, white, resigned.

Mr. Richardson left immediately for the Islands. It is expected that he will reach Saint Thomas and assume his new duties not later than the 23rd of July.

He is the son of Edward S. Richardson, who has been principal of the Lamson Normal and Industrial School of Marshallville, Ga., for several years.

The population of the Island of St. Thomas is 10,191, almost 95 per cent of which is wholly or partly Negro. They have the status of citizens of the United States.

The city of St. Thomas has a population of 7,747. It is one of the most important cities of the West Indies, has the finest harbor of the group and is used extensively as a coaling and fueling station.

Mr. Richardson was at one time employed in the Chicago Post Office.

He is not a Ben Davis Georgia Republican, according to reports.

WAS FORMER PRINCIPAL

Washington Post 7/20/29

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 18.—(C. N. S.)—On July 2, Postmaster General Walter S. Brown appointed Edward S. Richardson Jr., of Marshallville, Ga., postmaster of Saint Thomas, capital of the Virgin Islands of the United States, to succeed Albert Pfaus, white, resigned.

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RICHARDSON APPOINTED TO POSTAL POSITION IN VIRGIN ISLANDS

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24.—Postmaster General Walter F. Brown announced today the appointment of E. S. Richardson, Jr., 35, of Marshallville, Ga., to be postmaster of Virgin Islands. Mr. Richardson has been engaged as assistant principal of the Lamson Normal High School in Marshallville. He is the son of E. S. Richardson, Sr., principal.

Mr. Richardson will preside over the entire postal system of Virgin Islands, the 10,000 population of which is 95 per cent colored. An interesting phase of Richardson's appointment is that it is the first federal appointment made of a Georgian since the days of Henry Lincoln Johnson to be recorder of deeds. Richardson had the endorsement of many leading citizens, colored and white, of Georgia. There were 25 applicants for the place. Richardson's father belongs to the Anti-Davis group.

Political - 1929

West Virginia

Office Holding.

FROM FARMHAND TO LEGISLATOR

T. Edward Hill Is Only Negro Member of West Virginia Legislature; Has Drafted and Sponsored Many Acts

WITHIN the last decade and a half the house of delegates of the state of West Virginia has had seven Negro members. They are H. H. Railey of Huntington, John V. Coleman of Carbondale, J. M. Ellis of Oak Hill, T. G. Nutter, attorney-at-law, Charleston; Harry Capehart, attorney-at-law, Keystone; Howard Harper, Keystone, now deceased, and T. Edward Hill of McDowell county and Charleston.

Mr. Hill was chosen in the fall elections of last year and consequently took his seat when the House convened on the 6th of January.

Negro members of the House of Delegates of West Virginia have never failed to leave their mark in the state legislative sessions by securing the passage of laws of benefit to the Negro race, and therefore to the whole commonwealth. While the Negro population of West Virginia is small, it possesses an unique sagacity in political acumen which has engineered many local triumphs in state politics. One may summarize it as a skillful and purposeful manipulation of the balance of voting power under efficient organization of capable leaders.

T. Edward Hill represents this type of leader. Born in Henry county, Virginia, near the town of Martinsville, in 1883, he early learned self reliance in labor on farm, in tobacco factory, in railroad construction and coal mining. Formal education was received in the public schools of Henry county and in Washington, D. C.

Diligence and efficiency brought him in 1911 to part ownership and management at Keystone, W. Va., of the "McDowell Times," in association with M. T. Whittico. Since that time he has been a potent and developing factor in West Virginia politics. Beginning in 1912, he was elected for four consecutive times alternate district delegate to the Republican national convention. In 1916 he became a member of the McDowell county Republican executive committee, serving as its secretary until 1920.

He culled experience from four years' service as president of the Colored McDowell Republican organization, from one year's clerkship in the office of the secretary of state, from observation as a representative of the press in every session of the legislature from 1909 to 1921. In four successive legislatures he was assistant bill editor, and finally printing clerk of the state senate.

His influence was felt in the legislature, therefore, long before he was elevated to membership in that body. **Every law enacted for the advancement of the interests of the Negro population in West Virginia since 1909 has profited from his aid.**

It was Mr. Hill who drafted the legislative act which created the Bureau of Negro Welfare and Statistics, a form of state social service which has been copied by the state of Michigan and has attracted attention elsewhere. As its first director for six years (1921-27) Mr. Hill compiled interesting reports of economic health and general living conditions of the Negro population of the state.

In the present legislature Mr. Hill is a member of the finance committee and leader of the strong McDowell county delegation. Two bills sponsored by him have already been enacted into law. One, an amendment of a bill drafted by him in 1927, which provides state aid for continuous education of Negro students of high school rank in communities not providing high schools for colored students. The original law gives state money grants for the professional education of Negro students outside of the state, in such fields as cannot be offered in the State College for Negroes at Institute.

A second bill, passing without a dissenting vote, makes the state college unique among the seventeen Negro land grant colleges of America, in that, in addition to changing the name from the West Virginia Collegiate Institute to the West Virginia State college, provision is made for the gradual introduction of professional and graduate schools.

The legislative committee on education had indefinitely shelved a bill which provided for the maintenance of schools or the payment of transportation for Negro children in communities where they number less than ten. Mr. Hill forced this bill out for reconsideration. If it is passed, educational facilities will be open to all Negro children, and the deplorable condition prevailing in several border states will be corrected.

The director of Negro schools of Missouri, Mr. N. B. Young, has recently been campaigning in Missouri for this unfortunate class, which is growing up illiterate because the separate school system makes no provision for children living in small, isolated rural sections.

Another bill prohibits discrimination, on account of race or color, in all public passenger carriers, their waiting rooms, stations and toilets.

Mr. Hill's interests are not narrowly confined to his own race. He has championed the miners of the state in introducing a joint resolution which created a committee to investigate the fixing of age limits by coal companies for the employment of miners and also to consider old age pensions for them. This is necessitated by the policy adopted by several coal companies of discharging miners at the age of 45.

Mr. Hill is a clear and pointed speaker whose remarks arouse interest, attention and conviction. In a year when a Negro has been elected to congress West Virginia is proud of the fact that her Negro representative really represents the Negro in quietly intelligent and firmly constructive achievement.

Mr. Hill married in 1914 Miss Sallie Stovall of Bramwell, W. Va. With their three children they live in the capital city of the state which has honored him and which he honors.

W. VA. LEGISLATOR 68

Harry J. Capehart, member of the West Virginia legislature, will celebrate his 68th birthday, Thursday May 2.

Born in Charleston, W. Va., in 1861, Mr. Capehart was educated at Fairview Normal College, Howard University and received his LL.B degree from Howard in 1913. He married Miss Anna Livingstone in 1917 and there are five children, Harry, Jr., and Arthur Froe.

For a number of years he has devoted his time to managing the affairs of the largest colored installment furniture house in West Virginia.

FROE WILL REMAIN RECORDER OF DEEDS

Washington.—(C. N. S.) It seems to be more or less definitely settled that the Honorable Arthur G. Froe of West Virginia, is not to be disturbed in his position, as Recorder of Deeds of the District of Columbia. Charles E. Mitchell, also of West Virginia, has definitely decided to apply for a foreign post, thereby taking himself out of the West Virginia complication.

Political - 1929
Party Affiliation

Democratic

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 6 1929

DEMOCRATS SWEEP VIRGINIA BY 2 TO

Pollard Is Elected Governo Over Republican-Anti-Smith Candidate.

PRECINCT FAILS CANNON

Chairman Shouse Hails th Return of State to Party After 1928 Defection.

Special to The New York Times.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 5.—Dr John Garland Pollard, Democrati nominee, was elected Governor o Virginia today over Dr. William Mosely Brown, candidate of the Anti Smith Democrats and Republicans by a two-to-one vote.

Returns from 1,271 precincts of the State's 1,683 gave:

Pollard, 119,171.

Brown, 64,619.

In Richmond City Pollard was running five to three over his opponent. The Democratic nominee also was leading by a wide margin in the Seventh District, the home of Governor Harry F. Byrd.

Cannon's District Fails Him.

Advices to The Associated Press a 9 o'clock indicated that Democratic counties were voting more heavily than Republican counties in this Republican stronghold, but figures were not available.

The home precinct of Bishop James Cannon Jr., the town of Blackstone went for Dr. Pollard by 479 to 63. Culpeper, home precinct of Mr Brown's campaign manager, voted similarly against the coalitionist.

James H. Price, Democrat, was leading two to one overr Callom B. Jones, his Republican opponent for Lieutenant Governor, while John R. Saunders, Democratic incumbent, was leading Charles C. Berkeley, coalitionist, by a similar margin, for Attorney General.

Race Issue Was Injected.

The campaign this year, the first State election in forty-four years when the Republicans offered admittedly dangerous competition, proceeded in a spirited manner for three months and was featured by an exchange of charges, many of them relating to the injection of the race issue, or the alleged connection of "national" issues.

Earlier in the campaign it appeared that the coalition effort would be made on prohibition, "Rascobism," "Du Pontism" and other catch words, which the Democrats denounced as "preposterous" and having no bearing on Virginia's affairs.

When the De Priest pamphlet, a circular containing a picture of the negro Republican representative and his wife with excerpts from his alleged speeches, was circulated, Republicans protested and said the Democrats were guilty of injecting the race issue. Subsequently, I. C. Trotman, a former anti-Smith committeeman, admitted authorship of the pamphlet.

Deep Interest in Washington.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.—Interest in Washington in the Virginia election was very keen. THE NEW YORK TIMES Bureau was kept busy answering inquiries as to the result from the time the first returns began coming until with late figures it was plain that the Democratic victory was a large one. Some took the position that the crushing defeat of Dr. Brown was an emphatic rejection of the Bishop Cannon leadership in the State, which last year swung the Old Dominion into the Republican column.

The size of the majority was as big a surprise to Democrats as to Republicans. Before the polls closed Virginians of the Democratic faith in Washington were hoping for a majority of 25,000 to 40,000. The Republicans thought they had a chance. Senator Swanson of Virginia heard the news after leaving the White House where he attended the President's dinner. The Senator looked the happiest man in all Washington.

Shouse Sees Return to Tradition.

Douett Shouse, Chairman of the Democratic National Executive Committee, issued this statement tonight:

"Virginia's return to its normal Democracy is no surprise. The apparently overwhelming landslide marks how completely the swing away from its historic political faith has been reversed.

"It was bound to be so, for the campaign against Governor-elect Pollard represented little more than an effort of certain politicians to gain control of the political machinery of the State by attempting to capitalize and keep alive the factional differences of the last election. Such an effort was bound to fail.

"There was no issue of wet and dry in today's election. The regular Democratic candidates were as definitely committed, and historically as determined, to prohibition as were the candidates of the strange coalition that sought their defeat.

"The main local issue, that of the short ballot which makes some of the Virginia officers appointive, was advocated and voted for by Dr. Brown, even though in the election just concluded he denounced it as the apotheosis of everything evil in government.

Says Byrd Is Complimented.

"Republicans naturally sought to use the occasion to the hurt of the Democratic party by endorsing Dr. Brown's candidacy for the Governorship, being content to put only one member of their party on the ticket. Their effort has failed, of course, and the voters of Virginia refused to permit themselves to be led astray by the injection of national feuds into a purely local election.

"The Republicans made the utmost of their opportunity. Money was poured into the State in greater volume than during the campaign which gave Virginia's vote to Herbert Hoover. The newspapers bristled with paid advertisements that sought to convey to the people of the Old Dominion that a victory for Dr. Pollard meant the abandonment of all the ideals of the South and the ruination of the State.

"From this propaganda it might have been supposed that Governor Byrd's administration had been utterly extravagant, inefficient and corrupt instead of, as is actually the case, perhaps the best State government of all the forty-eight Commonwealths that constitute the United States—a government without scandal, without disorder, which maintained the highest traditions of Virginia.

Predicts Return of Harmony.

"It is not alone on the election of Dr. Pollard and his colleagues on the ticket that Democracy has reason to congratulate itself. It is a fine tribute to Governor Harry Byrd, an endorsement of his administration and a tribute to his eminence among his people.

"The Virginians are to be felicitated that they refused to be swayed by the appeals to their prejudices and on their retention of a decent political perspective.

"The Virginia election is the culmination of a series of political episodes that all point to the same thing—the restoration of Democratic harmony. It began with the choosing of a Democrat from the third district of Kentucky, which had elected a Republican with Hoover last year; the victory of Ramspeck the regular Democrat, over his Hooverite adversary in the Atlanta District of Georgia, which also went Republican in the national election; the election of Kvale, with Democratic endorsement in Minnesota and the phenomenal vote amassed by Hoidale, a Democrat, in Walter Newton's Minneapolis District, all show how the political wind is blowing."

Clark Excuses His Failure To Follow Allgood

Washington (CNS) — Representative J. Bayard Clark, Democrat of North Carolina, failed to follow in the footsteps of Miles C. Allgood of Alabama as Allgood predicted and resign from the House Committee on Eurolled Bills of which Representative Oscar DePriest is a member.

Mr. Clark seemed to feel for some reason that an explanation for his failure to carry out the prediction of Allgood, was necessary, however. Ignoring, or at least overlooking the membership of Representative Mell G. Underwood, of Ohio, who is reported to be a Democrat in good standing, he makes the following statement:

"I am the only democrat on the committee on enrolled bills. I dislike to serve there with a Negro but shall not abdicate my official duties simply because the Republicans have put a Negro on the committee. Many distinguished men of the South have heretofore had to serve in legislatures and on committees thereof with Negroes in order to preserve and safeguard things that we hold dear. I shall follow their example. I will serve on this committee as directed by the Democratic caucus and will be found there doing my best for the party and our people even though the Republican should fill their end of it with monkeys."

Representative Underwood has made no comment upon the situation which has arisen on the committee.

Allgood's action in resigning from the committee, stating frankly that he refused to serve with Oscar De Priest, has attracted even more attention and comment than did the action of Representative Pritchard of North Carolina, who refused last spring to room next to Representative De Priest.

It is understood that Allgood's action is not even completely appreciated by his Dixie constituency who point out that he is in this instance hampering his effectiveness as their representative.

Official circles are reported to have enjoyed De Priest's "characteristically nonchalant" reply "Who Cares?" when informed of Allgood's action.

To date no Democrat has been named to replace the Alabama Congressman

WHO IS A DEMOCRAT IN GEORGIA,

The pertinent question in the South is, to define a Democrat, or to tell who is a Democrat or what are the necessary qualifications to constitute a Democrat in the South, according to the South's standard of Democracy.

Dr. Sam Small, of the Constitution, attempts to answer this inquiry in replying to a young collegiate, who asked him the question in this form: "Many of us young fellows who are studying political history and philosophy are puzzled to know what else is required to be a Democrat in Georgia other than just to follow the crowd? Dr. Small replies to the young man in part as follows:

Well, my dear boy, that is a prevalent puzzle to most of the citizens of the state who are much older than you and your associates.

The bald-headed fact, often stated in this column, is that in Georgia any man is a Democrat who chooses to call himself one. And he doesn't need to explain to anybody why he calls himself a democrat. He has no democratic standard by which to measure himself. There is no democratic party in the state that has adopted such a standard. There is no authoritative body of democratic principles and issues in the state

So that, taken by and large, whoever is white of skin and "agin the nigger" is a democrat in Georgia.

* * *

It Is an Elastic Condition.

You see, young fellow, you can have voted for Hoover and campaigned viciously against Al Smith—and still be an unimpeachable democrat in this state. 12/19/29

You can favor as high a protective tariff as does Joe Grundy and still be a hundred per cent democrat in Georgia.

And then you can be in favor of free trade with all the world and yet be a true-blue Georgia democrat.

You can denounce the League of Nations as savagely as Borah or Billie Hearst and never lose a hair off your democratic hide. And then you can favor the going of the U. S. A. into the league and the world court as strongly as Woodrow Wilson did and keep all your democratic scales glued on!

You can favor export debentures, or denounce them, and neither feeling will ruffle your democratic fur.

In fact, you can be for anything the republicans are for except Negro rule and social equality, and still be a 24-karat flawless democrat in Georgia!

* * *

Well, Dr. Small is about right the chief qualification in Georgia to make one a full-fledged democrat is to be against the Negro; to favor curbing and limiting every possibility of the black man in the state. If you favor jim-crowing him on public carriers; discriminating against him in the distribution of the public school fund; denying him the ballot; shutting every door of economic, and industrial hope in his face; and denying him equal opportunity before the law, then you are a 100% democrat.

The test of democracy in the South is "to array race against race" and promote political and economic intolerance.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 13 1929

HOUSE COMPLETES COMMITTEE SLATE

Democrats Drop From 8 to 7 on Groups of 21

RUTH PRATT ASSIGNED TO 2

Zihlman and Denison, Indicted Members, Are Re-elected

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12 (A. P.)—With members anxious to begin work upon the 7,500 legislative proposals before the new session, the House to-day completed organizing its standing committees and got ready for business.

Because of their majority of 102, the Republicans took fourteen seats on all committees of twenty-one, reducing Democratic seats from eight to seven. The other committees, except those fixed by agreement, were divided proportionately. All difficulties had been ironed out in party conferences.

Representative Ruth Baker Pratt of New York was assigned to the Banking and Currency Committee and Library Committee, and Representative Ruth Hanna McCormick of Illinois, another new woman member, to the Naval Affairs Committee.

Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, (D., Fla.), was assigned to the Foreign Affairs Committee through a special rule permitting twenty-two members on a standing committee of twenty-one. The Democrats gave a place on the Coinage, Weights and Measures Committee to Representative Pearl Peden Oldfield.

Representative Zihlman (R., Md.), indicted this week on a charge of using the mails to defraud through the operations of a local investment house, was re-elected Chairman of the District of Columbia Committee.

The liquor charge against Representative Denison (R., Ill.), who was recently indicted, did not affect his place on the Interstate Commerce Committee and he was re-elected.

Three places were given Representative Oscar De Priest (R., Ill.), Negro, Here on the Indian Affairs, Invalid Pensions and Enrolled Bills Committees.

Contrary to his late father whom he succeeded in the House, Representative Paul J. Kvale, Farmer-Labor of Minnesota, cast his lot with the Republicans. He was assigned to the Coinage, Weights and Measures, Education, and Territories Committees.

Representative Fort (R., N. J.), gave up a place on the Agriculture Committee for one on the Banking and Currency Committee, which is expected to handle important legislation this session.

Six new Chairmen of Committees were named. They are: Military Affairs, James of Michigan; Claims, Irwin of Illinois; Post Office and Post Roads, Sanders of New York; Invalid Pensions, Nelson of Wisconsin; Election of President, Vice President and Representatives in Congress, Gifford of Massachusetts; Elections No. 3, Sears of Nebraska.

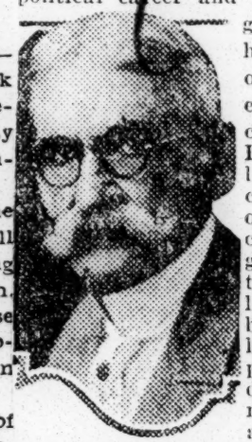
LOOKING AND LISTENING

BY SAM W. SMALL

The Glorious Estate of Being a Democrat in Grand Old Georgia.

Constitution 12-12-29

One of the foremost young men at the University who is ambitious for a political career and is studying diligently to equip himself for it, is one of my interesting and valued correspondents. His occasional letters evince a clear perception of political principles and a growing ability to discuss them lucidly and with better than adolescent philosophy. I am confident that as he matures in years and has free contact with the people and public issues he will make a forceful and useful publicist, whether as lawyer, editor or educator. He does not particularly yearn to be a lawyer, but he correctly suspects that the legal profession usually supplies the readiest stepping stones into political territory and public stations.



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A Big Puzzle to Many Persons.

In his latest letter he says: "Many of us young fellows who are studying political history and philosophy are puzzled to know what else is required to be a democrat in Georgia than just to follow the crowd?"

Well, my dear boy, that is a prevalent puzzle to most of the citizens of the state who are much older than you and your associates.

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* * * *

It Is Also a State Curse.

The consequence of all that is that the public affairs of the state have become wholly personalized. When anyone talks of "state politics" he talks of something that ain't.

But when he talks about "Hardman politics," or "Holder politics," or "Dickie Russell politics" or "Render Terrell politics," then he is talking about something that is alive and wriggling! Atlanta, Ga.

Go into any of the counties and you find the same condition. Everything relating to office or measures is personal. There are no distinctions of party or principles. The only differentiations are "Are you a Smith man," or "a Jones man," or a "Brown man?"

And the only issue is which one of them will rally the most votes on election day, without regard to his fitness for the job or what is his ability to accomplish something that will be for the common public good.

* * * *

What the State Gets From It.

By such a nondescript, haphazard, catch-as-catch-can system of dealing with public concerns the state at large is continuously cursed.

Last summer it gave us a general assembly in which there were more than a hundred men who did not know for what public good they were there any better than did the whole state looking in from the outside.

I talked with some of them who could not possibly have passed a public school fifth grade examination and what was going on in the legislature was as mysterious to them usually as would have been a Czechoslovakian talking movie.

They were good-hearted, honest citizens who were acceptable to their county constituents, but they were legislating—I mean, voting—on all measures by calls and signals, much as pointer dogs perform in a hunting field.

* * * *

We Need a Democratic Party.

What the best interests of the state need is a real democratic party, thoroughly organized, competently officered, and having a platform of state and national issues to which every candidate for office must subscribe and to the enactment of which every governor and legislator must be pledged before he is admitted to any party primary.

That has been suggested heretofore in this column and I have received more than 40 letters from intelligent democrats in all parts of the state giving the plan their hearty endorsement.

They agree that the democrats of the state should be allowed to convene ahead of all the primaries and put into a platform the things they want—issues of taxation, education, highways and any other state concern, with the surety that they will get them.

* * * *

Legislation Is a Scramble.

As things go now our state legislation is a mere scramble between clever jockeys to see which can put his particular scheme over successfully.

No one in the senate or house is committed and bound to any state policy. He feels no other obligation than to put across some local promise he made to his home constituents when asking their votes.

The grand result is always a legislative session like a Donnybrook fair, ending in confused enactments, many of which have to be revamped and reenacted by the courts; and a deficit in state finances that no home bank will help to carry and that compels the governor to go to New York and beg for loans at extravagant rates.

That, buddy, is democracy in Georgia just now!

Political—1929.

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

COMMITTEE ANSWERS DEMOCRATIC CIRCULAR

Contrasts Records of Miller and McDaniel in Treatment of Negroes. Asserts Democrat Cannot Keep Promises. Mayor Makes Denial

"Haven't Attended Any Teas and My Clothing Are Not Perfumed With the Scent of Barbecue," Says McDaniel

The Auxiliary Republican Campaign Committee issued a pamphlet this week in which the records of former Circuit Attorney Lawrence McDaniels and Mayor Victor J. Miller, as regards their treatment of Negroes, are contrasted. The pamphlet carried the denial of Mayor Miller to having the statement attributed to him in a scurrilous circular distributed during the primary campaign and also contains a statement which the committee asserts Mr. McDaniels made in a speech over the radio a few nights before the primary election. Mr. McDaniels is quoted as saying, "I have not attended any teas and my clothing are not perfumed with the scent of barbecue." The committee charges that those words of McDaniels was his notice to the voters that he had not had any contact with Negroes in making his campaign and was meant by him to be a criticism on Mayor Miller's activities in seeking the support of Negro voters.

The committee is composed of Jordan W. Chambers, Chairman, Chas. H. Turpin, Sec'y., Rev. J. E. Nance, Mrs. Cora Bell Ball, J. W. Hutt, Geo. W. Lewis, G. W. Draper, and Geo. L. Vaughn

The circular follows:

Can a Democrat Office Holder, in St. Louis, Keep His Promise, If Made, To Appoint Negroes To Representative Places In The City Government? Let the Record Answer:

A circular entitled **"Just A Reminder"**, is being widely distributed among the colored people of St. Louis in an effort to induce them to vote for Lawrence McDaniels, A Democrat, for Mayor of the city. It is a craftily drawn document containing not a single promise—not even a word—from the Democratic nominee himself. It is concerned only with vilification of Victor J. Miller, the Republican candidate, and is filled with a lot of half truths—"and half truths are the worst kind of lies."

If elected, what does Mr. McDaniels propose to do for the Negro? How does he stand on the hospital and other questions affecting Negroes in St. Louis? This is what Negroes want to know, but the circular does not say; like Mr. McDaniels, it is silent.

McDaniels and the Negro

If Lawrence McDaniels should be elected mayor of St. Louis April 2nd, what will become of the Republican Negro City employes? They will lose their places, and white Democrats will be put in their stead.

Lawrence McDaniels was Circuit Attorney of St. Louis four years. His only Negro appointee was a janitor. His republican successor appointed a Negro lawyer as one of his assistants at a salary of more than $4,000.00 a year. The present Democratic Circuit Attorney has no Negro in that office except a janitor. McDaniels as Mayor is no different to McDaniels as Circuit Attorney

The sentiment in the Democrat party in St. Louis is such that it will not countenance the appointment of a Negro to a representative place. Mr. Wens, a Democrat, was mayor two terms, but he did not make any such appointment. His party would not let him do it. Nor will they let McDaniels do it either. They would not let President Wilson keep solemn promises which he had made to the lamented Bishop Alexander Walters in behalf of colored people, and Walters died of a broken heart because he had been made to deceive his people. McDaniels, very wisely, is not making any promises, in print, to Negroes. They could not be denied, and he knows that the Democratic party would not let him keep them.

Mayor Miller and Negro Citizens

Victor J. Miller has served nearly four years as Mayor of St. Louis. He is a Republican. What does his record show?

1. There are nearly 800 Negroes working for the city of St. Louis under Mayor Miller, and this number includes clerks, inspectors, nurses, physicians, marshals, firemen and other good-paying places.

2. Within six months after election Mayor Miller created a new colored engine company in the fire department and appointed a capable young colored man as lieutenant. He has made another an assistant engineer, showing that he means to promote fire men in proportion to their capability.

3. Four Negro nurses are employed on the visiting staff and eight graduate colored nurses are on the pay roll at the hospital. Three Negroes are serving as inspectors, (key men), in the Water Department, and one is serving as a gas inspector. All these are new places given to Negro by Mayor Miller. These places give the lie to the statement of Democrats that "he is inhuman in his prejudice against Negroes."

4. In expending bond issue money Mayor Miller has seen to it that the streets on which Negroes live have been paved and lightened. In the cities governed by Democrats Negro sections are invariably dark and muddy.

5. As president of the Police Board, Mr. Miller placed the first colored police officers in St. Louis in uniforms and promoted a Negro, Ira Cooper, to the rank of sergeant.

If this kind of treatment shows "prejudice against Negroes", then Negroes like the brand.

Lincoln, when replying to the critics of General Grant who charged the general with drunkenness, inquired where he could find a supply of the brand of liquor which Grant used so that he might give it to his other generals. This Victor Miller brand of prejudice isn't at all unpleasant. Where can we find some more of it?

The Hospital

Let the Colored people remember:

1. That the hospital was created under a Republican administration at the request of Negroes.

2. That the bond issue provision of $1,150,000 to build a new hospital was adopted under a Republican administration at the request of Negroes.

3. The delay in building the new hospital has been largely due to a division in opinions as to where the hospital ought to be located. The colored people themselves are divided on this question. Four ordinances have been introduced in the Board of Aldermen to change the site. Naturally property could neither be acquired not cleared of buildings under these circumstances. The mayor, although favoring another site, found that he could not hope to get the aldermen to change it. He then did what any broad minded, courageous man would have done. He decided to build the hospital. As a result, commissioners are now assessing the damages so that the owners can be paid for their property. As soon as title to the property can be acquired, the hospital will be built. Mayor Miller has given his word to that effect, and it will be done. He does not promise. He acts.

The Dirty Circular Again

At the time the filthy circular, which we will not stoop to quote, was distributed among colored voters during the primary campaign, they were warned that it was a deep laid scheme to lead Negroes to vote the Democratic ticket at the April election. This Democratic circular proves the case. It does not say that the statements in the other circular are true. It says, "that he has been truthfully quoted is currently believed by colored citizens." Having caused this lie against Mayor Miller to be spread among the colored people, the Democrats now rely on the Negroes' gullibility to cause them to make bigger fools of themselves by voting for McDaniels.

Another Warning

The same undisclosed forces who were responsible for the first filthy circular against Mayor Miller are preparing another to be sprung as a last minute campaign coup. They made a mistake before. They came out too early, and the lie was nailed. This time no time for an answer is to be given. Look for filth to be sneaked under your doors after dark. Don't believe it. It will only be another campaign lie put out by human hyenas.

A Quotation

We do not quote Frederick Douglas, although we love his memory. He is dead. Mr. McDaniels is alive and is a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis. Therefore we quote him.

In a radio speech a few nights before the primary of March 8th, Mr. McDaniels, speaking of his manner of conducting his campaign, said: "I haven't attended any teas, and my clothing are not perfumed with the scent of barbecue."

Mayor Miller confesses to a liking for barbecue cooked as only southern Negroes know how to cook it, and he did attend a tea given by Mrs. Miller to Negro women at the Peoples Building. Naturally, believing Negroes to be human beings, Mr. Miller thought nothing of it, and being a gentleman, he has not seen fit to discuss it. But Mr. McDaniels wishes the "cock-eyed world" to understand that he doesn't get close enough to Negroes event to buy a barbecue sandwich from them. Wonder if he would appoint any of them to office? We think not.

The circular closes by saying: "Don't take a chance. Vote for Victor J. Miller and be sure.

DEMOCRATS IN TURMOIL

Pittsburgh Pa Pittsburgh Courier 4/6/29

Rainey Quits; No Reason Given; Wanted To Be Leader, Say

BOSTON, Mass., April 4.—(Special to A. N. P.) — The hitherto smooth-working Democratic organization machine among Negro leaders of the party in Massachusetts has struck a snag. The entire organization of which Dr. Silas F. Taylor is chairman is at loggerheads with Attorney Julian D. Rainey, titular national head of the party among colored people, by reason of his position as national organizer and chief director of Negro forces in the last campaign.

The impending rupture culminated Thursday evening when in a letter addressed to Dr. William Worthy, secretary of the organization, Mr. Rainey offered his resignation as a member of the body, which action also precludes his being chairman of the executive state committee to which he had previously been designated.

No reason was given by Mr. Rainey for such action. His repeated failure to attend the bi-monthly meetings of the organization at the "Wigwam" and otherwise lack of cooperation and interest, gave rise

to the belief that he looked with disfavor on a permanent Democratic organization among Negroes here and that he preferred to work as a lone wolf during election times.

At a previous meeting, which Mr. Rainey did attend, he questioned the wisdom of his acting in a minor position in the state organization instead of being designated the actual head. He said by holding the minor position in the state body, his national leadership would be impaired.

John W. Youngblood, former state secretary of the Smith-for-President Colored League, was also placed in the category of the anti-organizationists and accused of taking sides with Mr. Rainey to effect the organization's distinction. To this, however, the former secretary makes vigorous denial. He said pressing personal business alone prevented him attending the meetings regularly.

J. Thomas Harrison of Cambridge, colored Democratic leader of Middlesex county and liason to National Committeeman Edward Quinn, took Organizer Rainey to task, accusing him of being famous for writing letters detrimental to himself and to the cause, recalling Mr. Rainey's letter written to a southern white man during the last campaign.

The belief among Democratic leaders is that the actions of the national organizer will only prove a boomerang. It is pointed out that Negro leaders of the state rendered yeoman service during the last campaign and was a great factor in carrying Massachusetts for Governor Smith. Democratic work is still being pushed and they say no single force can stop it.

Southern Negro Heads Democrats In New York City

Practically every Negro was once a Republican, but of late years each succeeding election has shown a larger defection to the Democrats. In this respect the New York Negroes, encouraged by the consistently fair attitude of the late Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, have taken the lead. The individual most influential in building up the colored Democratic bloc in Ferdinand Q. Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy and recently reappointed one of the three members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for a six year term.

Paradoxically enough, Commissioner Morton was born in Macon, Miss. That was back in 1881. At the age of nine he moved to Washington, D. C. In 1900 he graduated from high school and attended Philips Exeter Academy, graduating in 1902. Then followed three years and a half at Harvard University and one and one-half years at Boston University. In 1908 he came to New York where he completed his law study in the office of a Negro lawyer, J. Frank Wheaton, and was admitted to the bar in 1910.

He practiced law with considerable success until January 1, 1916, when he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney by Judge Swann. In this office he made a fine reputation for himself as an expert on indictments. He was, indeed, head of the Indictment Bureau.

Just prior to this appointment he was elected leader of the United Colored Democracy. There were not so many Democrats in New York in those days, but under the capable leadership of Mr. Morton the influence of the party among Negroes grew rapidly. This is largely attributable to the fact that he has made a consistent and persistent fight for a square deal for Negroes in the public hospitals, schools and various other municipal departments.

As a result of his activities colored doctors and nurses in the city hospitals enjoy absolute equality in treatment and opportunity and New York City is the only municipality in the country where such conditions obtain. It has thus become something of a mecca to aspiring physicians and surgeons of the Negro race.

Colored Democratic Speaking Tonight.

Dodgers are out announcing a Colored Democratic speaking at Preston and Liberty St. Saturday night, Oct. 19, under auspices of the Colored Social Aid Democratic Club.

Music and Refreshments Free.

J. Berry, Pres., Horace Rogers, Vice. Miss Georgia Lewis, Secretary.

NEGROES ALIGN WITH DEMOCRATS IN LOUISVILLE

Revolt At Indignities Of Lily-Whites In Republican Ranks

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16—The lily white element, which is in the saddle in local Republican politics, is considerably alarmed over the wholesale exodus of colored voters from the party in revolt against the indiginities and disregard with which their just demands for more consideration and better representation within the party organization have been treated. Two weeks ago a mass protest meeting was held at the Odd Fellows Hall, which was attended by more than 400 men and women voters, who voiced their protest against the unfair treatment accorded colored voters by the local Republicans by appointing a committee to go before Mayor W. H. Harrison, present incumbent and candidate for reelection, to present their grievances, and to inquire just what consideration might be expected in return for the loyal support of the colored voters.

Politely Refused

The committee, composed of five leading colored citizens, called at the mayor's office last week, and were politely received by Mayor Harrison. They explained to him that colored voters regularly ignored after elections by men they had materially aided into office, that there was a general demand for the appointment of more colored firemen and policemen, more jobs opened to colored laborers in city work, and the appointment of colored precinct captains in communities predominately colored.

The committee was politely heard by the mayor, who, when they had finished, politely refused to promise any of the things they had asked for, explaining that if he conceded to their demands "a lot of disgruntled white Republicans would leave the party."

Turn To Democrats

Following the report of the committee, Democratic leaders communicated with various colored organizations offering to make terms with the colored citizens in exchange for support in the coming election.

Lead by the Louisville News and various civic and social organizations, a large number of colored voters have transfered their allegiance to the Democrats. Charles Reidling, Democratic candidate, a man of high and honorable standing in the community, is said to be organizing the most complete campaign among colored voters ever attempted in this section by the Democratic party.

No Use Voting G. O. P. in New York

NEW YORK.—There is no use voting for the Republican party in this city, according to William H. Austin, attorney, Democratic candidate for alderman from the Twenty-first district whose campaign is being directed by Dr. Hudson J. Oliver. "New York is overwhelmingly Democratic," Mr. Austin said. "All the departments and offices are filled by appointments by a Democratic mayor. The Democratic party runs the subways, cleans the treets, gives us police protection, guards our homes from fire, provides parks, schools and every other municipal requisite."

Wm. J. Austin

Mr. Austin came to this country thirty years ago from the West Indies and is chairman of the boys' work of the Y.M.C.A.

He says that the Republicans cannot truly represent the people in the aldermanic board because there is such a small group of them that the Democrats shut them out.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S POLICY IS LOCAL NOT NATIONAL

The Democratic party has no national policy. Its program is purely local—cut to fit conditions in every state without regard to the principles of good government.

In one section of the country the party stands for the principles of common sense government and humanity, and in aother section it is actuated by a spirit of intolerance that makes race prejudice and religion the paramount issue in the settlement of every political question.

In the South the Democratic party invented the white primary for the lone purpose of arraying all white men against all black men politically. The purpose of this iniquitous scheme was to place every phase of the government in the hands of the white man to the exclusion of the Negro, even from the most menial political service.

The Democratic party in the South has attempted to line up all white men, regardless of their political opinions into a conspiracy to deprive the Negro of his constitutional rights on the grounds of race and color. This is a local situation, because the Democrats in the North include the Negro on their program, invites them to participate in all their political activities, and elects and appoints him to office.

The Democratic policy in the South is to drive the Negro entirely out of politics by primary and legislative manipulations, while the Northern Democrats invite him to full membership in the party councils.

If the Democrats had a national policy like the Republican party, and catered to the Negro's vote nationally, white supremacy would be as secure in the South as it is in the North. In the North, where suffrage is free and unmolested, the Negro makes no effort at domination. He does not try to take charge of the government any more than the Southern Negro does. All the Negro wants is commonsense government in which al lthe people are free to act for themselves without fear or favor. Georgia is the Empire State of the South, as New York is of the North, and there are more Democratic Negroes in Harlem than there are Republicans, because of Tammany Hall's liberal policy. A Southern Negro is the leader of the United Colored Democracy of New York.

Under the leadership of Ferdinand Q. Morton, the Democratic party has increased the number of Negro officeholders from 182 in 1917 to 1,644 in 1929. Among the 1,644 Negro officeholders are detectives, lieutenants, policemen, police captains, surgeons, attorneys, aldermen, deputies, members of the legislature, and a civil service commissioner.

The Democrats in the North provide for Negroes the same as they do for whites. It is not a race issue, but do you agree with us? The Southern Negro would vote with his neighbor, if his neighbor would treat him like a man. The Democratic South has pushed its prejudices beyond politics into the economic field and is using its politics to economically starve the black man. The Northern and Western Democrats do what they can to make the Negro a part of the community life where he lives, but the Southern Democrats do not shall work for the government of a state or municipality as long as a white man is idle.

He tries to keep him from working by passing a rule that a Negro shall not drive a motor owned by a white man. Verily, the Democratic party has no national policy, but is a local vehicle that trims its sail to catch the city, and establishing a policy the passing breeze.

to the belief that he looked with disfavor on a permanent Democratic organization among Negroes here and that he preferred to work as a lone wolf during election times.

At a previous meeting, which Mr. Rainey did attend, he questioned the wisdom of his acting in a minor position in the state organization instead of being designated the actual head. He said by holding the minor position in the state body, his national leadership would be impaired.

John W. Youngblood, former state secretary of the Smith-for-President Colored League, was also placed in the category of the anti-organizationists and accused of taking sides with Mr. Rainey to effect the organization's distinction. To this, however, the former secretary makes vigorous denial. He said pressing personal business alone prevented him attending the meetings regularly.

J. Thomas Harrison of Cambridge, colored Democratic leader of Middlesex county and liason to National Committeeman Edward Quinn, took Organizer Rainey to task, accusing him of being famous for writing letters detrimental to himself and to the cause, recalling Mr. Rainey's letter written to a southern white man during the last campaign.

The belief among Democratic leaders is that the actions of the national organizer will only prove a boomerang. It is pointed out that Negro leaders of the state rendered yeoman service during the last campaign and was a great factor in carrying Massachusetts for Governor Smith. Democratic work is still being pushed and they say no single force can stop it.

Southern Negro Heads Democrats In New York City

Practically every Negro was once a Republican, but of late years each succeeding election has shown a larger defection to the Democrats. In this respect the New York Negroes, encouraged by the consistently fair attitude of the late Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany Hall, have taken the lead. The individual most influential in building up the colored Democratic broup in Ferdinand Q. Morton, leader of the United Colored Democracy and recently reappointed one of the three members of the Municipal Civil Service Commission for a six year term.

Paradoxically enough, Commissioner Morton was born in Macon, Miss. That was back in 1881. At the age of nine he moved to Washington, D. C. In 1900 he graduated from high school and attended Philips Exeter Academy, graduating in 1902. Then followed three years and a half at Harvard University and one and one-half years at Boston University. In 1908 he came to New York where he completed his law study in the office of a Negro lawyer, J. Frank Wheaton, and was admitted to the bar in 1910.

He practiced law with considerable success until January 1, 1916, when he was appointed an Assistant District Attorney by Judge Swann. In this office he made a fine reputation for himself as an expert on indictments. He was, indeed, head of the Indictment Bureau.

Just prior to this appointment he was elected leader of the United Colored Democracy. There were not so many Democrats in New York in those days, but under the capable leadership of Mr. Morton the influence of the party among Negroes grew rapidly. This is largely attributable to the fact that he has made a consistent and persistent fight for a square deal for Negroes in the public hospitals, schools and various other municipal departments.

As a result of his activities colored doctors and nurses in the city hospitals enjoy absolute equality in treatment and opportunity and New York City is the only municipality in the country where such conditions obtain. It has thus become something of a mecca to aspiring physicians and surgeons of the Negro race.

Colored Democratic Speaking Tonight.

Dodgers are out announcing a Colored Democratic speaking at Preston and Liberty St. Saturday night, Oct. 19, under auspices of the Colored Social Aid Democratic Club.

Music and Refreshments Free. J. Berry, Pres., Horace Rogers, Vice. Miss Georgia Lewis, Secretary.

NEGROES ALIGN WITH DEMOCRATS IN LOUISVILLE

Revolt At Indignities Of Lily-Whites In Republican Ranks

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 16—The lily white element, which is in the saddle in local Republican politics, is considerably alarmed over the wholesale exodus of colored voters from the party in revolt against the indiginities and disregard with which their just demands for more consideration and better representation within the party organization have been treated. Two weeks ago a mass protest meeting was held at the Odd Fellows Hall, which was attended by more than 400 men and women voters, who voiced their protest against the unfair treatment accorded colored voters by the local Republicans by appointing a committee to go before Mayor W. H. Harrison, present incumbent and candidate for reelection, to present their grievances, and to inquire just what consideration might be expected in return for the loyal support of the colored voters.

Politely Refused

The committee, composed of five leading colored citizens, called at the mayor's office last week, and were politely received by Mayor Harrison. They explained to him that colored voters regularly ignored after elections by men they had materially aided into office, that there was a general demand for the appointment of more colored firemen and policemen, more jobs opened to colored laborers in city work, and the appointment of colored precinct captains in communities predominately colored.

The committee was politely heard by the mayor, who, when they had finished, politely refused to promise any of the things they had asked for, explaining that if he conceded to their demands "a lot of disgruntled white Republicans would leave the party."

Turn To Democrats

Following the report of the committee, Democratic leaders communicated with various colored organizations offering to make terms with the colored citizens in exchange for support in the coming election.

Lead by the Louisville News and various civic and social organizations, a large number of colored voters have transfered their allegiance to the Democrats. Charles Reidling, Democratic candidate, a man of high and honorable standing in the community, is said to be organizing the most complete campaign among colored voters ever attempted in this section by the Democratic party.

No Use Voting G. O. P. in New York

NEW YORK.—There is no use voting for the Republican party in this city, according to William H. Austin, attorney, Democratic candidate for alderman from the Twenty-first district whose campaign is being directed by Dr. Hudson J. Oliver. "New York is overwhelmingly Democratic," Mr. Austin said. "All the departments and offices are filled by appointments by a Democratic mayor. The Democratic party runs the subways, cleans the treets, gives us police protection, guards our homes from fire, provides parks, schools and every other municipal requisite."

Wm. J. Austin

Mr. Austin came to this country thirty years ago from the West Indies and is chairman of the boys' work of the Y.M.C.A. He says that the Republicans cannot truly represent the people in the aldermanic board because there is such a small group of them that the Democrats shut them out.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY'S POLICY IS LOCAL NOT NATIONAL

The Democratic party has no national policy. Its program is purely local—cut to fit conditions in every state without regard to the principles of good government.

In one section of the country the party stands for the principles of common sense government and humanity, and in aother section it is actuated by a spirit of intolerance that makes race prejudice and religion the paramount issue in the settlement of every political question.

In the South the Democratic party invented the white primary for the lone purpose of arraying all white men against all black men politically. The purpose of this iniquitous scheme was to place every phase of the government in the hands of the white man to the exclusion of the Negro, even from the most menial political service. The Democratic party in the South has attempted to line up all white men, regardless of their political opinions into a conspiracy to deprive the Negro of his constitutional rights on the grounds of race and color. This is a local situation, because the Democrats in the North include the Negro on their program, invites them to participate in all their political activities, and elects and appoints him to office.

The Democratic policy in the South is to drive the Negro entirely out of politics by primary and legislative manipulations, while the Northern Democrats invite him to full membership in the party councils.

If the Democrats had a national policy like the Republican party, and catered to the Negro's vote nationally, white supremacy would be as secure in the South as it is in the North. In the North, where suffrage is free and unmolested, the Negro makes no effort at domination. He does not try to take charge of the government any more than the Southern Negro does. All the Negro wants is commonsense government in which al lthe people are free to act for themselves without fear or favor. Georgia is the Empire State of the South, as New York is of the North, and there are more Democratic Negroes in Harlem than there are Republicans, because of Tammany Hall's liberal policy. A Southern Negro is the leader of the United Colored Democracy of New York.

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The Democrats in the North provide for Negroes the same as they do for whites. It is not a race issue, but do you agree with us? The Southern Negro would vote with his neighbor, if his neighbor would treat him like a man. The Democratic South has pushed its prejudices beyond politics into the economic field and is using its politics to economically starve the black man. The Northern and Western Democrats do what they can to make the Negro a part of the community life where he lo- cates, but the Southern Democrat undertake to make him an alien. He tries to keep him from working by passing a rule that a Negro shall not drive a motor owned by the city, and establishing a policy that no Negro shall work for the government of a state or municipality as long as a white man is idle.

Verily, the Democratic party has no national policy, but is a local vehicle that trims its sail to catch the passing breeze.

Political-1929

Party Affiliation.

Democratic.

NEWS-LEADER
RICHMOND, VA.

APR 8 1929

BELIEVES SOUTH TRULY DEMOCRATIC TODAY.

Editor The News Leader:

Sir,—If newspaper reports are correct Mr. Hoover has stored the presidential yacht Mayflower; has disposed of the old carriage and saddle horses; has decided to send Negro national committeemen to the scrap heap, and has gotten rid of a lot of junk left over from the Coolidge administration.

These official acts are interesting but not important. They are all right in a way, but on the other hand, the petty details of house cleaning, the hunting up of old equipment not in extensive use, the cleaning out of the White House stables, etc., must clutter up the president's time so as to make it impossible for him to devote his best energies to the important affairs of government; and the multitudious relations which this country sustains with other nations of the world.

Instead of checking up on White House rummage, many individuals would rather see Mr. Hoover issue a practical proclamation on prohibition enforcement, or write a great state paper comparable with the late Woodrow Wilson. The president of the United States might with propriety and profit turn over to a less important dignitary, the busines of house cleaner, junk dispenser and rat exterminator.

In this connection it may be observed that Mr. Hoover seems possessed of an urgent desire to keep the broken South disrupted. In other words, he hopes to hold in the Republican ranks the Southern states which turned against Al Smith in the last election. Mr. Hoover should know that the outrages perpetrated upon Southern soil in the war between the states and afterward, will never be forgotten; and that Republicanism of any brand will never be endorsed by Southern leaders. Mr. Hoover should be told that Democrats of the old school are regarded as oracles in the South; that their views on political principles and Democratic doctrines are accepted as authority by young men as they become of voting age, and by young leaders as they emerge in the political limelight.

Mr. Hoover may retire Negro national committeemen in the Southland; he may make the Republican party in the South as white as a lily; he may appoint Southern men to federal offices; he may pour millions of dollars into flood relief, but he will never drag the people of that section from their moorings in the Democratic party.

President Hoover should be enlightened on the quality of the South's Democracy; he should be informed that Southern people are faithful to their ideals; that they put principle above party; that they believe in the principle of Thomas Jefferson, and that they voted for him only as a protest against Al Smith, the Catholic religion, Tammany Hall and the opponents of prohibition.

As a matter of common knowledge the South is as truly Democratic today as ever. It will be as solid as ever should the next national Democratic convention nominate for the presidency a dry candidate and a Protestant. Time will prove these facts notwithstanding Mr. Hoover's recognition of the "lily white" faction of his party, and notwithstanding his foolish and illogical thinking that he has transformed the South from the Democracy of Jefferson and Jackson to the Republicanism of Hoover, the "miracle man."

To talk about tariff, taxation, farm relief, the new industrialism of the South, etc., is to talk about false issues. The real issues in that section are prohibition, religion and the Democratic party.

THEODORE W. JONES,
1401 West Leigh Street,
Richmond, Va.

Two Matched Parties Pointed To As Danger

Demand For Enforcement Of Two Amendments Held Significant

Negro Is Problem

Mallory Calls Attention To Tinkham's Position

By ATTICUS MULLIN

Birmingham News 4-18-29

The danger of a two party system in Alabama, as pointed out by Hugh Mallory, of Selma, in his telegram to the Women's Democratic Club of Birmingham, is again emphasized, he says, by the story from Washington that Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, will insist that President Hoover enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Mr. Mallory Wednesday commented on an article in a Montgomery afternoon paper criticizing his statement. He points out that on page three of this paper, on the same date the critical article was written, there appeared a story under a Washington date line headed "Solon Pushes Negro Issue. Tinkham Again Demands Action on Enforcement of Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments."

Mr. Mallory in his supplemental statement, says:

"It seems to me that these head notes and this article pretty well bear out my statement that we can not afford to have two great parties in Alabama of nearly equal strength, for if we do, we will hand over the balance of power to an ignorant and unscrupulous minority.

"Enforce It, Or Else"

"Representative Tinkham, of Massachusetts, is a Republican and in this article he not only demands of President Hoover and Attorney General Mitchell that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments be enforced, but he declares that if the president fails to enforce them, he is subject to impeachment.

"Again I say it behooves the Democratic party to present its best material for public office!

"This news story from Washington also justifies those lines in my telegram to the Women's Club in Birmingham reading as follows: 'God save us from morons in office! Alabama has had her experience along that line'."

The telegram of Mr. Mallory to the women's club in Birmingham has stirred up wide discussion in the state. His suggestion that the Democratic party present as its candidate in the general election next year, a man whom the majority of Democrats endorse for the governorship and the mention of a convention to select such a candidate has added to the discussion.

There has been talk for some time a convention of Democrats to select candidates and make a platform and enunciate principles. The fact that some forty thousand Democrats bolted the party and voted the Republican ticket for president last Fall has accentuated the talk of a convention of Democrats to select candidates of the party so that a solid front may be presented when these forty thousand Democrats, in conjunction with 70,000 Republicans, make an effort to dominate the state in the election of 1930. The Democratic executive committee has the power either to call a primary or a convention.

There is considerable talk in political circles that Hugh Locke, of Birmingham, will be the bolter candidate for governor in 1930. And in connection with this talk some Republicans insist that they will not be a party to such a thing but will run their own candidate and invite the bolters to support him.

Let The Negro Give And Take

Let the Democrats of the South abolish the white primary, and hold party primaries like the Democrats of the North do, and the Negro will divide his votes both locally and nationally.

Let the Democratic Party, like the Republican Party, establish a national primary policy, based on principles and not on race and religious prejudice, and the Negro will divide his vote, and vote for men and measures rather than party policies. Let the Democrats of the South use some of the common sense that the Democrats use in the North and make the Negro a political ally instead of a political alien. Why deny the Negro the freedom of the ballot in the South so long as Northern Democrats give him the ballot, vote him, send him to Congress, elect him to the legislature, as aldermen, councilmen, senators, civil service commissioners and share with him the emoluments of war? Liberalize both your political and economic policy and invite the Negro to vote with you and share with you the duties and responsibilities of state. He wants to vote with his neighbors. He believes his neighbor's interest is his best interest. White supremacy will not be imperilled or threatened by this broad and humane policy. No minority group of people have ever been a serious menace to the rule of the majority in any government long at a time. Independent

The white man in his strength of character can afford to be fair to a weaker people in all things economic and political. He cannot be less and maintain his self-respect, or remain the leader of the world's civilization as he has for the last two thousand years. There is no state, county, or political division in the Union where the Negro can secure and long hold political dominance over the white man against his superior wealth and intelligence. Hence, what is the necessity of the white primary in the South? It can only breed racial antagonism and economic prejudice. The idea of party solidarity is growing bountifully as the people grow more intelligent every day, and the Democrats had better make hay while the sun shines. The Negro is going to be the conservative element in the hour of grave and dangerous peril, that the people must resort to to save the nation from the throes of bigotry, race and religious fanaticism. 5-30-29

The Negro does not want to run the government, but he wants a voice and vote in the selection of those who are to run it. The Negro believes in the survival of the fittest. He believes that wealth and intelligence ought to rule, but not color or religion be a necessary qualification for office or vote. Atlanta, Ga.

Let us get together in the spirit of Booker T. Washington and Henry W. Grady in all things economical and political, and make the South what it is destined to be, the greatest and most liberal section of our common country.

Let us vote and work together, one for all, and all for one common heritage—the greatest benefit for the greatest number. The Negro is loyal and patriotic, and is not going to remain Republican always just for the name or because Lincoln freed him. He is going to make common cause with his neighbors as soon as his neighbors open the door of opportunity.

Let both races take Booker T. Washington's advice, and let our buckets down where we are, and make the best of our home situation in all things industrial, spiritual, economic and political. Have no more race primaries, but party primaries, when all men can vote according to their faith in man and belief in party measures.

The results can be brought about without undermining the social status or traditions of the South in any way. In all things social the races can remain as separate as the fingers on the hand, but in things industrial, economic and political, as one as the hand.

A liberal division of our votes, based upon the principles of men and the merits proposed by political parties for the relief of the people and not party loyalty, is the conclusion of the whole matter.

COURIER
LOWELL, MASS.

JUN 22 1929

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

The first gun in the anti-Smith campaign was fired by an assembly of 1000 Virginia Democrats last Tuesday, when it nominated William Moseley Brown, of Washington-and-Lee university, for the governorship of the state. Plans were at the same time laid to carry the revolt against the present control of the party into all the other states of the South—or at least into all in which the tendency toward Hoover was marked at the November election.

It is possibly significant of the character of the movement that two of the four southerners in Congress who were approved in speeches delivered at the convention were Senators Heflin and Blease. The Byrd-Glass-Swanson machine in Virginia was simultaneously scored—although the general belief throughout the country is that Governor Byrd's administration has been conspicuously able, while Senator Glass is one of the few outstanding Democrats of the nation. Incidentally he has been a consistent dry.

There is so far no definite indication that the Republicans of Virginia will accept the nominations of this convention as their own, though it is hoped, and perhaps even expected, that they will do so. In view of last November's results, the chances of success for a fusion ticket would seem to be fair, yet it is not safe to judge of the strength of a party by the noise that its leaders make. It would not be surprising if the rank and file of the Virginia Democracy should feel that there is no real issue, with all the candidates favorable to rigid prohibition—as they doubtless will be—and with the religious question not directly involved.

Since the November election, we believe, there has not been a single reference by either Mr. Smith or Mr. Raskob to prohibition; but there has been one ground of complaint, from a southern standpoint, against the northern wing of the party, in that quite a number of the northern Democrats voted for the Tinkham amendment to the census-apportionment bill. Of this fact due notice was taken in the resolutions passed at the Roanoke convention. We expect, however, that the South will find it difficult to form an alliance outside of its own borders in support of its views on the Negro question. Without this support from the rest of the country, the former Confederacy is of course politically helpless; and it would be the extreme of folly to reject the terms on which the Democracy may be a national rather than a sectional party.

It may be that this Roanoke meeting is a mere flash in the pan. It may, on the other hand, be an early feature of a great movement, which will eventually lead to a political lineup radically different from that of the 73 years during which the Republican party has been nationally in existence. If the final result is the division of the voters between two great parties, each of which shall be truly national, the Democratic split will have been shown to be an event of epochal importance. Old party issues have become somewhat outworn. It is most desirable that public opinion should become consolidated on one side or the other of the issues which are of vital importance in our own time. That there has been such a condition of affairs in the past two or three national elections can hardly be asserted. One may hope that in 1936, if not in 1932, the people of the country will have a chance to know not only for whom but also for what, they are voting.

BROOKLYN CITIZEN

MAY 17 1928

COLORED DEMOCRATS IN 17TH START CLUB

New Organization to Aid Leader Cadley—Attack "Sympathy" of Republican Party

Aiding the regular Democratic organization in the Seventeenth Assembly District, where Edward F. Cadley is leader, a newly formed Colored Regular Seventeenth A. D. Democratic Club has begun its work. Under the leadership of Walter A. Simon, executive chairman, and Sumner Lewis, president, the organization is meeting at No. 426 Herkimer street.

Its organization meeting, held last Saturday, was presided over by Wesley L. Young, who urged all colored voters to cast their votes for the Democratic Party, in order that the most benefit might be derived from their vote. "While the Negroes appreciated the sympathy offered to them in the past, and expressed by the Republican Party, in this material world man cannot live on sentiment alone," it was stated, "hence, it is useless to waste votes on Republican sentiment."

AN UNEXPECTED CHAMPION.

When a Democratic daily newspaper in Mississippi espouses the cause of Negro Republicans and suggests that they are not receiving fairplay from a Republican President, it savors of the unexpected champion entering the lists as a defender of the innocent. This was the situation created by a recent editorial published in the Jackson Daily News, based on the report that President Hoover had banished the regular Republican party organizations in Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia, "because of recent exposures in connection with recommendations for the distribution of federal patronage."

What riled the News most was the intimation that white leaders will be recognized by the administration hereafter, which it took to mean that Lamont Rowlands and his followers would supplant Perry Howard and S. D. Redmond in Mississippi. While the displacement of these Negro leaders was dismissed as of no great importance, the editor of the News remarked that a sense of fairplay ought to suggest that they at least be given a fair and impartial trial on the evidence against them before such summary action is taken. It was recalled that a jury of white Democrats acquitted these defendants, after all the resources of the federal government had been exhausted in an effort to convict them. The grim paradox was enunciated that, "as justice is interpreted in the courts of Mississippi, even a Negro Republican politician is entitled to a square deal."

All this is very interesting to a Northern reader, who has no sympathy with the attempt of the administration to make scapegoats of black Republicans in Mississippi, while allowing the white Republicans of Texas, Florida and Virginia to get away unscathed with similar practice. But it also shows the reluctance of the white Democrats in Mississippi to permit division in their own ranks. They would ostensibly keep the Republican party a black and tan organization rather than allow the formation of a white Republican party. Governor Bilbo was quoted as saying as much, when he commented upon the situation as follows: "As between the black-and-tan organization that has been in power, and the leaders whom Mr. Hoover will probably select, I prefer the Negroes."

While the means adopted to create division in the South are not to be admired, the reaction among white Democrats shows that they are producing an effect the extent of which can only be measured by the violence of the reaction.

SEE DEMOCRATIC ACTIVITY AMONG COLORED GROUP

Believe Nation-Wide Drive Planned By National Party

RAINEY SUMMONED

Race Leaders Guests At Democratic Pow-Wow In Boston

Special to The Journal and Guide

Boston, Mass.—(ANP)—That the Democratic party intends to put up a fight to gain Negro votes throughout the country was indicated here recently when Attorney Julian D. Rainey, National Organizer and titular head of Negro democratic forces in the last campaign, was called to New York to confer with party chieftains.

While Mr. Rainey was silent on the matters discussed in the meeting of the "higher ups" and the exact purpose of his trip, others said that a nation-wide campaign of organization would be launched and the National Organizer would tour the country for the purpose of cementing the advantages already gained among Negroes.

Guests At Banquet

Further significance is laid to the fact that when a democratic pow wow and banquet was held here at the Statler Hotel and Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, a possible presidential candidate in 1932, was guest of honor, party leaders made efforts to see that representative Negroes be present.

Among those present at this banquet were: Dr. Silas F. "Shag" Taylor, Negro State Chairman; Dr. Wm. Worthy, Secretary; Wm. Monroe Trotter; Attorney James Wolfe, Dr. Andrew B. Latimore, Dr. O. Taylor and others.

Previous to this banquet, another banquet was held at the Railway club. Negroes from all parts of the state were present.

Political — 1929
Party Affiliation.

NEGRO DELEGATION VISITS TAMMMANY

NEW YORK, Aug. 14—On Tuesday of last week a delegation of some 300 or more of the faithful trekked down to the new and elegantly appointed Wigwam in 17th Street to congratulate, felicitate and otherwise thank the Hon. John F. Curry for his selection of Civil Service Commissioner Ferdinand Q. Morton as leader of the United Colored Democracy. All of which means that the policy of the Hall toward the Negro constitutents under Judge Olvany has been abrogated and that of the regime of Chas. T. Murphy revived.

That this change was deeply appreciated was attested by the presence of over 300 of our citizens, representing not alone the local Democratic organization, but many independent groups as well. The meeting was scheduled for 1:30 in the afternoon and both hosts and guests were present on the minute under the suave and able direction of Secretary Chauncey Hooper, who was the master of ceremonies. The meeting moved forward so smoothly that time passed unnoticed. Dr. Louis T. Wright, police surgeon (who by the way owes his appointment, the first of its kind in America, almost solely to Mr. Morton) was the first speaker. He thanked Tammany thru Mr. Curry for his policy of fairness to the Negro voter and promised continued support to the organization. Followed Walter F. White of the N. A. A. C. P., who told of the administration and respect all independents held for Mr. Morton. And so on in order came Mr. Andrew Robinson, loyal Democrat in New York City, for a quarter of a century; Mr. Roy Lancaster of the Pullman Porters Group; Mrs. Viola Carter social worker making a political debut, and Mr. Charles H. Toney, long-time friends and former law partner of Mr. Morton, who gave a brief resume of the history of Tammany Hall and its policy toward the Negro voter under its various leaders. He then set forth the present situation under Mr. Curry, and demanded for the Negro in New York City that participation in the civil life he so richly deserves. Then Mr. Cooper introduced the host, the Hon. John F. Curry.

300 Attended

Mr. Curry is a shrewd, clear-eyed, tight-lipped politician of the old school. He seldom makes speeches of any kind. But he relaxed his rule and told the delegation that he had long ago decided to string along with "Fred Morton, whom I have known well for many years." And put it up with the Negro voters to vindicate his judgment in the selection.

The following who attended were: Lawyer Harry G. Bragg, formerly of Baltimore, Maj. V. T. Tandy, N. D. Thompson, J. I. Dotson, Geo. L. Carter, H. C. Ctuler, A. M. Robinson, Atty Vernon Riddick, U. S. Bolton A. Taylor, L. F. Coles, P. H. Wilson, Marion Jackson, J. E. Stephens, Esq. Wm. Craver W. G. Isaacs, Leroy Wilkins Theo. Knowles, Lonnie Hicks, Clarence Williams, Wm. S. Brown, Samuel Swiggett, W. H. Watkins Bruce Roberts, John Barnes Lloyd Johnson, Albert M. Smith Rev. J. W. Johnson, J. M. Smith Jas. W. Randolph, Walter Bassett, Dr. P. M. Murray, Dr. C. B. Powell, Wm Singleton, Sr., Jerry Preston, W. F. White of N. A. A. C. P., I. H. Porter, Dr. Henry O. Harding, R. B. Minor, Chas F. Toney, Esq. Wm. J. Crosse, Bert Hall, Theo. Raines, Edward Wilson, Elias Jefferson, S. F. Winfield, Louis Lacy, Simpson Brown Dr. Val Thomas, Dr. R. W. Griffin, J. Walker, Mack McCoy, P. Bryant, Claude DeLewis, Horace Miller, E. P. Sawyer, A. James Bennie Butler, Interstate Tatter E. A. Carter, editor Opportunity Clinton S. Harris, Ralph Mizzle Esq. Alexander Montgomery, H Gibbs and John E. Bratton.

Also C. O. Steadman, J. F. Hill Dr. Louis T. Wright, William Barnes, G. W. Cuffee, Atty. Cornelius McDougald L. C. Collin L. V. Wright, Dr. M. V. Boutte Dr. E. P. Roberts, Theo. Botts A. L. Dingle, Esq., C. W. Wood W. K. Sanders, R. A. Gorham Wm. Barton B. H. Locke, Atty. Wm. T. Andrews, Miss Daisy M. Hames, Mesdames, Lulu Lewis, Esther Bates, M. H. Rodman Sarah H. Dotson, Bay Blackburn, V. H. Tandy, C. Luckyeth Robert, Viola Carter, Mary Taylor, Maude E. Smith and Martha F. Wiggins.—G. D.

Primary Again in Court

IN spite of the decision of Judge Groner in federal district court that the rule which debarred Negroes from voting in Democratic party primaries was illegal, election officials in Richmond, Newport News, Petersburg and Portsmouth refused to allow certain men, who presented themselves as Democrats, to vote.

It is not known in some of the cases upon what grounds the men were denied the privilege. In the case of George H. Walker, of Portsmouth, who failed to gain his objective through mandamus, it was held that he was not prevented from voting on account of color, but on the grounds that he is not a Democrat. That part of the primary law which permits such a proceeding has not been subjected to strict interpretation by the courts.

In Richmond, James O. West, upon whose petition the decision of Judge Groner was rendered, was denied the privilege of voting when he presented himself. The *Richmond Planet* which reported this fact does not state upon what grounds the privilege was denied Mr. West. J. S. Briggs, of Newport News, who was denied the privilege of voting, immediately brought suit through his attorney J. Thomas Newsome, for $10,000 against election officials. There was no objection in Norfolk to Negroes voting in the primary, and reports are that 30 or 35 participated. The full qualified Negro vote here is approximately 600.

The Richmond, Newport News and Portsmouth cases go to show that there is in most quarters general disregard for federal court decisions in political matters in the South, and that the right of Negroes to vote in Virginia primaries will not be fully settled until it is passed upon by the United States Supreme court. It would appear from the action of Richmond, Newport News and Portsmouth Democrats that it is the intention of the present State authorities to take the matter to the higher court on appeal. Or, perhaps they feel that they can ignore the decision of Judge Groner and "weary out" the aspirations of Negroes to vote in the primaries. In this they will certainly discover that they are in error. The Negroes have a lot of patience and a lot of faith in the courts, and from actions already started it is apparent that there is no intention upon anybody's part of surrendering to repression in this matter.

From the course the Democrats are taking it would seem that they are politically unwise. The desire upon the part of Negroes to remove the primary rule which would debar them on account of color is not based upon any great desire to vote the Democratic ticket, but rather to nullify a party-made rule, which has the sanction of State law, that entirely circumvents the right of a person to vote who has successfully passed every qualification imposed by the State constitution. Acceptance of the federal court ruling would not flood the Democratic party with Negro voters, but resistance to it will subject their primary to continuous legal attack and weaken the party's chance to draw upon independent voters in a State that is unmistakably ready for and determined to set up a virile two-party system.

Democratic,

GAZETTE
LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

AUG 30 1929

DEMOCRATIC PARTY MAY BAR NEGROES

Chancellor Dismisses Suit of Would-Be Voters in Primary.

FINDS NO LAW VIOLATED

Complainants Declare They Will Appeal to U. S. Supreme Court if Necessary.

In barring negroes from the primary elections, the Democratic party of Arkansas contravenes no constitutional or statutory requirement of the nation or state, Chancellor Dodge held yesterday in announcing the dismissal for want of equity of the suit filed in Pulaski Chancery Court last November by negroes who sought the privilege of voting in Democratic primaries.

No question of the validity of Arkansas' primary laws is involved in the litigation, the chancellor said in setting forth his ruling to opposing attorneys yesterday. If the negroes were barred from primaries by statute, such a law would be invalid, he said, but the state laws do not undertake to prescribe the requirements for voting in primaries.

Negroes are prevented from taking part in primaries by the party rule which provides that "the Democratic party of Arkansas shall consist of all eligible and legally qualified white electors, both male and female, who have openly declared their allegiance to the principles and policies of the Democratic party as set forth in the platform of the last preceding Democratic national and state conventions, who have supported the Democratic nominees at the last preceding elections, and who are in sympathy with the success of the Democratic party in the next succeeding election."

Determines Own Membership.

Chancellor Dodge said that any political party may determine for itself who shall be eligible for membership. Attorneys for the plaintiffs, all negroes, contended that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the federal constitution were violated by the enforcement of the party rule limiting primary voters to citizens of the white race. Under the amendments cited by the negroes, states are not permitted to enact any measure which would result in discrimination such as is called for in the Democratic party rule.

The decree which Chancellor Dodge directed the attorneys to prepare yesterday dissolves the temporary injunction issued by Circuit Judge Mann, acting in the absence of Chancellor Dodge, November 26. This injunction restrained officials in the Democratic city primary held that day from drawing the color line. Only a few negroes voted, and these ballots were segregated pending the outcome of the suit.

The plaintiffs contend that they were able to qualify as Democrats except as to race. They are: Dr. J. M. Robinson, J. O. Hickman, Ike Kimerson, J. W. Douglass, W. S. Brown, Leroy E. Williams, A. E. Amos, R. Howell, J. W. Walker and E. E. Dubisson. Two negro attorneys, Robert Booker and John Hibbler, represented them. Booker said several weeks ago that financial assistance had been offered by the National Association for the Advancement of the Colored Race, but that it was declined.

Case to Be Appealed.

An appeal from Chancery Court to the Arkansas Supreme Court is believed certain. The negro lawyers have announced their intention to take the case to the United States Supreme Court if they lose in the Arkansas Supreme Court.

When they applied to Judge Mann for a temporary order they called attention to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in March, 1927, invalidating a Texas statute denying negroes the right to vote in Democratic primaries. That law was declared in violation of the Fourteenth amendment.

Chancellor Dodge's decision was said by June P. Wooten and D. K. Hawthorne, attorneys for the Democratic State Central Committee, to be consistent with the ruling of United States District Judge J. C. Hutcheson of Houston, Tex., in July, 1928, in dimissing a petition to prevent the Texas Democratic party from enforcing a rule similar to that by which Arkansas Democrats restrict the ballot in primaries to white citizens. This rule was adopted by the party in Texas after the invalidated statute was repealed.

A recent federal court in Virginia

granting negroes the ballot in Democratic primaries of that state is not applicable in the suit filed here, Chancellor Dodge maintained. He pointed out that Virginia laws governing primaries differ materially from those of Arkansas in that the former state pays the expenses of holding primaries, and in other respects. In Arkansas the Democratic organizations, by collecting fees from candidates, defray the cost of conducting primaries.

The Virginia law specifically authorizes the State Committee to pass such rules as it may see fit defining the qualifications of the voters in primaries. No such provision is found in the Arkansas primary laws, it was said. Attorneys here were advised that the Virginia suit will be contested further and that a plea of res adjudicata will be made in federal court on the ground that a Virginia state court already has denied the relief asked by the plaintiffs.

At a meeting here in December the Democratic State Central Committee directed Mr. Hawthorne and Mr. Wooten to represent the party in the litigation. Briefs were filed by both sides and Chancellor Dodge spent several months studying them. Only officials in the city primary were named as defendants in the original complaint, but subsequently officers of the State Central Committee were included.

Marietta, Ga., Cobb County Times
Thursday, August 9, 1928

DEMOCRATIC PARTY ONLY HOPE

The failure of President Hoover to give the South representation upon the Farm Board, in spite of the fact that one of the great staple crops of the nation is produced in this quarter, is the answer to those who believed this portion of the country was to be favored because a few states went for him in the recent election. And the answer is exactly what might have been expected.

Republican leaders know that until the attitude of their party toward the South undergoes a complete change, permanent success in this quarter is impossible, and they know also that to change the attitude would be to incur risks in other quarters where the likelihood of getting votes is more real.

To express the situation bluntly, the Republicans know that they cannot progress materially in this section so long as they put the negro to the front, and know also that when they cease to do this they will run the risk of losing such states as Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, where the negro polls an enormous vote. So, they have no intention of trading a certain negro vote in the North for a doubtful white vote in the South, and in this they are politically wise.

Just now negro Republicans in the North are frowning upon any recognition for the South, due to the protests that went up in this section over the entertainment of a negro woman at a White House tea, and when the negro in the North frowns it means something to the G. O. P.

Insofar as the South is concerned, the situation is exactly as it has been throughout the past half-century.

Any hope the South has of adequate recognition, or of active participation in national affairs, lies in the Democratic Party. Time nor circumstances have served to change this age-old situation, and the South may as well recognize it and shape its course accordingly.

The urgent need of the hour is for Southerners to bury their differences, where such exist, and work together for the common good of the party to which they belong—the only really national party in this country and the only one that ever has fully recognized this section as an integral part of the nation.

Ancient acrimonies, growing out of the negro question, still play their part in barring the South from full recognition under the Republican Party, and new jealousies are creeping in to further complicate the situation. The amazing industrial growth of the South lacks much of pleasing certain groups, who gladly would throw obstacles in the way, and these groups are not without their influence in Republican circles. This was shown some time ago when a hard drive was made to create a law under which the government would have been authorized to levy an arbitrary tax upon water power, the idea being that by taxation the South could be deprived of its natural advantage due to the enormous development of power, and made incapable of competing with less favored sections.

Over and over it has been proved that the South occupies the unenviable position of a step-child, when viewed by the Republicans, and the lesson is clear. The South must look to the Democratic Party.

The shafts of those who would tear down this party are aimed at the heart of the South.—Rome Tribune-News.

INDEPENDENT
Lector-Ark
AUG 9 1928

(Reprinted through the courtesy of The Fellowship Forum—The World's Greatest Fraternal Weekly Newspaper.)

No, Charley, This is Not Mrs. Hoover Eating with a Negro at The White House. It is Ferdinand Q. Morton the Tammany (Democratic) Negro and His White Private Secretary. They Worked Together Daily. How's This for Equality? "Tammany Hall Makes No Distinction of Race or Color."—Al Smith

granting negroes the ballot in Democratic primaries of that state is not applicable in the suit filed here, Chancellor Dodge maintained. He pointed out that Virginia laws governing primaries differ materially from those of Arkansas in that the former state pays the expenses of holding primaries, and in other respects. In Arkansas the Democratic organizations, by collecting fees from candidates, defray the cost of conducting primaries.

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Political - 1929

Party Affiliation

Democratic.

VIRGINIAN-PILOT
NORFOLK, VA.

SEP 29 1929

Th gey of "Negro Domination"

State Senator Samuel L. Ferguson, of Appomattox, stepped off on the wrong foot when he raised the bogey of Negro domination in a campaign address before a Democratic audience at Staunton. Mr. Ferguson's attempt to frighten voters of the State into support of the Democratic ticket by contending that success of the coalition ticket would revive the danger of Negro domination was of a piece with the anti-Smith effort to drag Raskobism and the sidewalks of New York into a campaign discussion that should properly revolve around the problems of the Virginia State government. Negro domination is not one of those problems, any more than is Tammany Hall. Any effort to make it appear otherwise tends not only to obscure the issues that really figure in the campaign but also to disturb an inter-racial balance that under favorable conditions gives promise of an increasing stability. Such obscrutanism is bad enough from coalition sources It is even worse when practiced by a spokesman for the Democratic party, which has everything to gain from directing public attention to the constructive achievements of the Byrd administration and the superior qualifications of John Garland Pollard to carry on the reforms that Governor Byrd has initiated.

The political, economic and educational changes of the past 30 years have deprived the Negro domination bugaboo of all appearance of reality. The Republican party in Virginia has during this period become "lily white." Whatever may be said of this transformation on its merits, there can be no doubt that it has ended efforts to exploit the Negro for partisan political purposes in this State and stripped the racial issue of any power to alarm which it may have possessed in the past. That the anti-Smith faction is in sympathy with this change is evident from the resolutions adopted at the Roanoke convention. Moreover, the Negro himself has ceased to regard his ties to the Republican party as unbreakable and is displaying a tendency to independence in political matters. This independence is the natural result of the increased educational advantages the Negro enjoys and of the improvement in his economic status. The knowledge of its existence would serve as a check on any attempt the Republicans and their allies might make to exploit the colored voter.

It is possible that the establishment of the two-party system, with the Republican party regularly in a position to dispute control of the State with the Democrats might lead to an increasing participation of Negro voters in elections. In a State in which the parties are more or less evenly matched, the tendency of both would be to encourage the participation of all voters who can qualify for the suffrage regardless of color. But this is a development still in the future and one to which Virginia may look forward with equanimity. Considering the Negro's gains in intelligence, his increasing disposition to disregard his race's relationship to the Republican party, and his disposition to approach political problems from the same viewpoints as the white race, the prospect that he may at some future time enjoy a wider suffrage than is now the case need raise no Caucasian alarms. It was not to this prospect, however, that Senator Ferguson referred to but rather to the old fear of an ignorant Negro vote exploited for the selfish advantage of a single party—a fear for which there is no longer any foundation.

NEW YORK
GRAPHIC

OCT 29 1928

COLORED G. O. P. RANKS REPORTED BREAKING UP

Democratic headquarters in Brooklyn have expressed the belief that they have broken the famous Republican colored line in the borough, and are confident that a majority of the Negro voters will support the Democratic ticket in the coming elections.

Wesley L. Young, leader of the colored Democrats, said that for the past few years there had been a decided trend toward McCooey's forces in Brooklyn, and more so than ever this year.

The Rev. Thomas S. Harten, pastor of the Holy Trinity Baptist Church at De Kalb and Franklin Avenues, and long known as one of the most influential Republican Negroes, astonished the Tenth A. D. Republican Club when he skope in opposition to the Republican ticket.

"I decried the treatment accorded my race by the Republican party," he said. "The Republican party no longer is the party of Abraham Lincoln. The leaders seem to think that the colored men owe the Republican party a debt. That debt has long since been paid, and I believe the day has passed when the colored men and women will blindly support the Republican party."

BROOKLYN TIMES

OCT 25 1928

UNITED COLORED DEMOCRACY

The entire Democratic ticket for city and county offices was endorsed by the United Colored Democracy of Jamaica at a meeting Monday night at 320 South street. The resolution endorsing the Democratic candidates stated that the approval was given in the interests of "the future of the race as it lies with the Democratic Party."

Officers of the organization are Edward Smith, president; A. C. Brooks vice-president; C. Pickney, secretary S. J. Summer, treasurer, and W. Seay steward.

JUIN DEMOCRATIC PARTY IN NORTH ADVISES LUVALLE

Points to McLemore's Run In St. Louis In 1928

Tribune

"The Negro should ally himself with the Democratic party in the north," said J. A. G. LuValle, before the National Political Study Club, Sunday afternoon, at the Women's Federation headquarters, Twelfth and O streets, northwest.

The speaker said that there has been a dwindling of pre-election promises of the last three Republican administrations with no consideration given the Negro at all by the present administration.

In his address on "The Future of the Negro in Politics," Mr. LuValle said by allying ourselves with the Democrats of the north and getting on their tickets as McLemore in St. Louis did in 1928, we could be assured of a Negro Congressman from the 12th district in Missouri and the 21st district in New York. With Negroes in the Democratic party of the north, demands could be made upon the party in the south to ease up on the technical requirements which bar Negroes from the poles in the south. An example was given of the law in Virginia requiring voters to read and interpret the constitution to the satisfaction of the registering officer.

He suggested that this club include in its program an educational campaign for the colored women of the south who can vote under the 19th amendment wherein the men are disfranchised.

The club will meet again on December 15, when Attorney Louis Mehlinger will address it. Miss Jeanette Carter is president of the club.

G.O.P. Hoodlums Shoot Up Democrat's Office

LOUISVILLE, K.y. — (ANP.) — On the night of the election here, election hoodlums broke out the windows and shot up the A. D. Porter's undertaking establishment and the office of Dr. M. A. Blackburn, because it was thought that they voted the Democratic ticket.

This marks the third time that on election night Porter's business place has been wrecked by unknown parties.

Last year the Louisville News office was wrecked in a similar way because Bill Warley supported the Democratic ticket.

SAM SMALL A HOPELESS CASE

Dr. Small is at his best when he is teaching political intolerance and race hatred. His writings do more to stir up racial strife and stunt the material growth of the South than all other agencies in Dixieland.

There is no issue of political control in the South between the races except as old-timers like Rev Small raise it by teaching men to hate one another. The economic and political supremacy of the white man is secure, and nobody knows it any better than Rev Small.

The conditions complained of by Rev. Small in Monday's Constitution are made possible by demagogues like Dr. Small. He says there is no Democratic Party in the State, which is largely true. And it is equally true that this condition was brought about by men like Dr Small who have frightened all the white people of the state into one party to protect themselves against the imaginary bugbear of Negro domination. Hence, the economic and industrial progress of the state has been stunted for reasons that do not exist and never have existed; thus, we have a crop of mediocres in the legislature and Congress who cannot rise above race hatred and job getting.

Dr. Small says, there is no Democratic party in the state. No, and there never will be until all the old mossback fossils are dead and damned, who preach race hatred and religious bigotry.

The white politicians who control the political destinies of the state are not interested in the building of a democratic party, but a white man's party with the view of arraying race against race and whites against blacks. Dr. Small advocates a white man's party good or bad. We have no politics in Georgia, but race and religion against race and religion. The political white people have decided that no persons who are not white shall be a real political factor in Georgia.

"The Doctor says, a real political party is supposed to be a body of citizens with a program of principles and policies. But, if any man in Georgia can identify the program of principles and policies of the Democratic Party in the tate, he will be competent to square th circle and locate the fourth dimension."

This condition will obtain until the white people of the state get big enough to talk about something else besides the Negro and white supremacy; until they get sense enough to get out of the ditch with the Negro long enough to grow some themselves. You will never have a Democratic Party in this state, with a program of principles and policies, until the white people of the state substitute a platform of principles for their Negro plank. Parties are not built on political intolerance, but on principles of good government.

The remedy is not in white supremacy, but in a platform of principles. If Dr. Small really wants the party he writes about, he must substitute the party he writes about for the party he practises; or, in other words, he must practice what he preaches. He must teach men to love one another rather than hate one another. He must teach his race that prejudice develops these God-given talents handicaps moral and intellectual that the state is no stronger than its weakest link growth, and that love and tolerance

Elects Officers And Sent Resolutions To Mayor Board Of Safety And Chief Of Police

The Louisville Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People met Tuesday night at teh Y. M. C. A.

Officers were elected as flolows Dr. J. H. Walls, Pres.; Mr. W. H. Steward, Vice President; Mrs. S. O. Johnson, Second Vice Pres.; Mrs. S. H. Etherly, Secretary; Dr. J. A. C. Lattimore, Treasurer. The executive committee elected and who do all the work is: Dr. Richard W. Oliver, Mr. S. O. Johnson, Rev. N. D. Shamborguer, Dr. J. C. Caldwell, Misses Salome Worthington, Lucretia Woods, W. H. Brown, A. L. Gaffin, William Warley.

Aside from the election of officers the most important thing done was the passing of a resolution condemning the outrages perpetrated on Mr. A. D. Porter, well known colored undertaker, Dr. M. A. Blackburn, popular physician. Theese gentlemen were supposed to be "Democrats" by certain rough necks, well known to all police officers who are on their jobs. Their places were stoned by these imbeciles who do not know what it is all about.

So the N. A. A. C. P. goes on record as demanding that the guilty parties be punished. William Warley, who by the way was elected to the executive committee by the highest vote given, made the motion which was unanimously carried. Messrs. Steward, Oliver and Locke are appointed, o nhis motion to call on the Mayor, Board of Safety and Chief of Police, and tell them that the great majority of Colored people do not countenance or sympathize with or uphold in any way these outrages. And the city officials are called upon to arrest the guilty parties. Unltss this is done the people in authority, from Mayor Harrison down to Chief Easley, can justly be charged with encouraging and condoing the acts of igonrant, no good, and transient Negroes. Up to going to press the Committee has not acted. They are Mr. W. H. Steward, Dr. Richard Oliver and Dr. W. D. Locke. Messrs. Stefard and Oliver are on the city payroll. All three are good Republicans. The people are watching to see if they will act. Mr. Steward has been out of the city. He says the committee will act "tomorrow." Some wise man said "Tomorrow never comes."

A Capitol Idea

A plan to elect Negro democrats to congress allegedly sponsored by James A. Arnold, vice-president of the Southern Tariff Association, who admitted to the Senate lobby investigation committee having written Vice-President Curtis, was revealed this week.

Arnold, it is claimed, also outlined in documents discovered in his office a scheme to organize "a Southern Republican Council" to hold the gains republicans made in the south in the last election.

Although denying the charge, Arnold is accused of having written a letter to a co-worker, Vance Muse, which read in part:

"I went with the darkey today to see Vice-President Curtis and he thought well of our Negro Congressman idea but said it was a matter that should be taken up with Mr. Hoover."

That it would be more preferable to "blacken" the democratic party than "whiten" the republican party was given as the reason for the enterprising Arnold's plan, according to another paragraph in his letter because he thought his "line of approach much more acceptable to politicians and to Negroes."

my race demands the maintenance of two political parties, neither of which shall be able to ignore us.

J. RILEY DUNGEE

Norfolk, Va.

In Telling How He Shall Vote This Citizen Appraises The Two Candidates For Governor

Editor, Journal and Guide,

Sir:—I went to hear the gubernatorial nominees in order to decide which I should dislike the more. I found that press reports have not given anything like the insight into the campaign and its issues that I got by listening to the candidates themselves.

The democratic nominee was the personification of polish, poise and precision in speech, though quite monotonous in delivery. He gave his version of the Park subscription controversy, of the election laws, of the short ballot, of Director Hayes' campaign levy, and of the coalitionists' proposed gas tax reduction.

I thought he made a good point in declaring of the last item, that while it would save car owners only two cents a day, it would cost the State a loss of two million dollars a year, proportionately retarding road construction.

The candidate was caustic in criticism of his opponent's alleged inaccuracies and inconsistencies.

I was satisfied with his presentation of his case, except that he belittled himself in referring to two Negroes by designating them as "darkies."

Newspaper pictures of the coalition candidate had gotten me entirely unprepared to see one of the most confident, courageous and apparently competent political speakers I have recently heard.

He took up the controverted issues one by one, and instead of receding from his position on them, emphatically and authoritatively reaffirmed them.

Of the two speakers, he is by far the more convincing, and of the two audiences, his was much the more enthusiastic.

He declared for purification of election laws, conservation of sea food revenues, substitution of salaries for fees, enlargement of teacher's retirement appropriation, and against taxing abutting landowners for road building.

As in the presidential election I was actuated less by principle than by expediency so in this election I shall subordinate the issues therein to the outcome thereof.

As in that case I sought to split the Solid South in this case, I shall seek to keep it split.

I am convinced that the civic salvation of

THE GREAT CONSPIRACY

IN HIS recent examination before the Senate Lobby Investigating committee, James A. Arnold, vice president of the Southern Tariff Association, revealed a scheme of his to "blacken" the Democratic Party by working for the election of Negro Democrats to Congress from the cities of New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Detroit, Columbus, Indianapolis and St. Louis. Rather, the scheme was revealed by a reading of his correspondence.

Mr. Arnold, it appears, has been working with the Republicans from the industrial East and the Republican-inclined industrialists of the still largely agricultural South, to usher in the two-party system in the South by keeping the gains made in Dixie by the G. O. P. last November and at the same time eliminating the Negro politicians from party councils. He testified that many of the Republican master minds agreed with him that the best way to "whiten" the Republican party was to "blacken" the Democratic.

As the coin for carrying out this Machiavellian scheme was presumably to come from the G. O. P., Mr. Arnold wrote to one of his colleagues that:

> "I went with the darky today to see Vice President Curtis, and he thought well of our Colored Congressman idea, but said it was a matter that should be taken up with Mr. Hoover, and that he would talk with Hoover about it.
>
> "They all seem to want to get Hoover's idea about it first. Curtis said he thought of getting a better grade of Negroes to lead in the South, but I told him that would not be the complete remedy.
>
> "Our line of approach is much more acceptable to politicians and to Negroes of equalizing by blackening the Democratic Party than by whitewashing the the Republican Party. The Negroes will go in revolt over the plan of kicking them out of the party, or of leadership. They will have to take themselves out of the way for the present."

This is a most interesting document. Who was the "darky" who went with Mr. Arnold to see Vice President Curtis, that eminent colored gentleman who presides over the Senate? Is it true that this G. O. P. stalwart actually approved of a scheme to elect Negro Democrats to Congress in order to save the Republicans embarrassment in the South? And if Vice President Curtis is seeking "a better grade of Negroes to lead in the South," does this mean that the Republican powers-that-be think such prominent Negroes as the Hon. Ben Davis, the Hon. Walter Cohen, the Hon. Bob Church and the Hon. Perry Howard are of inferior grade? Did Mr. Curtis ever talk this over with Mr. Hoover? Has the scheme really been dropped, as testified, at the behest of Senator "Jim" Watson of Indiana?

Well, well, well! What dark mysteries are these? Such plots smack of the intrigues in Imperial Rome, Elizabethan England, Renaissance Italy or at the court of Louis XIV. Sherlock Holmes! Philo Vance! Come, unravel this tangled skein!

Incidentally, the great majority of Negroes will be glad to have a few Negro Congressmen in Washington, D. C., regardless of their political complexion.

Political - 1929
Party Affiliation

Democratic

VOTERS SPLIT IN VIRGINIA WITH MANY VOTING THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

Call 11-22-29

And Negro Voters in Cincinnati Help to Defeat Republican Candidate for City Council

Kansas City Mo.

NEGROES DEFEAT G. O. P. MAN IN CINCINNATI COUNCIL FIGHT

NEWPORT NEWS, Va. — (ANP) — Negroes took an unusual interest in the gubernatoral election in this state last week, and it is said divided their votes rather freely between the straight Democratic ticket and the Hoover Independents and Republicans. Commenting on the result, J. Thomas Newsome, prominent Negro attorney and editor of the "Star," who supported the Democratic nominee, issued the following statement:

"The only surprising thing in the result of the election on November 5, last, was the tremendous majority given Dr. John Garland Pollard. A great many people thought that the fusion ticket would have made a better showing.

"The result, however, demonstrates that when the people went to the polls they eliminated the equation side issues, fake issues and unfounded charges, and voted their approval of the present progressive government in Virginia and delivered a mandate to those elected to carry forward the good work inaugurated by the Byrd administration. There was no race question involved in the real issues of the campaign.

"A good government for the State of Virginia is bound to inure to the benefit of all the people, including those of the Negro race. Look where you will at conditions as they now are in Virginia, no unbaised person can fail to see that out state is now among the most progressive in the Union. New industries are coming in, road-building employing large numbers of people is in progress, an anti-lynching bill, the first to be enacted in the country, is upon our statute books, and altogether the outlook for Virginia is promising and better things are ahead for all the people."

CINCINNATI, O.—(CNS) — Negroes of Cincinnati, tired of the oppressive domination of Negro wards by white politicians, defeated the leading republican candidate for the city council, Martin B. Daly, white. Although they were unsuccessful in their attempt to elect Frank A. Hall, who ran in the city-wide election as an Independent republican.

Hall, endorsed by the Negro politicians of the city who were determined to emancipate the Negro from the enslavement of the white politicians, made a creditable showing although he was defeated.

Hall was one of the twenty-four candidates for election to one of the nine places in the city council of Cincinnati. He faced the electorate of the city along with 23 other candidates, nine of whom were members of the charter group, nine were republicans and five Independents.

Hall received a total of 6,781 first-choice votes and ranked eighth in the first official count, leading all but two of the nine regular republican candidates, and running better by thousands of votes than any of the independent candidates.

George W. B. Conrad, a second colored man running as an independent, received 1,179 first-choice votes.

By the cumulative method of voting a quota is established based on the total vote cast in the election. In this case each candidate to be elected had to have been named a "some-choice" on the ballots of 13,877 voters, one tenth of the total number of ballots cast in this election.

The count and re-count on the cumulative ballot used here required a week. The result of the election on November 5, was not announced until November 13, as eighteen successive counts were made before the result of the election was fully determined.

There are three wards in the basin of Cincinnati containing not less than 15,000 Negroes who are eligible to vote. In these wards the Negro has for years constituted the basis of Republican strength, yet the captains of these wards are white.

It is a revolt against this white leadership that caused the Negroes to support an independent candidate and launch a factional fight against the regular republican organization, which resulted in the defeat of Martin Daly, who had served as a republican member of the council for the past four years.

NEW YORK WORLD

NOV 14 1929

"BLACKENING" THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Whether, in order to advance the cause of the protective tariff in the South, it would be better to "blacken" the Northern Democracy or to "whiten" Southern Republicanism was one of the weighty problems of statesmanship which at the beginning of this year were vexing James A. Arnold, the manager of the Southern Tariff Association. A field worker of this organization had conceived the brilliant idea that if Negro Democrats could be elected to Congress from Chicago, Harlem, St. Louis and other centres with a large colored population, and that if at the same time the Negro could be eliminated as a factor in the Republican Party in the Southern States, then the solid South would become solidly Republican almost in the twinkling of an eye. Mr. Arnold, while on the grill of the Senate subcommittee investigating lobbying, disclaimed responsibility for the plan, but he was interested to the extent of discussing it with Senator Curtis, then Vice President-elect, and with Senator Watson, Republican leader of the Senate. As a result of these and other interviews he wrote to the author of the scheme: "Our line of approach is much more acceptable to politicians and to Negroes of equalizing by blackening the Democratic Party than by whitewashing the Republican Party. The Negroes will go in revolt over the plan of kicking them out of the party, or out of leadership. They will have to take themselves out of the way for the present."

No doubt it will interest colored folk to read of this plan to use them as a pawn in the contest for bigger tariff favors, but they will hardly comply with Mr. Arnold's mandate and "take themselves out of the way for the present." And as for this divine principle of protection, what blunders are committed in its name!

REBUKE TO CANNON IS SEEN IN VIRGINIA

Democratic Majority Stripped the Bishop of Most of His Former Political Power.

Times

GLASS'S PROSPECTS BETTER

11-10-29

Victory Removes Serious Doubt of His Re-election—Slemp Also Reaps Benefit.

New York, N.Y.

By J. N. AIKEN.

Editorial Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RICHMOND, Nov. 6.—Loyalty to the Democratic party proved much stronger in Virginia yesterday than the fear of the Raskob bogy with which Bishop James Cannon Jr. tried to scare the voters of the State into repeating the anti-Smith revolt of 1928. The Virginia electorate, refusing to be stampeded against a Democratic candidate who was both a dry and a Protestant, returned a majority of 70,000 in favor of John Garland Pollard, candidate for Governor, and the entire Democratic ticket.

This vote restores Virginia for the time being to its traditional place in the solidly Democratic South, and indicates that the disturbances attending the Presidential election of 1928 will hardly be repeated unless the Democratic party again violates one of the Southern taboos by nominating as its Presidential candidate a man of Governor Smith's affiliations and opinions.

Endorsement of Byrd.

In expressing their preference for Mr. Pollard as against his coalition opponent, Dr. William Moseley Brown, the voters of the State seem to have been animated first of all by a desire to place the stamp of their approval on Governor Harry F. Byrd's program of progress, for which Mr. Pollard stood. The accomplishments of the Byrd Administration formed the principal stock in trade of the Democratic party during the campaign, and the verdict is to be interpreted as an emphatic ratification of what Governor Byrd has done. It also stands as a profession of confidence in the ability of the Democratic party to administer the State's affairs.

The vote was as decisive against Bishop Cannon and the second anti-Smith movement as it was favorable to the Byrd program and the Democratic party. Bishop Cannon revived the anti-Smith movement this year and sought to use it as a means of driving John J. Raskob, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, from his post of party leadership. The vote yesterday implied a repudiation of this attempt and an unwillingness on the part of Virginia's electorate to subordinate the affairs of the State to the national concerns of Bishop Cannon. With this repudiation, the Methodist leader is stripped of most of the political power he formerly enjoyed. He is completely discredited in the Democratic party and his inability to deliver a substantial vote to the Republican party will tend to deprive him of influence there as well.

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Republicans Scored Gain.

While the size of the Pollard majority surprised even the most sanguine Democratic workers, it is nevertheless true that in proportion to the size of its vote the Republican party scored larger gains than did the successful Democrats. The total vote, with forty-three precincts still to report, stood at 265,065. With the missing precincts accounted for it may easily reach 270,000. This figure is some 64,000 above the vote in the Gubernatorial election of 1921, which ranked until this year as the most bitterly contested State election in recent Virginia history.

Of this 64,000 increase, 31,000 is accounted for on the Republican side, while 33,000 is credited to the Democrats. In gross gains, the two parties are, therefore, almost even. But measured in percentages, the Republican party gained almost twice as much as did the Democrats. The coalition vote this year represented an increase of 45 per cent over the 69,000 votes cast for the two Republican candidates in 1921, while the Democratic vote represented a gain of only 25 per cent.

While the coalition made a much poorer showing than had been expected, it becomes evident, assuming that those who voted the coalition ticket this year will adhere permanently to the Republican party, that Republican strength in Virginia has been appreciably increased. Whether the assumption on which this conclusion is based is well taken remains to be disclosed. It is, however, to be noted that Republican leaders expect such a consummation and that anti-Smith leaders are much of the same opinion.

In considering the size of the coalition vote, account must be taken of the fact that in State elections Virginia has for many years been more strongly Democratic than in national elections. Many citizens who invariably vote for Republican Presidential candidates are accustomed to affiliate with the Democratic party in State contests. For this reason, a comparison of the figures compiled from yesterday's balloting with those of Presidential contests would be somewhat misleading. The more accurate procedure is to

veigh yesterday's results against hose obtained in previous Guberna orial elections.

Even had the coalition vote beer maller, it would still be true tha he coalition gave the State its firs eally stimulating State campaign ir ecent years. Dr. Brown made many ash charges and convicted himsel f at least one serious inconsistency n admitting that he voted for the hort ballot, which he opposed or he stump. His campaign failed to rouse the heated enthusiasm that vas in evidence in Virginia last year. Nevertheless, the size of the vote roves that the electorate was tirred. The vote exceeded by far ny ever cast in a State election in Virginia and came within 34,000 o qualing the record poll in the Pres dential battle of 1928. If there is ny advantage in having a large electorate keenly interested in public affairs, this is a gain for the State.

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Pollard a Progressive.

Mr. Pollard, who will succeed Governor Byrd in January, has been affiliated throughout his public career with the progressive wing of the Democratic party in Virginia. Although he owes his election in large measure to the influence of Governor Byrd, he is expected to be his own man in the handling of the State's business. His record of independence and courage is such that all who know him are confident on this score. His refusal to submit to the dictation of Bishop Cannon to obtain the Governorship in 1917, when he might have had it by doing the churchman's bidding, is of itself enough to indicate the sort of man he is.

But while Mr. Pollard will be Governor in his own right, the leadership of the Democratic party in Virginia will rest with Governor Byrd. The Governor has become so popular as a result of his reform of the State Government that he has for a year or two been in position to direct the policies of the Democratic party in the Old Dominion. He was the chief strategist of the Pollard campaign, and to his political skill and acumen much of the credit for the Pollard victory belongs. The heavy majority registered for the Democratic party yesterday serves to enhance Governor Byrd's influence and prestige.

It also serves to improve the prospects of Senator Carter Glass, who comes up for re-election next year. Had the coalition won or had the vote been close, the coalition leaders would have been ready to launch a strong attack against Mr. Glass, who incurred their especial enmity last year by his vigorous denunciation of their tactics and their leaders. Now that the Democrats have scored a sweeping victory, no serious threat against the Glass candidacy is to be expected.

Among those who had been mentioned to oppose Senator Glass, the name of Henry W. Anderson, Republican candidate for Governor in 1921 and now a member of President Hoover's Law Enforcement Commission, stood first. Mr. Anderson was the chief stategist of the coalition campaign after Bishop Cannon's departure for Brazil, and it was the general expectation that he would follow up his vigorous campaign in behalf of Dr. Brown by one in support of his own Senatorial candidacy. Dr. Brown's defeat leaves Mr. Anderson in an unfavorable position. His prestige in Virginia is reduced, and his influence in Republican councils curtailed.

With his partial eclipse, C. Bascom Slemp comes back into what many believe will be an undisputed primacy in Virginia Republican councils. Mr. Slemp did not take as active a part in the coalition campaign as did Mr. Anderson, and hence incurs none of the responsibility for the defeat his party has suffered. With his prestige unimpaired he is in a position to reassert himself as the chief spokesman and organizer of Virginia Republicanism.

NEW YORK TIMES

NOV 3 1929

DEMOCRATIC SPLIT ISSUE IN VIRGINIA

Regulars Will Contest With Anti-Smith Faction in State Election Tuesday.

RACE QUESTION FIGURES

Former Coalition Democrat Admits Authorship of De Priest Pamphlet.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 2.—Virginia goes to the polls on Tuesday to elect a Governor and other State officers, with the unusual situation for an off-year election that political leaders in the Old Dominion are uncertain as to the outcome.

The Democratic factions in Virginia are still suffering from the wounds inflicted by the inter-party strife that marked the Hoover-Smith contest there in 1928, when Mr. Hoover carried the State by 25,000.

Regular Democratic leaders predict that John Garland Pollard, their candidate for Governor, will win on Tuesday by at least 33,000. This prophecy is scoffed at by supporters of Dr. William Moseley Brown, gubernatorial candidate of a coalition of anti-Smith Democrats, headed by Bishop James Cannon of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Republicans.

Dr. Brown's supporters are putting up a militant fight, despite the fact that Bishop Cannon, who led the anti-Smith forces in Virginia a year ago, left the State some months ago on a church mission to Brazil.

A class issue has been raised in recent weeks by attempts made by coalition workers to convince the voters that Dr. Pollard is an "aristocrat," a spokesman of the aristocratic classes, and that on this ground alone he should be defeated. Reports from Richmond and other cities indicate that appeals are being made to the voters to support candidate Brown on the theory that the coalition is the friend of the poor man.

Regulars Said to Be Uneasy.

Advices received here are to the effect that this issue has excited uneasiness among regular Democrats who recall the "class revolution" that swept South Carolina some years ago, resulting in the elevation of "Pitchfork Ben" Tillman to the Governorship and later sent him to the Senate. So far the regular Democrats have been unable to gauge the effect of the drive.

The regular Democratic organization and its candidates for office are doing their best to offset this drive by picturing to the voters the prosperity which has come to the State in increasing degree in recent years, with industrial development and many jobs for workers. But the anti-Smith Democrats declare in their platform:

"We are opposed to industrial development at the expense of our laboring population or the exploitation of cheap labor in any form."

In some Republican quarters the claim is made that there is also a revolt of the younger people against the old order of Democratic control.

The situation is further complicated in Virginia by the effort of the coalition to convince the voters that a continuance of the regular Democratic organization in power means retaining in power the men who last year supported Alfred E. Smith as a wet and that a victory by Dr. Pollard will be regarded as a victory for the wet element in the party.

The regular Democrats, on the other hand, are said to be counting on the race issue. They are not reaching this issue publicly. But it is there.

They believe, for example, that the act that Mrs. Hoover entertained Mrs. Oscar De Priest, wife of the negro Representative from Illinois, at the White House last Spring with the wives of other members of the House, has meant a swing back of many Democratic votes which last year deserted the ticket. They believe too, that the appointment of two negro postmasters, one in Albermarle County and another in Pittsylvania, since the Hoover Administration came in, will have its effect on the voters.

Circulars Put Out on De Priest.

A special dispatch to The Washington Evening Star from Richmond says:

"The race issue popped into the open in the campaign only a day or two ago, when a printed circular was put out, declaring that the Republican party stood for the repeal of the poll tax as a prerequisite for voting the colored people and containing pictures of Oscar De Priest and his wife, what alleges to be a copy of the invitation to tea extended by Mrs. Hoover to Mrs. De Priest and excerpts from the speeches made by De Priest.

"When the circular made its appearance, Henry W. Anderson, Republican leader here, immediately wrote a letter to John Garland Pollard, the Democratic nominee for Governor, asking him if he had 'authorized or approved' the issuance of the circular and 'the outrageous attempt to associate Dr. Brown and myself with De Priest.' Mr. Anderson accused the Democratic headquarters with circulating the pamphlet.

"It did not take Dr. Pollard long to come back with a stinging reply in which he characterized Mr. Anderson's questions as 'a brazen piece of insolence, of which I hope you will not be guilty in your calmer moments, and for which I trust you will be sorry when the smoke of battle has died away.'

"Dr. Pollard denied any knowledge of or responsibility for the pamphlet."

Dr. Pollard and Dr. Brown are former college professors. The former taught for years at William and Mary and Dr. Brown was until recently professor of psychology at Washington and Lee.

Tells Why He Issued Pamphlet.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2 (AP).—I. C. Trotman of Suffolk, a former member of the anti-Smith State Committee, who resigned at the Roanoke convention, in a statement issued here asserted it was he who has been circulating the "De Priest pamphlet" which in the last few days has attracted attention in the Virginia State campaign.

"I am the Democrat," Mr. Trotman said, "who has been circulating the so-called De Priest pamphlets over which the Republican machine boss, Mr. Henry W. Anderson, has been making such a stir. He has asked who is doing it and I am answering him with no apologies.

"I though when I issued this pamphlet, and I still think, that the people of Virginia should know what the negro Congressman, Oscar De Priest, has said and done in Virginia and elsewhere since the opening of this campaign, a campaign in which the election laws that preserved Virginia's civilization from destruction are at stake. I think, too, the people of Virginia should know what De Priest looks like and what De Priest's wife looks like."

TRIBUNE

South Bend Ind

OCT 30 1929

NEGRO VOTERS HEAR DUCOMB

Charles Wills Assails Jim Crow Headquarters of Democrats.

Judge Chester L. DuComb, republican nominee for mayor, addressed a meeting of Third ward Negro republican voters in the home of Benjamin White, 713 West Ford street, Tuesday night, assuring them that their race would receive fair treatment if he is elected. Approximately 50 party workers were in attendance and enthusiasm ran high. The nominee was introduced by Charles Wills, attorney, who [illegible] the Jim Crow headquarters provided by the democratic leaders for Negro voters.

"The republicans have not attempted to segregate us in a Jim Crow headquarters," Mr. Wills declared. "The central committee has made us feel that we are a part of the organization and all our activities are directed at the regular republican headquarters downtown.

"We must not cast our fortune with a party headed by a southern democrat," he continued, referring to the chairman of the democratic city central committee, "who cannot help but have considerable influence if the democrats are victorious. For generations the democratic party has been standing in your road and but for the republican party we would now be as driven cows. You must not support here an organization which deprives us of our franchise in the south."

Political - 1929
Party Affiliation

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

FEB. 21 1929

HOOVER ADVISERS TRYING TO OUST NEGRO LEADERS

Complete White Domination of Southern G. O .P. Sought in Organization

Patronage Brokers Under Present Scheme Bring Scandal on Party

By Basil Manly

(Special Correspondent Evening World)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Republican leaders are awaiting with the keenest interest, bordering on anxiety, President-elect Hoover's decision with reference to party plans in the South upon which depend the system of handling something like $100,000,000 in Southern patronage during the next four years.

They are also giving serious attention to possible consequences in the North and West that may follow the adopton of the plan, which certain prominent Hoover supporters in the South are proposing, to build a permanent Republican organization in that section.

This program, the main outlines of which were revealed to the writer during a recent trip through the South by Hoover leaders, some of whom have since had confidential conferences with their chief in Miami, involved a reversal of Republican policies and traditions which may be necessary to win Southern favor, but may at the same time create serious friction within the Republican ranks in other sections.

As outlined to the writer, it is a four-point program designed to meet and, if possible, remove the traditional Southern prejudices which are believed to have prevented the growth of the Republican Party in that section in the past.

FOR WHITE LEADERSHIP

It includes:

1. Reorganization of the Southern Republican Party under white leadership and elimination of Negroes from all positions of power and trust throughout the Southern States.

2. Suppression of the Dyer anti-lynching bill and all similar legislation which is irritating to the South.

3. Ousting of the professional "brokers" in Federal patronage, black and white, who have in the past controlled the Southern Republican political machines.

4. Recognition of the South in the distribution of appropriations for flood control, inland waterways, public buildings and harbor improvements.

That this program is not merely being considered but has already been applied to some extent by those who presume to speak for Mr. Hoover was evident to the writer in almost every State visited during a recent Southern survey.

In Georgia, Tennessee, Louisiana and Mississippi I learned the details of plans to complete the elimination of Benjamin J. Davis, Robert Church, Walter E. Cohen and Perry W. Howard, the Negro leaders of these States, from further influence in Southern Republican politics, in which they have for years been accorded full recognition. It is significant that this movement was launched at the Kansas City Convention where the Hoover forces were in charge and that the principal steps in its consummation were carried out by Mabel Walker Willebrandt, who during the recent campaign was one of the most active supporters of the Hoover ticket.

At the convention, Mrs. Willebrandt as Chairman of the Credentials Committee, refused recognition to Davis, the Negro leader of Georgia, and to Cohen, the seventy-year-old Negro leader from Louisiana. Soon after the convention she secured indictments against Perry W. Howard, the Mississippi Negro leader, on charges of profiting in connection with the sale of Federal offices, of which he has since been acquitted.

KILL ANTI-LYNCHING BILL

That the elimination of the Negro from all political positions of power and trust is an essential part of the Republican program for winning the South is frankly admitted by those who are believed to have Mr. Hoover's confidence.

"It is now generally agreed that the political agencies of the South must, and will, be controlled and administered by white people," Col. Henry W. Anderson, one of the leading Republicans of Virginia and an intimate friend of Hoover, told the writer. "The Republican Party," he declares, "must accept this fact, if it is to hope for any measure of success in this section."

With this elimination of the Negro from positions of leadership in the Southern States goes a proposal to suppress, for the present at least, the Dyer anti-lynching bill and all similar legislation. Representative L. C. Dyer, Republican, of St. Louis, says that he does not intend to call the bill up in the Lower House until it has been acted upon by the Senate, where it has been a dead letter for more than five years. Inquiry in the Upper House likewise fails to reveal any one who is disposed to sponsor such legislation either at the special session or at any time within the near future.

PATRONAGE BROKERS DOOMED

Significant confirmation of that part of the proposal which contemplates the elimination of the Southern "patronage brokers" is to be found in the investigation of this question, which is now being conducted by a Senate committee. This Sub-Committee of the Post Office Committee was selected by Senator George H. Moses, Hoover manager in the North Atlantic States, and is headed by Senator Smith W. Brookhart, insurgent Republican who loyally supported Hoover in the corn belt. While this committee has not completed its investigation, it has already uncovered evidence which would justify the President-elect in abolishing the existing system of Southern patronage distribution.

The size of this Southern patronage "plum," which in the past has been a potent force in the control of National Conventions, is indicated by figures compiled from official sources.

In the thirteen States south of the Potomac and Ohio Rivers, including Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, there are 4,153 first, second and third class post offices, subject to Presidential appointment. These carry annual salaries totaling $8,390,819. In addition, there are 13,351 fourth class post offices, appointments to which are supposed to be controlled by Civil Service, but which the Brookhart committee has shown are largely determined by "recommendations" from the Republican National Committeemen. These fourth class post offices carry salaries of $6,527,876. The total post office patronage in the Southern States is therefore approximately $15,000,000 a year.

In addition, there are thousands of other Federal jobs in these States which come under the jurisdiction of the various government departments. There are district attorneys, marshals, deputies, prohibition agents, crop reporters, customs collectors, rural mail carriers and a score of other positions, each of which carries some compensation from a living wage to a substantial salary, amounting to at least $10,000,000 a year more.

This makes an aggregate of some $25,000,000 a year of direct expenditures from the Federal Treasury for the civil list in the Southern States, which in the past has been subject to control by the Republican organization of this section. During the four years of a Presidential Administration this amounts to $100,000,000 and constitutes a prize worth striving for.

EXPECT HOOVER TO ACT

Since the days of the "carpet baggers" this rich plum of Federal patronage has been the principal reason for the existence of a Republican organization in many of the Southern States. For generations it has afforded a source of revenue for those who have not scrupled to extort a percentage of the salaries of Postmasters and other officials as the price for their recommendations. It has also provided a basis for the control of National Conventions, in which Presidents are nominated and party policies are formulated.

Any change in this system will be resisted not only by the old line Southern Republican leaders, whose livelihood depends upon it, but also by many influential Northern Republicans who are unwilling to abandon this time-honored plan. McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Harding all tried unsuccessfully to change it.

I found in the South many earnest and influential leaders who believe that Mr. Hoover may attack this system with a chance of succeeding where his predecessors have failed. One phrase in Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech I heard repeated again and again in the South as a hint of his policy in dealing with the patronage problem:

"Appointive office, both North, South, East and West, must be based solely on merit, character and reputation in the community in which the appointee is to serve; as it is essential for the proper performance of their duties that officials shall enjoy the confidence and respect of the people with whom they serve."

If Mr. Hoover adopts substantially this language in his inaugural address, March 4, and follows it up with a reversal of existing patronage methods in his first appointments, it will undoubtedly add impetus to the two-party movement in the South, with far-reaching consequences in the Nation at large.

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Republican

200 ATTEND BANQUET TO LEADER

Tribune
3/8/29
Washington
D. C.

Hoover Asked to Allay Proscription and Wipe Out Disfranchisement

More than 200 men and women prominent in political circles representing all sections of the country were told of the demands made of President Herbert Hoover in behalf of the Negro voters of America by Dr. John R. Hawkins, chairman of the Negro Voters' Division of the Republican National Committee when he responded to the glowing tributes paid him at a testimonial banquet held in the Armstrong High School, Wednesday night.

Dr. Hawkins quoted from his letter to the newly inaugurated president in which he informed him of the various forms of proscription exercised against the Negroes throughout the United States and especially in the Federal government here in the District. Mr. Hoover was asked to correct these evils and reminded that such an act on his part would single him out among the presidents of the republic as one who had the courage to live up to the principles of our government which stand for equal opportunity.

Do Not Want Favors

In his memorandum which was placed on the desk of President Hoover, Monday, Mr. Hawkins declared that the Negroes were not asking for the rights of franchise as a favor but were merly asking for the same rights and privileges and opportunity to participate unmolested in the affairs of the nation as their rightful heritage as citizens of the United States.

Mr. Hawkins rapped the practice of discrimination in Civil Service applications and requested that the only qualifications as to identity be that the applicant be a citizen of the United States and no reference be made to racial identity and photographs be eliminated.

TIMES

Hackensack N.J.

FEB 25 1929

COLORED G. O. P. VOTERS' LEAGUE ORGANIZED

A few days ago in Camden several of the leading colored citizens representing all Southern New Jersey, met at the David Baird, Sr., Republican Voters' League of South Jersey. Counties of Gloucester, Salem, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May. The purpose is to gain some of that patronage the colored people get from the state. Heretofore the colored Republicans of North Jersey have gotten all of such patronage. M. D. Cornish, of Camden, now a member of the board of education of Camden, and chairman of the State Republican committee, colored, during the last six years was elected president. Among the vice presidents elected were Rev. W. Y. Delaney, president of the Alphonso Stevens Republican Club of this community, and directed to take care of the colored voters of Gloucester county with the executive member, who was also appointed to that office, in the person of Maurice Robinson, and the several other counties are like represented.

A large delegation of this organization called on Governor Larsen last Tuesday, and he expressed the opinion that South Jersey's claim was just. We had a cordial reception extended by the governor. Maurice Robinson and W. Y. Delaney represented Gloucester county. Our leaders here opprove our action.—W. Y. Delaney.

AGE HERALD
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

FEB 22 1928

RACE PROBLEM IS MAJOR VEXATION IN HOOVER'S TWO-PARTY-DIXIE PLAN

White Supremacy Policy Proposed; Election Shows G. O. P. Victorious Where Negroes Were Not In Majority; Ticklish Situation Confronted In Possibility Black Centers In North May Shift Allegiance

EDITOR'S NOTE: Basil Manly has just completed a six weeks' survey of the South for The Age-Herald. On this trip he interviewed many of the Southern business and political leaders whose reports have been presented to President-elect Hoover in Florida. Manly presents his independent findings in a series of articles, the third of which appears below.

BY BASIL MANLY

© 1929, For The Age-Herald By Basil Manly

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21—In the plans fo restablishing a two-party system in the South, which President-elect Hoover is now considering, the principal points of which were outlined in The Age-Herald, the great stumbling block is the race problem.

For more than half a century political equality for the negro has been a fundamental doctrine of Republican faith. It was the Republican party which obtained adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, which sought to establish equal rights for the negro in every section of the country. It was the Republican party which followed up these amendments with the civil rights bills and the "force bill" which authorized the use of federal troops to enforce these rights. Republican orators and Republican platforms in every campaign since the War Between the States have proclaimed the right of the negro not only to vote but to hold any office for which he may be chosen.

BASIL MANLY

During more recent years this party has sponsored the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which passed the House of Representatives with almost a solid Republican vote and was blocked in the Senate only by a determined filibuster of Southern Democratic senators under the leadership of the late Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. The Republican platform of 1928, upon which Mr. Hoover was elected, pledged the party to "enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law."

White Supremacy

Now as a basis for the movement to build an enduring Republican party in the South, it is proposed to reorganize the party on a basis of white supremacy, eliminate the negro from all positions of power and trust, and suppress, for the present at least, all legislation, such as the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is irritating to the great body of Southern voters.

Every Southern Republican leader, every Hoover lieutenant whom I interviewed during my recent survey of the South, declared that it was impossible to build up the party in that section unless it was reorganized under white leadership and presented only white candidates for office. This is assented to even by such negro leaders as Walter Cohen, of New Orleans, who told me that the Southern negroes were quite ready to see the whites in full control of the party as well as the government, but felt that "the negro ought to have a voice in deciding which white man is to rule him."

The controlling influence of the race question in the South, it is contended, was revealed even in the past election, in spite of the dominant character of issues arising from religion and prohibition.

Influence On Vote

Herbert Hoover, his supporters point out, carried every Southern state where the whites constitute more than two-thirds of the total population and in which the question of white supremacy is no longer a pressing problem. The Democratic party held only those Southern states in which the negro population amounted to more than 35 per cent, and where the race question was, therefore, most acute.

The influence of this issue appears even more clearly, it is argued, when the vote by counties in the various states is examined. In these smaller units the influence of local environment is believed to be greatest.

Analysis of the vote in North Carolina, for example, shows that Hoover did not carry a single one of the 13 counties in which the whites constituted less than 50 per cent of the population and were therefore in a minority. But he did carry 36 out of the 40 counties in which the white population amounted to more than 80 per cent of the total.

MR. HOOVER, THE SOUTH AND THE NEGRO

A NEWS ITEM elsewhere in this paper says Dr. John R. Hawkins, "Director of the Colored Voters' Division of the Republican National Committee—the organization responsible for the recent Hoover landslide," is to be banquetted in Washington March 6. All the "big politicians" will bethere in jollification over the great wor kthey did. And while the Colored Brother is banquetting and jollying himself that he was responsible for the Hoover landslide, what is the Brother-in-White doing? Banquetting? No. He is getting Mr. Hoover told that he must throw the Negro overboard. He is telling Mr. Hoover the Negro is a Jonah on the Southern ship and that the Republican party can be a real power in the South if the Negro is eliminated. And what is more Mr. Hoover is listening.

He listened to the Drys and the K. K. K. and refused to appoint Mr. Donovan as Attorney-General in his cabinet. Is there a Negro who doubts that he will listen to the same K. K. K. and leading Southerners when they advise him to discard the Negro as a group?

Basil Manly has been writing a special series of articles in the Courier-Journal in which he tells that while Mr. Hoover sojourned in the South—the only President-elect who ever did—he was visited by scores of leading Southerners and the burden of their song was "Get Rid of The Negro and You Can Keep the Solid South Broken." And Mr. Hoover listened "sympathetically."

Since Mr. Hoover's election has anybody heard of any Negro politician, statesman—if any—or whatnot visiting him or discussing with him the condition of the Negro?

And yet he, the Negro, is banquetting and bulling himself he is responsible for the Hoover landslide, when as a matter of fact more Negroes voted against the Republican ticket last November than ever before.

We hope our fears are unfounded, but from the signs of the times we are drawn to the conclusion that the Negro as a group will suffer politically worse than he did under Coolidge, and even under Taft, who said he would not appoint a Negro to a position where white people objected.

Has not Mr. Hoover said the same thing? Things equal to the same thing are equal to each other.

But let us on with the banquet and the feast—no Daniel will be needed to interpret the handwriting on the wall.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Leaders Unwilling to Comment on Hoover Lily White Policy

Jackson, Miss. Daily News, Violently Anti-Hoover, Say: "To Hell With the Republican Party"

The Associated Negro Press sent the following telegram to a number of leaders:

"Please send statement expressing your opinion of President Hoover's announcement regarding lily-white South Carolina, an dGeorgia, Republican organizations in Mississippi, and other southern states. Would appreciate your discussing possible effect on Negroes generally, but in South particularly."

Mrs. Booze Replies

Mrs. Mary Booze, Mississippi national Republican committeewoman, wired:

"I have read the President's statement carefully and cannot see in it any good reason for general alarm on the part of the Negro race, either in the South or elsewhere in the nation.

"The statement will naturally have a depressing effect upon the minds of most of the Negro leaders in the South until its real intent has had time to bear fruit

"While the action of the President will necessarily affect the prestige of a few race leaders, this will be more than offset by the exercise of the franchise by the masses if he succeeds in his undertaking."

Church Won't Comment

R. R. Church, Tennessee leader and Robert S. Abbott, Chicago editor, declined to comment.

No replies were received from Dr. R. R. Moton, Perry W. Howard, Dr. John R. Hawkins, Mrs. George S. Williams, Georgia committeewoman, and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Kick in the Pants

Carl Murphy, editor of the AFRO-AMERICAN, describes the announcement as "a kick in the pants for the men on whose votes Hoover counted in order to win the nomination at Kansas City. The fact that he makes public any statement at all is evidence that he has failed in his effort to make Dixie lily-whites, and is now casting about for public support."

Vann's Okey

Robert L. Vann, editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, declared:

"Every intelligent person knows the dual party system is desirable everywhere. The present system employed in the South has brought nothing to the Republican party. It has not only brought nothing to the Negro voters, but it has brought down upon the whole group many types of hatred, condemnation and not a little disgrace.

"I am not interested in the ambitions of the few who hide behind the vulgar 'Lily Whiteism,' I am interested in a sound Republicanism, honestly organized which will be helpful to the masses north and south. President Hoover has the courage to lead the way. I predict that the masses will have the common sense to follow."

Ben Davis Won't Talk

No reply was received from Benjamin Davis, former Georgia national committeeman, but Georgia leaders, have already declared that the President will be unable to put thru his lily-white policies there.

Chicago Tribune

The Chicago Tribune (white) said editorially:

"If Mr. Hoover succeeds in attracting the southern squires to the Republican party, he must first drive the Negroes from it. That will leave both parties to the Kluxers and the drys, and the Republican party will be even more anti-Negro than the Democratic. It will be an unmerciful surrender of loyal men into total subjection. The Negro has been faithful to the Republican party because it gave him the only protection he ever knew; now he is to be betrayed by his friends."

New York Herald

The New York Herald-Tribune (white) said:

"Everyone, North and South will applaud the straight-forwardness of Mr. Hoover's policy. It is good politics because it is sound Americanism. It looks forward to no swift purchase of Southern support by the promise of offices, but rather to the gradual development in these states of a genuine alternative to Democracy. The creation of such an organization cannot fail to benefit the whole South."

Jackson, Miss., Daily News

The Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News (white) in a front page editorial says:

"If President Hoover expects to hear thunderous applause in Mississippi, Georgia, and South Carolina, following his edict of banishment for the Negro leaders, he is going to be sadly disappointed. Quite to the contrary, he will be greeted with the thunders of silence.

Unholy Amition

"The actuating motive behind the edict, of course, is an unholy ambition to establish a Republican party in Mississippi that will compete with the Democratic party in all county, state, and national political contests.

"Hoover' unholy ambition to make the South Republican means a return of the Negro to active instead of nominal participation in political contests.

"It means that both Democratic and Republican leaders will be bidding for the Negro vote and eventually give to the qualified electors of that race the balance of power, as is now the case in Tennessee and [illegible] cities having a large Negro popuation, notably St. Louis and Chicago.

"Governor Bilbo stated a frank if somewhat unpleasant truth last night in commenting on this situation when he said:

"'As between the black-and-tan organization that has been in power, and the leaders whom Mr. Hoover will probably select, I prefer the Negroes.'

ing majority of the white Democrats

"And that's the way an overwhelm-in Mississippi feel about it.

To Hell With G. O. P.

"The ideals and purposes of the Republican party have not been so damnably high in recent years as to justify Mr. Hoover in getting excited because possibly a few of its Negro leaders in the South have collected a little cash in exchange for endorsements.

"While all this was going on, men high in the ranks of Republicanism boldly pilfered multiplied millions of dollars from the public treasury, right under the eyes of a presidential cabinet of which Mr. Hoover was a member, and thus far none of them have been punished. Quite to the contrary, justice was outrageously debauched when several of them were acquitted.

"Insofar as the Daily News is concerned, the song of the siren and the voice of the tempter fall on deaf ears. We feel exactly as we felt during the campaign last summer—

"'To hell with the Republican party.'"

C. G. Chapman, Detroit, Michigan, declared that the pronouncement of the President means that anti-Smith Democrats will be chosen to pass upon distribution of federal appointments in the South in the place of life-long Republicans.

Colored Leaders Reticent Despite Lily-White Threat

Chicago.—(ANP)—Three influences are contributing to cause a mild state of alarm among Negroes since the announcement of the new policy of the Republican party in the South was made by President Herbert Hoover last week.

The first and most important of these influences is the interpretation put upon the president's utterance by a certain section of the white press. Writers in these newspapers have stated rather definitely that the intention of the president is to ultimately chase the Negro out of the Republican party.

The effect of such statements, supported by such evidence as these writers are able to assemble, is to bring into action the perpetual dread among Negro voters, South and North, of the building up of a so-called "lily-white" Republican party in the South which will exclude them from its councils. The third influence grows out of whatever remaining power the Negro Republican leaders in the South still possess and may be wielded, either to justify their past policies or to embarrass the new ones of the administration.

The highlights of the Hoover statement, in which no reference to race or color was made, were that in a number of the Southern states the Republican party machinery was in need of reorganization, by the people of those states. The president declared:

First, that in Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, patronage abuses had been so great, especially in the postal service, that the administration had lost confidence in them. He suggests that the people of those states, without regard to color, attempt reorganization, and in the event they cannot initiate a better organization through the leadership of men who will command confidence and protect the public service, the different federal departments will be compelled to adopt methods to secure advice as to the selection of federal officials.

Second, that Republican leadership in Alabama, Arkansas, Texas and Florida has in recent times shown increasing strength and is now rendering able and conscientious service in maintianing whole organization under whose advice the appointments to public ofice have steadily improved.

Third, that Republican leadership in the border states (Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma) and in Virginia and North Carolina has long since built up vigorous party organization which assures Republican representation in the congress from those states.

Thus the president expresses his disapproval of the Republican party management in South Carolina which has Joseph Tolbert, a white man, as its leader, and places the stamp of his approval on Tennessee where Robert R. Church dominates the Republican political scene.

Negro political leaders seem a bit wary about expressing themselves at this point, although there seems to be a rather well defined feeling that the Hoover manifesto, if it was not intended and is not intended to erect additional political barriers in the Negro's path, will serve as the opening wedge in his more general enfranchisement in the South and to his enjoyment of a greater share of political benefits because of the value that

he may be to either of two strong political parties.

The Associated Negro Press sent the following telegram to a number of Negro leaders:

"Please send statement expressing your opinion of President Hoover's announcement regarding present Republican organizations in Mississippi, South Carolina, and Georgia, and other Southern states. Would appreciate your discusing possible effect on Negroes generally, but in South particularly."

The message was sent to Dr. Robert R. Moton, principal of Tuskegee Institute; Dr. John R. Hawkins, head of the colored voters' division during the recent campaign; Robert R. Church, Tennessee Republican leader; Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi; Mrs. Mary Booze, Republican national committeewoman for Mississippi; Mrs. George S. Williams, Republican national committeewoman from Georgia; Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, editor of the Crisis.

Three days later, and at the time this dispatch is being written, replies are still being awaited. One comes from Mrs. Mary Booze, and is as follows:

"I have read the president's statement carefully and cannot see in it any good reason for general alarm on the part of the Negro race, either in the South or elsewhere in the nation.

"The statement will naturally have a depressing effect upon the minds of most of the Negro leaders in the South until its real intent has had time to bear fruit.

"While the action of the president will necessarily affect the prestige of a few race leaders, this will be more than offset by the exercise of the franchise of the masses if he succeeds in his undertaking.

"The president has undertaken a herculean task which many former presidents have attempted and failed, but President Hoover is accustomed to tackling and solving difficult problems, so it will not surprise me if he succeeds in his undertaking to build up a militant Republican party in every state in the South within the next four years.

"I have full faith in the president's sincerity of purpose, and I am going to give his proposal my full support and cooperation."

Mr. Church replied: "I do not care to make a statement just now."

Congressman-elect Oscar DePriest, who visited Little Rock, Ark., and spoke there during the week, thought that, above all, the Negro in the South should seize the opportunity to vote which the creation of a two-party system would offer and use his ballot to put his white friends into office if he cannot vote Negroes in.

Edward H. Wright, former Illinois commerce commissioner, was reluctant to express a criticism of the Hoover move, so long as the evidence of its color bias is so flimsy.

"Mr. Hoover said that he wished to give the Republican party in the South a respectable leadership which would have the confidence of the people," asserted Mr. Wright. "He did not say whether this leadership must be white or colored, and in Tennessee, where the leadership is colored, he approved the Republican program, whereas he repudiated the white leadership of South Carolina. However, I have always been against the leadership we have had in the South which, without controllig any votes was enabled to exercise such a powerful influence in the party convention."

HOOVER VS. THE MACHINE.

It is not surprising that political cloak-rooms at the capital are excited by the Hoover plan for republican party revampments in the south. It thunders portentously in the index and there are hopeful souls who will predict a clearing weather in political affairs in Dixieland, with a growing season for two-party competitions in state and national policies.

Constitution 3-31-29

But such optimism must wait patiently upon observation and occasions. Similar rainbows have spanned our part of the political heavens in the past and vanished like the baseless fabric of a dream. We are yet near enough to the Harding promises of a like bipartisan modus vivendi to remember how utterly they were flattened into tissue by Deacon Will Hays and his macerating machine at the Chicago republican convention in 1920. Delegations of reputable southern republicans were constituted and presented, but they were contemptuously labeled "lily whites" and just as contemptuously kicked out of the doors of the national committee rooms.

Atlanta Ga

President Hoover's outgivings in favor of more desirable and influential republican organizations in the south are highly commendable. They express believably his reasoned and honest convictions of what ought to be his party's status in the southern states.

But, as we have before queried, can he put those convictions into the ideas and actions of the party's national machine?

The president, to put his plan over, will have to fight the sinister purposes of the machine politicians. Unless it shall turn out that he has a controlling majority in the national committee, his efforts will come down to mere gestures which saw the air. The refusal of the committee to name a national committeeman and committeewoman for Georgia indicates that the machine is not playing to his lead.

The alternative is that President Hoover is wily and is passing the buck to those local men and women in each southern state who have been urging such reorganizations as will give the party reputable and attractive status in the south. Reduced to plain speech the president is saying to them "go ahead, do your best, and bring in the bacon!"

There will be widespread curiosity by all public-spirited citizens in the south to see how the fabric works out in the loom of events. The hope will be general, also, that the president will prove stronger than the political traders who operate his party machine and will be the one republican power able to make his party respectable in the south and really national in its spirit and appeals.

MR. HOOVER SPEAKS

Pittsburgh Pa

AS FAR back as his speech at Elizabethtown, Tennessee, during the past campaign, Mr. Hoover let it be known that he intended to "purify" the Republican party in the South. Recently he has again stated that the old order of things must pass out and men must be placed in charge of party affairs in the South who have the respect of the people in their respective communities. He pleads for a two-party system and a regime of honesty and efficiency that will draw larger numbers of people into the fold of the G. O. P.

This has been generally interpreted as marking the end of the Negro patronage control in Dixie that has held sway, more or less, since the reconstruction. In almost all of the southern states Negro leadership has already been eliminated. States like Florida, North Carolina and Virginia have relegated the Negroes so far in the background of the Republican party that the leadership of the lily-whites is assured for years to come, and in almost all of the others, except Mississippi, Louisiana, Georgia and Tennessee, the black party members are not a force to be reckoned with. It is, therefore, not surprising that Mr. Hoover, in his recent statement, singled out Georgia and Mississippi for special condemnation for what he terms "abuse in recommendations for Federal office." 4/6/29

As we have stated before, the growth of the two-party system in the South will in the long run prove more beneficial to the masses of Negroes than the retention of a few jobs by Negro leaders conspicuous by absence of followers. When there are two parties actively bidding for votes, the chances for Negro participation in elections will be greatly enhanced, and it is only when possessed of voting power and the opportunity to wield it that Negroes can better their condition. It is clear that the Republican party can only present a challenge to the Democrats in Dixie when its southern membership approaches somewhere near that of its rival. This membership, considering the present state of the southern white mind, can only be increased in size by relegating the Negro to a back seat in party councils. These are the facts, distasteful as they may be to all Negroes.

Pittsburgh Courier

We do, however, wish to register a protest against the hypocrisy of many of the leading Republican politicians who pretend to see evidence of corruption and "abuse in recommendations for Federal office" only in the South and particularly in Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and South Carolina. We are also wearied by the horrified protests of the southern whites and the daily press all over the country. It might as well be made clear that we are not unaware of the fact that sale of offices, local, state and Federal, is the foundation of political life all over the United States. Just recently Mr. Coolidge's recommendations for the appointment of Federal judges in New York were turned down because the men he had selected were not satisfactory to the Republican bosses. This is always done. In exchange for money or support, the victorious political organization sells offices. Indeed, offices are the only thing a political party can sell except privilege to capitalists. It owns nothing else and has no other source of income. Wherever the Democrats are in control, they fill the public appointive offices with deserving Democrats, i.e., Democrats who "come across," and when they get control of the national patronage as they did during the days of Woodrow Wilson, they stuff the post-offices and other Federal offices with loyal party workers or those citizens who have contributed financially to the party's success.

This is political custom not only in the United States but in other countries. It will be recalled that Lloyd George when Premier of England sold so many peerages to wealthy brewers that the House of Lords became known as "The Beerage." Hence we are inclined to smile cynically when Mr. Hoover and his merry men throw up their hands in horror over the "abuse in recommendations for Federal office." They would rise immeasurably in our estimation if they would come right out flatly and admit that they are about to take the southern Negro leaders "for a ride."

Political — 1929

Party Affiliation —

Republican.

Admitting, for the Sake of Argument, That the President Is Right

Admitting, for the sake of argument, that the president is right, and that reform in the distribution of federal patronage in the South is imperatively necessary; admitting further that the building of a strong active Republican party in the South depends entirely and essentially upon the complete elimination of the Negro from the councils of the party in the South and that party leadership be vested in white men only, let's see if the President has gone about it in the just, fair, and humane way to the Negro.

First. The Negro is an American citizen, entitled to every civil and political right every white man is entitled to. Under the Constitution, no political party should seek to deprive any part of its members of any right within the party, that the Constitution forbids outside of the party.

Second. Under the Constitution, all American citizens are equal before the law, without regard to race or faith, as Mr. Hoover put it in his address of acceptance. The Federal Constitution makes no effort to limit the aspirations or ambition of any citizen, and every citizen, whether white or black, has the constitutional right not only to aspire to the leadership of the party of his choice, through his party, but to the presidency of his country, governor of his state, or any other political job in the gift of his party, or the Nation.

Third. These fundamentals of democratic government being true, taken together with our admission that the President is right, would it not have been saner and more commonsense-like, for the President, and his party advisors, in charge of the program, to have sent for some Negro leaders, in common with the white contenders, invited and laid their program before them and explained that the ultimatum of the program was a larger civic and political freedom, for the Negro in America as well as for the building up of an active Republican party in the South that would function locally as well as nationally—that to put over this program we want the Negro's advice and cooperation? Possibly it would have been far better to have gained his confidence and cooperation rather than to have invited his enmity and disgust.

Fourth. If you want to gain the Negro, or his confidence, you must deal directly with him. You can never get his cooperation or learn his strong points dealing with his enemies. Had the President taken the Negro into his confidence as he did the Ku Kluxers, lily whites, and Hoovercrats, he would have possibly had their cooperation; but having entered into conference with this well known aggregation of his enemies, the Race mistrusts him, and you cannot knock in their heads, any more than you can make the public believe, that, after all, the Negro was the big game the hunters were after, and the President's statement was the announcement that the game had been bagged.

We are all human beings and are entitled to humane treatment. There is a right way to settle every question affecting the human family, and there is a wrong way, and unless you settle a question in the right way, it is not settled at all.

The Negro will join the President in settling the question in the right way, but he will not accept a wrong settlement of his rights. The principle of human rights ought to rise above party expediency. The law of the survival of the fittest ought to have some weight in the adjudication of civil and political rights among men. Ask the Negro to yield until you can try out your experiment, and he will acquiesce, but you cannot get anywhere with the "big stick."

The public, as a rule, is honest and believes in consistency, and can hardly see the moral difference between offering patronage as a consideration for votes and offering patronage for money to meet legitimate party expenses.

Unproven charges have been alleged against Messrs. Slemp, Taylor and Creager and the organizations in their states, as well as in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina, but not in a single case has there been a conviction, after an outlay of a half million dollars. The public cannot understand why the organizations in the states of these honorable gentlemen have not been put under the ban in common with Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, if the difference isn't the "nigger in the woodpile."

All the Negro wants is a square deal. He does not want to be tried in his absence, or his case settled by his enemies while he is out of court. He wants a day to be heard in his own behalf.

The Negro in the North submits to white leadership in the party, where he is the minority; and will submit to it in the South, where he is in the majority, for the sake of the President's experiment, if consulted, but will not without his own consent. The color of the skin should not take precedence over party regularity, party authenticity, and party law and tradition.

The President's policy, as announced in his statement, is as much in violation of the Constitution as the South's disfranchising laws are in violation of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Federal Constitution.

The policy announced by the President and Postmaster General is as much a nullification of the principles of the Republican Party as the South's attitude is in the nullification of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution.

The President may be right, and mean well for both the Negro and his party, but his approach is fundamentally wrong.

WORLD
MAR 23 1929

G.O.P. NEGROES SEE RUSE TO OUST THEM

Charge Indictment Bargaining if Committeeman Resigns

FEDERAL TRIAL POSTPONED

Mississippi Defendants Had Sympathy of Community

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, March 22.—Negroes here are indignant over what they describe as a determined purpose to drive them out of politics. They assert that an unfair attempt to force Perry W. Howard to resign from the Republican Committee and permit the election of a white man from Mississippi is being made by party leaders. Howard, his friends assert, has been told that if he would quit the committee influence would be exerted to have the indictments charging him with conspiracy to sell Federal offices dismissed.

Negro Republicans also assert that Mrs. Mary C. Booze, National Committeewoman from Mississippi, and Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman from Georgia, the only Negro women on the committee, were requested not to attend the Republican National Committee dinner given to former Chairmen here during inauguration week. They consider this a slight the race cannot overlook.

News reached here to-day that the trial of Howard, G. F. McLelland (white), E. L. Patton (Negro) and James C. Buchanan (white) at Meridian has been postponed until April 8 on motion of the Federal prosecutor on the ground that the Government could not get a fair trial, as the community was in sympathy with the defendants. This action took place after the case had been called and the jury sworn. Howard and those indicted with him had asked the Department of Justice to delay the trial until May to give them time to prepare for it, but this request was refused. Then, after the trial commenced, the witnesses summoned, and Mississippi papers predicted that the jury would acquit the defendants, Judge Allen Cox, recently appointed United States District Judge, on motion of the Government, postponed it. Howard's lawyers say that his first trial, at which he was acquitted, cost him $11,000 and the preparation for the new one $4,000 or $5,000.

Leading Negroes of the country have urged Howard to stand firm in his fight for the retention of his position on the National Committee, to which he was duly elected.

Hoover's Dual Task

By KELLY MILLER

Mr. Hoover is President of the American people and head of the Republican Party. As President of the nation his sworn duty is to enforce the Constitution in its integrity and in all of its parts and provisions. He has heroically declared this purpose to do this. His proposed law enforcement commission challenges the admiration of every true citizen who believes in a government of laws. The purpose of this commission is to make a survey of the whole field of the machinery of law enforcement and to suggest where the weak points might be strengthened. Immediately upon the announcement of this high purpose, I suggested the appointment of a colored member for highly special reasons. Such an assignment would give the Negro double assurance of the beneficent purpose of the enforcement of the law, of whose violation and annulment he is the chief victim. It would seem highly appropriate that a Negro should form a part of the body to investigate the breaking down of the machinery of law because he knows precisely where the shoe pinches. He can point to the sore spot with the intuitive certainty of inside information. The selection of a colored man on this commission would go far to relieve the confusion which now possesses the Negro's mind concerning the far-reaching purpose of the President's recently announced Southern policy. On its face, it would seem to encourage, support and sustain the lily white program which is determined to sidetrack the Negro and thus deprive him of his constitutional rights. The elevation of a member of the race to this important station would go a long way to disabuse the mind of the Negro that Mr. Hoover's proposed political reconstruction is not intended to belittle him as a political force, but is based upon far-seeing statesmanship.

OBSERVER

Fayetteville, N. C.

MAR 11 1928

MR. HOOVER'S ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SOUTH

Judging from the expressed opinion of former Governor Cameron Morrison, President Hoover's slight of the South in appointment to office does not set well. The Charlotte Observer of Thursday last says:

President Hoover has insulted voters of the South who supported him, Cameron Morrison, former Governor and now the Democratic National Committeeman from North Carolina, declared in a statement to The Observer yesterday.

The failure of Mr. Hoover to name a Southern man on his Cabinet "surpasses in insult anything even in the record of his sectional party," Governor Morrison asserted.

The statement issued by Mr. Morrison declared that he was "surprised that the statesmen of the South, and particularly the press, manifest a disposition not only not to resent the insult but to apologize for it."

"The Republican party was born in hostility to the South, and has been kept alive upon it," Mr. Morrison said. "In the past they were justified in not giving the South a seat around the council board because it went Democratic. The Republican party has always had a large minority vote in the South, and should have given this great section of the country representation in the high council of the nation. But Mr. Hoover had absolutely no excuse. He received the electoral votes of four distinctive Southern states, as well as Tennessee and Kentucky. And yet he dared not give the South a real seat of honor around the council board. As I view it, it is a shameless exhibition of sectionalism which ought to sicken every former Democrat and lover of the South who supported him.

"Nothing he can do in the future can wipe out the deep humiliation which he has placed upon us. We care nothing for a few revenue and small attorney jobs in the service of the Government, but the South did have a right to expect confidently recognition and representation in the place where great questions were being considered and worked out.

"The Republican party is a sectional party. It always has been; and Mr. Hoover has shown that there is no hope even in this modern day of tolerance that it can be anything else.

"We must commence now to organize and get ready to give the electoral vote of this State four years from now to some candidate for President who does not entertain such contempt for the South that he does not give it any representation in the only place where it is worthwhile," the former Governor concluded.

The standing cry for years of Republicans and luke-warm Democrats has been that the South was standing in its own light by consistently supporting the Democratic party; that such a course would engender sectionalism, and the South, having no representation in the Federal Congress, would receive neither benefit nor aid.

The advice of the Republicans has been heeded to the extent of "breaking the Solid South." What is the result? The policy of Mr. Hoover toward the South finds echo in a statement of Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the Republican National Committee. Dr. Work said:

"The committee had discussed at length the many gratifying results of the election, particularly the party's success in breaking the Solid South.

"This result was so impressive and so encouraging that the committee concluded to exert every influence within its power not only to make these results permanent but to encourage and build up virile and militant party organizations throughout the Southern states.

"This is in response to the demands from people from virtually every Southern state to become permanently identified with the Republican party. One of the consequences of the victory will be increased Southern representation in national conventions."

Stress is laid on "increased Southern representation in national conventions." But nothing was said about Southern representation in the Government departments. Mr. Morrison is correct in his statement that Mr. Hoover slighted (insulted, as he termed it), the South in his "failure to name a Southern man in his Cabinet." The North adhered to its custom in supporting the Republican party, while the South left its moorings and cast its vote for Hoover. But it doesn't matter. At the risk of being adversely criticized, The Observer dares to say that the South is safer in the Democratic party. It has been a bulwark of defense in the past, and it seems like ingratitude to desert it at this late day. The Republican party is not a model organization, and there would not be any gain in prestige to join its ranks at this time. It would simply surrender its identity in order to help the G. O. P. in times of stress when it is hard pressed by the Western Insurgents and the dissatisfied negro vote in the great cities.

It is true, the South would have representation in national conventions, but the surrender of its identity as a political unit would be a high price to pay for such representation.

COURIER

CAMDEN, N. J.

MAR 20 1928

COLORED VOTERS WAR ON G. O. P. MACHINE

Resent Action of County Leaders in Denying Jobs to Members of Race

A "fight to the finish" on the Camden County Republican Organization was declared last night by the recently organized Negro Citizens' League of Camden, when more than 200 members, meeting at Odd Fellows' Hall, adopted a resolution protesting alleged slights in political patronage.

Declaring the county organization, which they long had supported, no longer cared for them as members, the league also adopted a resolution calling on the colored voters of Camden county to "resist the fight with our collective franchise power and policy fostered and maintained by any individual, or any party, which would lessen one iota, or impair in any wise, our constitutional rights."

The resolution ,introduced by Frank H. Wimberly, solicitor for the league, also condemned action of the "county powers" in removing Thomas Hope, highest salaried colored man on the city payroll, as deputy city clerk and condemned the appointment of Malachi D. Cornish to the school board after the appointment of Oliver Bonds had been urged.

"There could be no mistaking the attitude of the Republican organization," Wimberley said. "We were frankly told we were not wanted; that none but bona fide, honest-to goodness, iron-bound, rock-ribbed age-old organization Republicans were desired; that even Republicans, independent in thought and possessed of a clarity of vision and a fearlessness of expression, would find a more wholesome environment outside the folds of the David Baird Senior Colored Republican Club.

"The unwarranted dismissal of Thomas Hope, highest salaried Negro on the pay-rolls of the city, on the flimsy pretext of economy naturally added fuel to the flame. It was effrontery of the most nauseating charcter and an insult to the intelligence of the Negro voter.

"The refusal of the Republican Organization bosses to accede to the wishes of the David Baird Senior Colored Republican Club by naming Oliver Bonds, to the school board and the appointing of Malachi D. Cornish in his stead, were, indeed, powerful factors in our equation of unrest and resentment.

"Then came the appointment of Dr. Roscoe Moore, a resident and voter in Magnolia, to the position of Assistant Medical Examiner, the physicians who reside and vote in Camden being completely ignored."

Political—1929

Party Affiliation

Republican

TRIBUNE
NEW ORLEANS, LA.
FEB 20 1929

RACE PROBLEM STUMPS HOOVER IN PLANNING NEW SOUTHERN G. O. P.

3/2/29

Installing New Leaders to Rule Republican Party In South Might Seriously Effect Northern Elections

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 28.—According to Basil Manly, writer, the race problem confronts Hoover in planning a two-party system in the South. Mr. Manly, writing in the Philadelphia Record, says:

"Now, as a basis for the movement to build an enduring Republican party in the South, it is proposed to reorganize the party on a basis of white supremacy, eliminating the Negro from all positions of power and trust, and suppress, for the present at least, all legislation, such as the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is irritating to the great body of Southern voters.

"Every southern Republican leader, every Hoover lieutenant, whom I interviewed during my recent survey of the South, declared that it was impossible to build up the party in that section unless it was reorganized under white leadership and presented only white candidates for office. This is assented to even by such Negro leaders as Walter Cohen, of New Orleans, who told me that the southern Negroes were quite ready to see the whites in full control of the party as well as the government, but felt that 'the Negro ought to have a voice in deciding which white man is to rule him.'

Election Showed Influence

"The controlling influence of the race question in the South, it is contended, was revealed even in the last election, in spite of the dominant character of issues arising from religion and prohibition.

"Herbert Hoover, his supporters point out, carried every southern state where the whites constitute more than two-thirds of the total population and in which the question of white supremacy is no longer a pressing problem. The Democratic party held only those southern states in which the Negro population amounted to more than 35 per cent and where the race question was, therefore, most acute.

"The influence of this issue appears even more clearly, it is argued, when the vote by counties in the various states is examined. In these smaller units the influence of local environment is believed to be greatest.

Northern Attitude Feared

"As far as the South is concerned, no difficulty is expected in carrying out this program. The Republican rank and file, as well as the leaders, would welcome it, because they believe it would remove the greatest obstacle to the progress of the party in that section. Even the southern Negroes, only a few of whom vote, are not expected to be greatly concerned over such a policy, except in the case of those whom it would deprive of lucrative Federal jobs and party positions.

"Republican leaders in other sections, however, are inclined to view such a move with apprehension. They fear the possible consequences in the North and West of the abandonment by the party of its traditional attitude on this question, even if it should result in the upbuilding of a strong organization in the South. And this anxiety is naturally keenest in the case of those Senators and Congressmen who come from northern states with large Negro populations.

"The large Negro migrations from the South to northern and western cities, during and since the world war, have given the colored voters in several states great political power. While the Negro population, according to the census, has actually decreased during the last 15 years in Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, it has shown large increases in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore are now the greatest Negro centers in the world. Each of them has a larger colored population than any southern city. New York has three times as many Negroes as Richmond; Chicago twice as many as Atlanta, and Philadelphia, three times as many as Louisville.

"Even Los Angeles has more Negroes than Dallas, Newark more than Ft. Worth, St. Louis more than Birmingham and Cleveland more than Houston, Tex.

"What will the Negroes of Harlem, and of the 'black belts' of Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other northern cities say when they learn that in the South their colored brethren are no longer to be given recognition in the councils of the Republican party?

"What will be the attitude of the Republican leaders from these northern states toward a proposal that may alienate the traditional loyalty of these large groups of Negro voters to the Grand Old Party?"

This is the dilemma which President-elect Hoover must face in determining the policies of the administration toward the South. He cannot hope for his party to progress in that section except under white leadership. If, on the other hand, he sanctions the plan of eliminating Negroes in the southern states from positions as national committeemen, State and district chairmen, candidates and delegates, he will not only risk a revolt of the Negro voters in the northern states, but may meet with stubborn opposition in the Senate, where his appointments have to be confirmed.

Consider, for example, the position of Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana. He is slated to be Republican leader of the senate. There are more than 80,000 Negroes in his state who have more than once held the balance of power in an Indiana election and may hold it again when Senator Watson comes up for re-election in 1932. And there are perhaps a score of other senators who are in much the same position.

Hoover Considers Ousting Negroes Of South and Forming Solid, White Party

By BASIL MANLY

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—Herbert Hoover's sudden return to Washington has for one of its principal objectives consultation with President Coolidge and other Republican leaders on the policy of his administration toward the "New South."

Before taking the oath of office on March 4, he will decide the question, which has been presented to him at his Florida headquarters, whether to lend the support of his administration to a movement already launched by some of his more prominent supporters in that section that seeks to revolutionize the political map of the United States.

This is nothing less than an ambitious, well-financed project to introduce a two-party system throughout the South, establish the Republican party for the first time in these states under white leadership and wipe out the system under which Federal patronage and the selection of delegates to Republican national conventions have been dictated in the South for more than half a century.

Resistance Certain.

It is the existence of this plan, now the subject of open discussion in Virginia and other states of this section, which lend significance to the fact that President-elect Hoover has spent the last month before he enters the White House in one of the Southern states in almost daily conference with business and political leaders of the "New South."

In the course of a six weeks' survey covering every state from the Potomac to the Rio Grande which has just been completed, this writer interviewed many of these men who have been visiting the Hoover camp in Miami, heard their enthusiastic plans for building on the results of the last election, rubbed his eyes at the revolutionary changes in economic and social conditions which are unmistakably altering the very foundations of Southern politics, and came to the conclusion that the winning of the South may become one of the principal objectives of the Hoover administration.

That Mr. Hoover now has before him plans for definite action to build up a two-party system in the South and make the Republican party for the first time in its history a genuinely national party is certain. It is equally clear that any attempt to put these plans into effect will be resisted not only by the Democrats in defense of their traditional stronghold, but also by certain Republican leaders in the North, as well as those who have controlled Southern patronage under the old regime.

No One Is Certain.

The writer encountered many Southern friends of Mr. Hoover who are convinced that the President-elect wishes to go down in history not only as the first Republican to break the "Solid South," but also as the first of his party to vitalize it into an enduring political force throughout this section. They have made their plans in the belief that he is willing to give them the moral support of his administration and are awaiting only a word from him to move into action.

No one can say with authority what Mr. Hoover will do when the time comes to make his decision. In less than a month, however, the country will know whether the President-elect has adopted or scrapped the ambitious plans that have been submitted to him in Florida. This will be manifest on or about March 4 when he names his cabinet, makes his inaugural address and sends in his first appointments of postmasters, customs collectors, marshals and district attorneys for the Southern states.

If in his inaugural address and message to Congress he not only refrains from referring to anti-lynching legislation and other time-honored Republican measures which have proved irritants to the South in times past, but makes a definite appeal to Southern ideals and aspirations it will be regarded as a clear-cut indication of his policy. That such an appeal will be made is foreshadowed by the special invitation that has been issued, for the first time under a Republican administration, to the Confederate veterans to participate in the inaugural exercises.

Must Go Carefully.

From the viewpoint of the South the inclusion of a Southerner in the cabinet will not be regarded as specially significant. Everything will depend upon the character of the appointment. The naming of C. Bascom Slemp or some other representative of the old line Southern Republican machine, skilled in sounding up negro delegates for national conventions, I was repeatedly told in the South, will not only fail to strengthen the Hoover administration in that section but would be accepted by the rank and file of Southern Republicans and

Hoover Democrats as a definite rebuff and a mere preliminary to insuring renomination in 1932.

The greatest significance is attached in the South to his handling of the minor appointments in Southern states. If, in these appointments, he follows the system of accepting the recommendations of the Republican national committeemen, whose prerogative it has been to control the distribution of Southern patronage for half a century, it will mean that he is satisfied to let the old system remain. But if he overrides these recommendations and gives a large measure of recognition to "anti-machine Republicans" and Hoover Democrats, it will be accepted as a signal that he has adopted the plans of his lieutenants and will try to capture some of the Southern states.

Meanwhile in advance of a definite decision from Mr. Hoover, which may have momentous consequences for the whole country, those who supported him in the last campaign in the South are almost as busy as before the November election.

Outlaw Negro Chiefs.

Across the Potomac in Virginia, I found the Republican leaders taking active steps to win the cooperation of the Hoover Democrats in the state election next fall. In Georgia, plans are being perfected to complete the elimination of the faction headed by Ben Davis, the negro leader who was Republican national committeeman from that state until the Hoover forces turned him down at the Kansas City Convention. In Tennessee efforts are being made to shelve Bob Church of Memphis, reputed to be the most powerful negro leader in the United States, who, in co-operation with Representative J. Will Taylor, has largely controlled Republican affairs in that state.

In Florida and other states I learned of efforts with substantial financial backing to purchase Democratic newspapers and turn them into Republican party organs. In North Carolina where Republican enthusiasm over the results of last November is running particularly high, a project is being quietly discussed for a radio broadcasting system to continue the "educational program" instituted by the Hoover forces during the last campaign. In every Southern state where the Republicans made a strong showing last November I found efforts being made to hold the Hoover Democrats together and prevent their return to their traditional party allegiance.

Mann Is the Leader.

As I passed from state to state, it was evident that all these activities were being directed from a central source of authority and that the individual to whom the local leaders are looking is Colonel Horace A. Mann of Tennessee, the mysterious Washington lawyer who directed the Hoover campaign throughout the South in 1928 and has recently been one of the most active lieutenants at the Hoover headquarters in Miami.

"Colonel Mann's office is as busy now as it was during the campaign," I was told more than a month ago by O. A. Cotton, of New Orleans, leader of the independent Hoover forces in Louisiana. "The Colonel has maintained his contacts with every section of the South and we are ready to move whenever he gives the word."

As evidence of the strength of Colonel Mann's position, letters from Georgia, Alabama, and Louisiana, addressed to the President-elect, asking advice on Southern political problems, were referred, not to Dr. Hubert Work, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, but to the Tennessee Colonel, who repeatedly demonstrated during the campaign that he was responsible only to Hoover, and in his replies, Colonel Mann spoke as one having not only authority but the confidence of his chief.

Wait Word To Fire.

Under his leadership, the evidence which I encountered indicates, the local Hoover lieutenants are mobilizing their forces, awaiting a word or a clear signal from the President-elect to move into action and attempt the large and traditionally impossible task of winning the Solid South for the Republican party.

In justification of the plan for a Republican attack upon this political Gibraltar which for more than half a century remained unconquered under the Democratic standard, the writer was shown an analysis of the vote cast at the last election, which has been presented to President-elect Hoover to aid him in deciding whether to sponsor such a plan.

This analysis shows that in the 13 states south of the Potomac and Ohio rivers, including Oklahoma, Arkansas and Texas, the vote cast for Herbert Hoover was 2,553,842 and for Alfred E. Smith, 2,355,376. This is a Republican plurality of 198,566.

Smith Had Slight Lead.

In the "Solid South" proper, including only the 10 states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia, which have been regarded hitherto as unalterably Democratic, Hoover polled 1,406,488 votes as against 1,597,657 for Smith. Even in this section, it was noted, Hoover would have had a majority except for the overwhelming Democratic vote piled up in Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

According to this analysis of the official returns Hoover carried Florida, Kentucky, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia by pluralities ranging from 24,463 in Virginia to 176,994 in Kentucky. Smith's pluralities in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina ranged from 7071 in Alabama to 113,495 in Louisiana.

Of the electoral votes in these 13 Southern states 85 went to Hoover and 64 to Smith.

Elect 19 Congressmen .

As a basis for the argument that this result was not due to a choice of presidential personalities or to prejudices arising from prohibition and religion, this exhibit contained also an analysis of the 1928 congressional elections in all Southern districts where Republican candidates were running. This analysis shows that in these 69 districts, the Republicans elected 19 congressmen, a gain of 13 seats. In addition eight more were listed as "close" where the Democratic candidate was elected by less than 3000 votes. These "close" districts included those occupied by such veteran congressmen as Charles Manly Stedman and Robert L. Doughton of North Carolina, who have been in Congress for 20 years.

It was also shown that, considering only the districts where the Republican party had candidates in 1928 and 1924, the vote for the Republican Congressmen increased 458,895 at the last election. The largest increases registered were Florida, 50,333; Kentucky, 123,819; North Carolina, 109,747; Oklahoma, 89,685, and Virginia, 44,411.

Whether or not this analysis of the popular vote at the last election justifies the optimistic enthusiasm of Hoover's Southern lieutenants, there is no question that they are convinced that the catacylsmic upheaval of last November has provided them with a foundation upon which they can build a permanent Republican organization in the very heart of Democratic Dixie.

President Hoover's Inaugural Address

COUCHED in language eminently fitting it to take place alongside the ablest state papers of modern times, President Hoover's inaugural address was received by the country. Concisely but forcefully the new President summarized the cherished ideals of the American people and struck a concordant note with their dearest hopes. Upon the time and occasion he could not have been expected to enter into an extended discussion of the momentous problems that face his administration, but he showed himself thoroughly cognizant of the heart pulse of the nation, and with unquestioned sincerity pledged himself to the advancement of its hopes.

After alluding to the unprecedented material progress this nation has attained, the President envisioned as its most malign of dangers a "disregard and disobedience of law." The apparent failure of our criminal judicial system he attributed in part to the added burdens imposed by the 18th amendment, and pledged himself to appoint a national commission "for a searching investigation of the whole structure of federal system of jurisprudence, to include the method of enforcement of the 18th amendment and the causes of abuses under it." President Hoover stands on the side of Government regulation of, and cooperation with business but not ownership nor competition; he advocates an opportunity for "every boy and girl to rise thru the elective processes of education"; he believes that "public health should be as fully organized and as universally incorporated in our governmental system as is public education."

The President's address ascended to its loftiest heights and revealed its deepest spirituality when it came to dealing with world peace. On this point the Chief Magistrate of the Nation said:

> We not only desire peace with the world but to see peace maintained thruout the world. We wish to advance the reign of justice and reason toward the extinction of force.

Further on he said:

> In thousands of homes in America, in millions of homes around the world, there are vacant chairs. It would be a shameful confession of our unworthiness if it should develop that we have abandoned the hope for which all these men died.....
>
> Surely civilization is old enough, surely mankind is mature enough so that we ought in our own lifetime to find a way to permanent peace.

Briefly the President touched upon the whole catalogue of governmental ideals, issues and problems, save the one which through the very force of circumstances is of especial interest to twelve million American citizens. He found it neither necessary or expedient, as have his party's predecessors, to make special reference to the Negro. It scarcely could have been expected of Mr. Hoover that he would have included any reference to this particular group in his address. Though in his speech of acceptance of the Presidential nomination and in his inaugural address he has revealed a deeper spiritual side than what he had been hitherto credited with possessing, President Hoover is far from being a commoner, even more so than was his immediate predecessor. It is doubtful if he even possesses an intelligent social insight into the distressing problem of twelve million of the country's loyal citizens being denied the privileges and immunities of full citizenship on the grounds of color.

It is no desire of the Negro to be considered a subject apart from this body politic. Rather it is his strivings that his hopes, interests and aspirations be fused with those of the national citizenship. But born of a peculiarly American psychology are barriers that do actually set him apart in the attainment of the blessings of life, the pursuit of happiness and the rights and responsibilities of citizenship. Until these barries are lowered it comes as a disappointment to the race group for a President of this great nation, either by word or act, to feign their non-existence. Every hope of the race, material and spiritual, is inextricably interwoven into its hope of equal citizenship, and nothing in the realm of government transcends that question in importance to us.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation.

Pacific Defender 3/7/29 Los Angeles, Calif.

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The millions of American citizens, who witnessed the inaugural ceremonies in Washington or listened to the radio broadcast were perhaps much impressed by the address of the new President, Herbert Hoover. Sufficient to again read the newspapers, peruse and digest at leisure, his message to the people.

An ominous note of warning was sounded against all law-breakers and the President spoke at length upon the subject of law violation, one of his statements was: "The most malign of all these dangers today is disregard and disobedience of law," and added: "The strong man must at all times be alert to the attack of insidious disease." And further strengthened this argument with the following most significant statement: "The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law." No greater truth was ever spoken by any man, at any time, in office. President Hoover in our opinion has made it plain, that the first duty of the people in this great country is first to obey and respect the laws themselves, in order that there might be a proper enforcement of the law enacted by our representatives for the governing for this great republic.

In the course of his address President Hoover pointed out that responsibility for failure of the eighteenth amendment to a great extent lay upon the shoulders of some of the states of the Union "who fail to accept their share of responsibility for concurrent enforcement and to the failure of many state and local officials to accept the obligation under their oath of office, zealously to enforce the laws."

Long have we as a race of people known these things to be true, and leaders of our group have from time to time, pointed out these truths, to those in control of our government, with power to enforce its laws. For we realize that with the growing and continued tendency to disregard and flaunt the law, when it applied to a particular group of citizens, would eventually find us facing the situation which is now in existance in America due to the large and increased criminal element, who defy the government and disrespect the laws.

With the entrance of Herbert Hoover into office, delivering such an address, we feel that there is an awakening of true justice which will eventually bring about a true and equal application of its laws for the benefit of every citizen, regardless of his race, CREED, or COLOR, and that in the future all states will assume their full responsibility for the protection of the rights of all citizens, according to the constitution and all its amendments, and in this way, lynching, and disfranchisement, will be eliminated, for America can never rise to heights pointed out by President Hoover nor continue in her successful climb until every citizen is given an equal opportunity to rise with his government, and until the nation has made secure the rights of every citizen, through a fair and equitable disbursement of justice alike to all.

Republican.

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Aside from the fact that he was President of the United States, the inaugural address of President Hoover was of little interest to us.

We have used every possible stretch of our imagination trying to construe some word or phrase of his address to mean that the new President thought of our group, as we are affected by certain conditions in America today. And, of course, not finding such words or other expressions as we had expected, we very naturally feel disappointed.

Argus 3/8/29 St. Louis, Mo.

It was significantly noticed that Mr. Hoover put a deal of time and emphasis on the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, committing himself to its enforcement, but it was also noticeable that he did not say a word about the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the United States Constitution. Just what was meant by this omission, as was in the mind of the President, we do not know. But regardless of what the President thought of this matter, we take it that it was, at least, worth passing notice. We confess it would not look so bad, or certainly not so disappointing if it were not a fact that the President, every member of the United States Supreme Court, every member of the United States Congress, and most of the common citizens know that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the United States Constitution are being flagrantly violated daily with immunity and the Congress, whose duty it is to enforce them, refuses to do so in direct violation of its oath.

The mere fact, however, that Mr. Hoover did not mention these amendments and commit himself to their enforcement does in no wise excuse him from the solemn obligations to which he is bound by his oath when he kissed the Bible, and swore that he would uphold the Constitution of the United States. If the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments are a part of the United States Constitution, then he is legally duty and honor bound to use the power and influence of his good office to enforce them.

We don't know whether the President was "dodging the issue" or not, but we do know, at some time, some President of these United States is going to face the issue like a man. Of course, it will take a man of courage and a man probably the size of Lincoln to do it, but it must be done. The denial of one tenth of the citizens of their common rights under the Constitution cannot forever be ignored by the law enforcement machinery from the President down to the petty officers, and kissing the Bible is a colossal joke unless one believes in God and as such, believes in right and is willing to stand or fall by that belief.

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Journal and Guide 3/9/29 Norfolk, Va.

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Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C., Mar. 6—President Coolidge failed to fulfill the expectations of Negroes. When he succeeded the late President Harding, August 2, 1923, it was believed because he was a New Englander that he would give full recognition to the civil and political rights of colored Americans. His five years and seven months in the white House has dispelled this belief.

When he came into the Presidency, colored Republicans were smarting under the treatment that had been accorded them by President Harding. There had been a partial removal of the proscriptions, civil service. In answer he praised discrimination and segregation that had been put into effect during the achievements of the Negro race the Wilson regime. Glowing campaign promises of 1920 had not been and counseled patience. His defenders kept. There had been only three appointments of colored Republicans to statutory positions, the Rev. Solomon Porter Hood as minister to Liberia, Charles W. Anderson as collector of internal revenue in New York, and Arthur G. Froe as recorder of deeds of the District of Columbia.

Negroes revived their hopes when Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office. They recalled that he had declared for a more general recognition of their Constitutional rights, relief for them from all imposition, and the granting of equal opportunities to them.

He was petitioned to issue an executive order abolishing segregation in the Government service or to direct his Cabinet officers to do it in their departments. He was asked to do away with discrimination in the civil service. In answer he praised the achievements of the Negro race and counseled patience. His defenders interposed that he was carrying out the unexpired term of President Harding and was adhering strictly to the policies of his predecessor. They urged delay until after his election to the Presidency when he would adopt and carry out his own policies.

There was another bittre racial fight that came to President Coolidge from President Harding. It was the fight over the appointment of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of customs at

President Coolidge had inherited from President Harding a bitter racial fight over the personnel of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama. Alabama whites were demanding a staff of white persons to have charge and manage the hospital. Colored people throughout the United States were insisting upon a complete colored personnel. After threats of Alabama whites to destroy the hospital and a Ku Klux Klan demonstration in the hospital grounds, President Coolidge directed General Frank T. Hines, the director of the Veterans Bureau, to turn the hospital over to an all-colored personnel.

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Negroes revived their hopes when Mr. Coolidge took the oath of office. They recalled that he had declared for a more general recognition of their constitutional rights, relief for them from all imposition, and the granting of equal opportunities to them.

He was petitioned to issue an executive order abolishing segregation in the Government service or to direct his Cabinet officers to do it in their departments. He was asked to do away with discrimination in the civil service. In answer he praised the achievements of the Negro race and counseled patience. His defenders interposed that he was carrying out the unexpired term of President Harding and was adhering strictly to the policies of his predecessor. They urged delay until after his election to the Presidency when he would adopt and carry out his own policies.

President Coolidge had inherited from President Harding a bitter racial fight over the personnel of the United States Hospital for disabled Negro veterans at Tuskegee, Alabama. Alabama whites were demanding a staff of white persons to have charge and manage the hospital. Colored people throughout the United States were insisting upon a complete colored personnel. After threats of Alabama whites to destroy the hospital and a Ku Klux Klan demonstration in the hospital grounds, President Coolidge directed General Frank T. Hines, the director of the Veterans Bureau, to turn the hospital over to an all-colored personnel.

There was another bittre racial fight that came to President Coolidge from President Harding. It was the fight over the appointment of Walter L. Cohen as comptroller of customs at

New Orleans, Louisiana. President Harding had given Mr. Cohen a recess appointment. He later sent his nomination to the Senate. The Governor of Louisiana came to Washington and asked him to withdraw it because the appointment of a Negro to an office of this character was offensive to the white people of his State. The Louisiana Senators raised personal objections to Mr. Cohen and the Senate rejected him. President Harding gave him another recess appointment, but he died before he could return the nomination of Mr. Cohen to the Senate in the sixty-eighth Congress.

Reappointed Cohen

President Coolidge carried out the intention of President Harding and returned the nomination to the Senate. Mr. Cohen was rejected a second time, but Senator Henrik Shipstead, Farmer-Labor, of Minnesota, who had voted against him, moved a reconsideration and Mr. Cohen was finally confirmed.

Incidentally President Hoover will inherit from President Coolidge the question of the reappointment of Mr. Cohen. His term expired nearly a year ago. The Republican State organization of Louisiana, which is now lily-white, has recommended a white man to succeed him. President Coolidge took no action on their recommendation, but informed then that Mr. Cohen had made a good public officer and he saw no reason for removing him. President Hoover will have to decide whether to give him a reappointment or name a successor to him. Mr. Cohen was opposed to the nomination of Hoover, but if he is not given another term it will be taken as an indication of a policy not to appoint colored persons to office in the South.

After his election in 1924, seventeen demands were presented to President Coolidge by the late William C. Matthews, who had directed the campaign work among colored cotrdktddtddd work among colored voters. These demands ranged from approval of a $50,000,000 loan to the Liberian Government to appointments in the diplomatic corps. At a press conference President Coolidge stated that these demands had not reached him. It is certain, however, that none of them was met.

To the appointments made by President Harding, President Coolidge added that of James A. Cobb as a judge of the municipal court of the District of Columbia to succeed the late Judge Robert H. Terrell who has filled that judgeship even through the the Democratic administration of Woodrow Wilson. Mr. Hood resigned as minister to Liberia, and President Coolidge nominated William T. Francis to succeed him. These who were the only colored men to be appointed by President Coolidge and confirmed

Howard University, however fared well under the Coolidge administration. The school was given by the Government in addition to sums for maintenance and salaries a gymnasium, armory and athletic field costing $197,500, a medical school building costing $370,000, and appropriations of $190,000 for a women's dormitory building and $390,000 for a chemistry building.

A total of $2,167,000 was given to Howard University while President Coolidge was in office. The school was given the following amounts: for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, $365,000; 1926, $591,000; 1927, $218,000; 1928, $390,000; and 1930, $600,000.

President Coolidge was consistent. In each of his messages he urged the enactment of a law to curb lynching. Likewise he has consistently praised the accomplishments of the Negro. But he failed to give a more general recognition of the civil and political rights of Negroes.

The Former President

FORMER PRESIDENT COOLIDGE handed over the reins of Government to his successor Monday and passed out of the picture as head of the nation. His administration will go down in history as having been fairly successful. It is not illumined with any striking illustrations of executive direction. Mr. Coolidge, as President having failed utterly even to approximate greatness. In fact his decisive handling of the Boston police strike while governor of Massachusetts still outshines any single act of his as President of the United States. Those striking Cooldige policies and pungent character the nation anxiously expected to develop, or be manifested are still obscure in the enigma of the man. It is even remembered that one of his most notable executive proclamations proved distressingly notorious in that besides creating amazement it became the brunt of public ridicule. It was his order clothing all municipal and state policemen with federal authority to act in prohibition cases. The President was forced quietly to retreat from that position. Acting as commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy, another of his executive acts which brought him justifiable criticism was his ordering of the military forces to Nicaragua. In fact, few if any, executive orders of Mr. Coolidge outside of those dealing with the administrative departments, received public commendation.

Former President Calvin Coolidge strangely maintained a wide popularity. But it was his negative rather than his positive temperament that gave him that popularity. He was entirely suitable to the standpatters and reactionaries, and they, in the main rule the country. He was cautious and deliberate to a fault, and so firmly fixeed in his makeup were these qualities that he created the "White House Spokesman," some imaginary being through which to talk to news gatherers. Mr. Coolidge was sorely lacking in dynamic force, and decisiveness. Historians will search in vain for some outstanding incidents of his administration upon which to pin his immortality. He was neither a little man nor a big one, but a fairly good in-between. Few men have ever served as head of the nation so long a period as did Mr. Coolidge and left the pages of history so void of their imprint as he does.

But, after all, Former President Calvin Coolidge leaves the White House enjoying the kindly feeling of the country. He was a disappointment in the main, but he was far from being wholly unsatisfactory. That he goes with a conscientious feeling of duty performed to the best of his ability will not be doubted.

Calvin Coolidge

CALVIN COOLIDGE, taking him by and large, was as good a President as the country could have wished for in the past six years. After eight years of Woodrow Wilson and his nostrums, his "new freedom" and League of Nations and demoralization of government departments, the country needed a little less brilliancy and more sanity. It needed a man who could hold things safe in the wave of prosperity following the World War, who would not commit the nation to more things than it was ready to perform, who would not act as if the function of government were to penalize business for the sake of penalizing it.

CALVIN COOLIDGE was just such a President. He was not brilliant but he was not crazy. He never played to the galleries of America or of Europe. He was criticized for not being more positive; but he avoided the destructiveness that often accompanies the positive character. He never lost his head and was never rushed off his feet. When courage was needed, as in the case of the McNary-Haugen bill for farm relief, he had it. They called him small and negative because he was not spectacular; but instead of playing to the grandstand he quietly went on with his job of reducing expenses. He left the country more prosperous and more contented than he found it.

AS TO WHAT President Hoover will do, it is useless to speculate. Anyone who really knows will make millions of dollars on his knowledge instead of talking about it. Other people can only wait and see.

Republican National Committee Meets In Hotel Where Negro Members Cannot Go

BUT THEY, THE NEGROES, "WERE VERY NICE ABOUT IT"

Things Look Dark For The Colored Brother

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 7—The Colored Brother is not so elated over the outlook for the next four years under the new President. Mr. Hoover's stressing of the 18th Amendment and his ignoring of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments have made the thinkers think. Of course he emphasized the enforcement and the recognition of all laws but the wiseacres feel there is something significant in What He Did Not Say.

But perhaps the most astonishing thing that has happened this week that looks bad to and for the Negro is the treatment of Negro members o fthe Republican National Committee.

Perhaps this item sent out to various white papers by Washington correspondents will put it better. Ulrich Bell, Washington correspondent for the Louisville Courier-Journal sent out this choice bit of news:

"Dr. Work had a luncheon yesterday for the entire committee, men and women, and, incidentally, the Negro members, including Mary Booze, the committeewoman from Mississippi, were missing. The words reached these members that the hotel where the party was held did not admit members oftheir race. They were nice about it, and, so far as is known, did not try to attend."

Can you beat that?

With its own headquarters and with all the other places in Washington at its disposal the Republican National Committee has luncheon at a hotel that does not admit Negroes. What was the matter with the Whitelaw Hotel, a swell Negro hostelry?

And the Negro members of the committee "were very nice about it" and "did not try to attend."

Can you beat? "Very nice about it." No protests. No humiliation. Not insulted. "Alright Boss, you wanted us but the hotel management does not admit Negroes. Dr. Work is not to blame, the Republican National Committee is not to blame. Naw sah, Boss, we understand them things."

perfecting the organization to permit it to go out of existence, he declared.

Praised by Speakers

Dr. Mordecai Johnson, president of Howard University, lauded Dr. Hawkins, declaring that the day when it took a scoundrel and shrewd designing person to be a politician was past and he hoped that the course taken by Dr. Hawkins would be the forerunner when Negro leaders of unquestionable integrity would take an active part in the political affairs of the nation.

Political—1929

Party Affiliation.

NEGROES RESISTING 'LILY-WHITE' MOVE

Appear to Have Won in Fight to Retain Places of Power

HIT G. O. P. "CLEAN-UP" PLAN

R. R. Church, Leader, Counting on Assurances by Hoover

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Embattled Negroes, well organized, have met the "Lily-White move attempted within the Republican Party after its capture of four Southern States for the first time in the November election, and appear to have won.

Leaders, however, will camp on the White House doorstep until the victory is generally recognized. It is a fight to a finish against the attempt of Col. Horace A. Mann, who rose in one campaign month from disclaimers by the Republican National Committee to the title of Southern campaign director, remove Negroes from all political positions of power.

The attempt to draw the color line in victory has incurred much wrath, particularly in the attempt of "purificationists" to define a party clean-up merely as removing Negroes from power.

Robert R. Church, multi-millionaire real estate man of Memphis and outstanding leader of his race in American politics, issued a statement to The World to-day denying that the next President would approve any part of the lily-white movement.

Welcomed in Hoover Home

Church is in a position to know. He was welcomed in the Hoover home during the campaign at a time when Col. Mann, facing charges of tinkering with the Klan, did not find it advisable to make an appearance there. Church was so well satisfied with personal assurances from the candidate one week before election that more than a dozen Negro publications turned from Smith to Hoover almost overnight. The Hoover personal assurances to Church on that occasion are credited as chiefly responsible for Hoover victory in Tennessee.

Church controls the "Lincoln Belt," comprising the large population of his race in seven Middle Western States. He has been a delegate to every Republican Convention since 1912.

"Mr. Hoover will prove a shocking disappointment," Church said, "to both the small but important element of colored Republicans who fear that his silence gives consent to their persecutors and the close-knit band of 'famished lilies' 'suitcase Democrats' who expect him to put colored people back into slavery.

"Mr. Hoover's personality, aided by Mr. Smith's unfortunate heritage, broke our reputed 'Solid South.' We can depend upon that personality breaking up the present combination of political treason."

WORLD

MAR 3 1929

Negro Wonders What Hoover Will Do

Attitude of New Administration Toward Race Cause of Comment

By Lester A. Walton

NOT since the group became a considerable factor in national politics has the Negro been so gravely concerned about the measure of recognition to be meted him by an incoming administration at Washington as on the eve of Herbert Hoover's inauguration. In the vernacular of the street, "the Negro does not know where he is at."

In bygone days things were different. Weeks before the change of administrations rumors were afloat, supposedly inside information, which furnished food for gossip. Potential appointees loomed large and important on the political horizon. While it is true many of the forecasted plums failed to materialize, the optimistic reports going the rounds at least temporarily set hopes aflame and gave colored Americans opportunity to indulge in pleasant contemplation.

Hoover's Attitude Called Mysterious

As Mr. Hoover takes up residence in the White House, his attitude as to what he proposes to do to put the colored brother in good humor is as much of a mystery as who killed Dorothy King or Arnold Rothstein. And no oracle has appeared, colored or white, to interpret his views—an unprecedented situation.

Misgivings are quite generally expressed among members of the group lest the same forces of intolerance alleged to have waged a fight against the selection of Col. William Donovan as Attorney General, might be able to exert a prejudicial influence in matters affecting the Negro. "Will Mr. Hoover be susceptible to anti-race propaganda?" is being asked on every hand.

Since his return to the United States from a trip to South America Mr. Hoover has conferred with but one Negro of prominence—Dr. R. R. Moton, Principal of Tuskegee Institute—according to press despatches. The two "talked on educational and agricultural conditions in the Southland," was the information given out for public consumption. However, the belief persists that some phases of politics were discussed.

Dr. Moton makes no pretense of being skilled in the ways of politics, but any one holding what is regarded as one of the most trying and ticklish positions in America—Principal of Tuskegee Institute—where great tact must be displayed at all times to keep in the good graces of the North and the South, the white and the colored people, must of necessity be, in a sense, a politician.

It is recalled that A. L. Holsey, Dr. Moton's secretary, served as Secretary of the Colored Voters' Division of the Republican National Committee during the Presidential campaign and that Dr. Moton enthusiastically espoused Mr. Hoover's election.

When Mr. Hoover had charge of the Mississippi Flood Relief Committee he named Dr. Moton Chairman of an advisory committee consisting of Negroes. The two became warm friends and it is no secret that Mr. Hoover thinks highly of the Tuskegeean's judgment.

Another Negro who enters into the equation is Robert R. Church of Memphis. For years Church has been spending his money, left by a wealthy father, in the interest of the Republican Party. He could have had the Ministership to Haiti when Harding became President and Will Hays was Postmaster General. But all along he has preferred to assume leadership without holding office.

Church Tried to Swing the Papers

At the close of the recent Presidential campaign, when G. O. P. leaders became duly alarmed over the big drift of the Negro vote to Smith, Church was deputized to win back some of the influential weeklies that had gone Democratic. He did not, as has been reported, cause an appreciable number of these publications to withdraw their support from the Democratic nominee. However, in one notable instance he is credited with placing a large advertisement in a mid-Western paper which, in its last issue before ballots were cast, editorially advocated Smith's election and also ran an editorial friendly to Hoover marked "contributed."

Reports of correspondents emanating from Florida and Washington that the new G. O. P. lineup in the South favors the elimination of the Negro from leadership in that section have not occasioned great excitement among members of the race above the Mason and Dixon's line.

The Negro's progress in education, religion and economics has been marked. But in the realm of politics the race has gone backward instead of forward. Negroes sat in the Senate and the House of Representatives shortly after the Civil War, but not in nearly thirty years has one been a member of Congress. And yet the race now has a more valid reason for declaring, "Taxation without representation is tyranny" than fifty years ago.

Republican

After the Civil War not more than 5 per cent. of the Negroes were literate. From 95 per cent. illiterate the per cent. to-day is less than 20. Given their freedom, the majority scarcely had clothes on their back. The Negro now owns in excess of $1,700,000,000 in realty, exclusive of church and school property.

When William Howard Taft became President there were a half dozen Negroes in the Consular Service. To-day there are three. The United States Ministers to Haiti and Liberia were Negroes. The race first lost their Haitian appointment during the Wilson Administration.

At Washington, Negroes held the following positions: Register of the Treasury, Recorder of Deeds, Assistant United States Attorney General, Municipal Judge, Fourth Auditor of the Treasury for the Navy and Collector of the Port at Georgetown. The race has lost all save Recorder of Deeds and Municipal Judge.

There was a Negro Collector of the Internal Revenue at New York, and Collector of the Internal Revenue at Hawaii. Charles W. Anderson, one of the most capable Collectors in the service, continues in office.

Important Federal positions also were held by Negroes in the South. The last of the Mohicans is Walter L. Cohen, Collector of Customs of New Orleans, who has faithfully served the Republican Party several decades. He is now under fire.

Thirty-eight years ago the naming of a Negro to a Cabinet position was seriously discussed, at which time the race boasted of national legislators at Washington and men holding outstanding Federal appointments. What a contrast to the present!

No wonder the Negro becomes alarmed and disheartened over his wholesale losses whenever he takes an inventory of his national political assets. For this loyal, advancing race, which constitutes one-tenth of the Nation's population and contributes directly and indirectly millions of dollars into the National Treasury, is compelled to indulge in retrospection when it views with pride its political history and political progress.

NEW DEAL IN THE SOUTH.

Signs of a new deal in the policy of the Republican party in the South are full of significance. This was indicated by a prediction made by Senator Smith W. Brookhart of Iowa, after a conference last week with the President-elect. According to Mr. Brookhart, who is chairman of the Senate Committee charged with the investigation of the distribution of Federal patronage in the South, a shake-up is to be expected under the next administration in the allotment of the offices. He is convinced that the Hoover administration will be honest in this respect, as it will be in all others. He believed that the shake-up will include the three states of Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, with possibly others.

As a result of the facts brought out by the committee's investigation, it is altogether likely that the few remaining Negro political leaders from the South will be eliminated from the Republican National Committee. This has already been done in Georgia, where Editor Benjamin J. Davis of the Atlanta Independent was forced to retire, although the charges of bartering in offices failed to prove his participation. At the trial of National Committeeman Perry W. Howard of Mississippi, a local jury acquitted him, on the ground that his accusers were unworthy of belief. Nevertheless, he has not been restored to the post that he held as an assistant to the Attorney General of the United States.

In South Carolina, where similar charges were brought against the white Republican committeeman, he was neither indicted nor forced to retire from his office. As a result of the fact that the operations of the Brookhart committee have so far been directed mainly against the Negro leaders, it is no wonder that the Senator's Iowa constituents harbor the belief that his real objective is to eliminate Negro leadership, rather than to put an end to the sale of Federal patronage, as has been so virtuously announced.

There have been so many charges about this matter of disposing of offices in Southern states on the basis of a cash contribution to the party funds, or a payment to the party leader, that it is just as well to take it for granted that there is some justification for the statement. The practice is not unknown in the North as was demonstrated when it was proved in court that the nomination for a judgeship was made for the consideration of several thousand dollars in one of the counties of Greater New York not so many years ago. The difference is that the practice is held to be dishonest and unlawful in this state, while below Mason and Dixon line it has been winked at as a permissible practice under the anomalous condition of politics existing in that section.

For this easy virtue in the politics of that section the national leaders of the Republican party are directly responsible. They have allowed the Democrats to monopolize the privilege of voting for Congress and President, and at the same time encouraged the maintenance of a skeleton of a Republican organization, solely for the purpose of using its delegates in national conventions and furnishing candidates for Federal appointments. It is this perpetuation of a rotten borough system that is responsible for the demoralization of Republican politics in the South. The Negro is not wholly responsible for the part he has been forced to play in it, as that has been the only way in which he could participate in politics.

If the division of the Southern Democrats in the last campaign is to create a new alignment in politics, it may be that the time is ripe to put an end to the rotten borough system. The first to suffer from such a revolution would naturally be the Negro leaders, but it will not suffice to stop with them. If the old system of Republican organization maintained to control patronage, but without substantial voting strength, is to be swept away, it will probably mean the elimination of the Negro from active political leadership, for the present, at least. If the whites of the South then divide their forces on a more equal basis, it will not be long before they will be appealing to the blacks to divide along the same lines. Along this line of division lies the political salvation of the South.

But it will not do for Senator Brookhart's committee to consider its work accomplished with the elimination of two Negro members of the Republican National Committee, neither of whom was proved guilty of selling official patronage. The probe should go deeper than that. Let the practices of the white leaders in Texas, South Carolina, Virginia and other Southern states be investigated. Then the predicted shake-up will be in order, with a new deal for all concerned. And the practice of honesty in the disposition of the offices should be coupled with equal honesty in the matter of voting at elections and counting the ballots.

REPAIRING POLITICAL LOSSES.

In a somewhat pessimistic article in the New York World of last Sunday, Lester A. Walton emphasized the grave concern felt by the Negroes of this country over the measure of recognition that may be accorded them by the Hoover administration. The present state of uncertainty was contrasted with the conditions of years ago, when expectation of coming political plums was warranted and frequently became a reality. But, according to Mr. Walton, the new President's attitude on this question of political recognition remains a mystery. The situation is complicated by the prospect of a reorganization of the party in the South, to take advantage of the Democratic split, which gave four states to the Republican ticket.

The losses of the race in the way of political office were summarized in the statement, that when Mr. Taft became President there were at least six Negroes holding consular offices, besides two diplomatic representatives, the ministers to Haiti and Liberia. Today there are only three consuls and the minister to Liberia, the minister to Haiti having been replaced by a white man under the Wilson administration. At Washington Negroes filled such positions as Register of the Treasury, Recorder of Deeds, Assistant Attorney General, an Auditor of the Treasury, Collector of Customs at Georgetown, assistant United States Attorney. All these offices have been lost except the recorder of deeds and a municipal judge.

In a letter from the World's bureau at Washington, in the same issue, appeared a statement by Robert R. Church of Memphis, which did not take such a despondent view of the situation. Mr. Church denied that President Hoover would approve any part of the lilywhite movement, especially in its attempt to eliminate the Negro in the South from the Republican party. It was said that Mr. Church was in a position to speak advisedly on this subject, as he had been welcomed in the Hoover home during the campaign, at a time when Col. Mann who has charge of the lilywhite movement, did not think it advisable to appear there.

Mr. Church was quoted as predicting that Mr. Hoover will prove a disappointment to both those colored Republicans who fear that his silence gives consent to their persecutors and the close knit band who expect him to put colored people back into slavery. He added: "Mr. Hoover's personality, aided by Mr. Smith's unfortunate heritage, broke our reputed 'Solid South.' We can depend upon that personality breaking up the present combination of political treason."

While we would prefer to believe that Mr. Church's sanguine anticipations may be realized, it is quite within the possibilities that the political changes impending in the South may bring about a new alignment of voting strength, which may displace temporarily at least the present political leadership of the race in that section. This has been demonstrated already in the case of the retirement of Committeeman Benjamin J. Davis in Georgia and the proceedings against Perry Howard in Mississippi. The leadership of Mr. Church in Tennessee has also been assailed, although he appears so far to have maintained his power and prestige against attacks. With the voting strength in the South almost wholly in the hands of the whites, in a re-alignment of forces the leadership in bound to be white. But it will not be long before such a division of the whites will force from one side or the other a demand for help from the blacks. This will bring about a situation more like that in Tennessee, where the votes of the Negroes are necessary to both parties, to which fact Mr. Church owes his power.

In the North the only way in which the Negroes can recoup the political losses of the race is by making and backing a leadership from their own ranks, in those districts where their numbers and political experience warrant it. If they continue to fritter away their strength by personal jealousies and fighting one another, they will continue to lose the small measure of political patronage that remains to them. They have the potential power to make their votes count for political recognition. But they can only exercise it by electing leaders who will truly represent their wishes. When this is accomplished there need be no great concern over the attitude of any Republican administration which needs the votes of the race to insure its continuance in office.

The political losses sustained by the race since the Taft administration can be repaired by taking the proper measures.

Political - 1929
Party Affiliation

Republican.

TIMES-STAR
CINCINNATI, O.
OCT 26 1929

Negro Drift From Party Regularity Causing Concern

Republican Workers Trying to Stop New Movement.

VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN

Being Conducted by Friends of Hall and Conrad.

With only one week remaining in which to do campaigning the political workers are facing a condition that is without precedent in Cincinnati. The condition is of most concern to the regular Republican organization for it involves the Negro vote, which heretofore has been overwhelmingly for that organization's nominees.

The Negro vote is in revolt. The political workers in the wards where there is large Negro population realize the condition and are striving desperately to stop the drift away from the old course of regularity to the ticket, but they are not making much headway.

The revolt, it appears, is more against Fred Schneller, chairman of the Republican organization, than against the party. But along with the anti-Schneller movement is another to unite the Negro vote on the two Negro candidates for Council, Hall and Conrad.

Early in the campaign, the Hall and Conrad forces were opposing each other with some feeling, but this has disappeared and the friends of each are appealing to the Negro voters to support both men, giving each first or second choice votes. The campaign now in progress by far is the most comprehensive ever undertaken in this city and the attendance at the Negro meetings and the enthusiasm displayed have astonished political workers.

The climax of this drive to unite the Negro vote will come Sunday afternoon, when Oscar de Priest, only Negro member of Congress, and Herbert S. Bigelow will be the principal speakers at a mass meeting in Emery Auditorium. The meeting will be under the joint auspices of the campaign committees of Frank Hall and George Conrad, the Negro candidates for City Council. A. Lee Beaty, former Assistant U. S. Attorney, campaign chairman for Hall, will preside. W. L. Anderson, secretary of the joint committees, predicted that the hall would not hold half of the people who will want to get in.

The leader of the entire movement is A. Lee Beaty, and the movement began soon after Beaty was refused a place on the Republican Councilmanic ticket. Beaty announced publicly before this action was taken that if he were not given the nomination he would support Frank Hall, one of the two Negroes who had announced as independent canidates.

Resigning as captain of the Fourteenth Ward, Beaty at once became active in behalf of Hall. Within a couple of weeks the campaign was in full swing, and then the followers of Conrad also became active. But both sides saw that division and a bitter fight among themselves meant defeat for both sides. Without any agreement between the two candidates there sprang up a movement to unite the strength of the Negro vote as much as possible, and that plan is being carried out.

The movement has not been completely successful, for many Negro voters will stick to the regular Republic organization, but that it is far more extensive than ever before cannot be concealed.

An instance of the fight against Schneller was supplied at a meeting Friday night at the Hall campaign headquarters. W. L. Anderson, secretary of the Hall Committee, in an address, said:

"Our paramount duty this fall is to work for the election of Frank Hall to Council. Then next is to determine the political leadership of the great West End, where 25,000 colored citizens reside. It is a fight to see whether A. Lee Beaty, the logically qualified leader of this section, or Fred Schneller shall politically advise them. Mr. Beaty lives with us. In this election the city at large is watching to see what we will do. Should it be the right thing, it may be depended on to change our status before the people of Cincinnati for the better. The right thing expected of us is to discard Schneller and choose a more representative leader, and that leader should be A. Lee Beaty."

Wilson Luncheon to Attract Crowd

Moved to Ballroom at Hotel Sinton.

So great is the response to the Russell Wilson luncheon, scheduled for Monday at 12:15 p. m., that Charles M. Robertson, vice chairman in charge of the Sinton hotel headquarters of the Wilson Campaign Committee, was compelled to transfer the meeting to the more spacious area offered by the ballroom at the Sinton.

Robertson announced that a few more tickets are available. They can be obtained in the lobby of the Sinton, at $1 each, up to 11 a. m. Monday.

The Rev. Frank H. Nelson will be toastmaster and the principal speakers will be Mayor Murray Seasongood, B. H. Kroger and Russell Wilson.

The luncheon will begin promptly at 12:15 p. m. and will be over by 1:30 p. m. A feature of the entertainment will be the appearance of Claude Shafer, Times-Star cartoonist.

Walker's Snappy Comment on His Nifty Toggery

NEW YORK, October 26—(AP)—There has been a snappy comeback from Mayor Walker to campaign criticism of his nifty toggery. "I just don't believe in the policy of walking up one flight and saving $10," he said. "When I look my adversaries over, I think some of them walk to the top of the Woolworth Building."

The Senate Gets A Surprise

THE United States Senate is meticulous about its membership. It lately rejected Col. Frank Smith of Illinois because he spent large sums of money in procuring his nomination and election, and because this money, it discovered, was derived from sources not at all satisfactory to that august body. It more recently rejected Mr. William S. Vare, after declaring Mr. Vare duly and legally elected by the voters of the sovereign State of Pennsylvania, because Mr. Vare spent $785,000.00 in procuring his election.

These gentlemen were *persona non grata* to the "greatest deliberative body" in the world, the members of which are very careful of their conduct and their contacts. It accordingly chastised Senator Bingham of Connecticut recently, because the "Gentleman from Connecticut" had too intimate contacts with tariff lobbyists, even going so far as to put one on the senate payroll. This conduct was reprehensible in the eyes of the senate and altogether abhorrent to the independent bloc of the mid-west. So, the Connecticut solon got the next thing to expulsion, an official denunciation. The senatorial delinquency of Mr. Bingham was brought out incidentally during an inquiry started to find out all about the lobbying business, and in the course of this inquiry one Mr. Grundy, a very wealthy manufacturer and high tariff devotee of Pennsylvania was summoned before the committee to investigate lobbying, headed by Mr. Carraway, of Arkansas. Mr. Grundy turned out to be a very interesting, even sensational witness. He approved lobbying, admitted his connection with it, and roundly censured senatorial methods of meddling with it. When Mr. Caraway's committee had gotten through with Mr. Grundy he was anything but popular with senators. He was a very rude person in their estimation, or at least in the estimation of some of them.

But their most illuminating experiences and contacts with Mr. Grundy are yet to come, for he is now a member of their own august body. Just as soon as the senate had slammed the door in the face of the discomfitted Mr. Vare, Governor Fisher of Pennsylvania appointed Mr. Grundy to the vacancy. So Mr. Grundy may now abuse the righteous solons with added privilege of senatorial immunity.

But that is not the most interesting thing about the senate's profund dislike of associates and contacts like Mr. Smith, Mr. Vare, and Mr. Grundy. Practically all of the senators of Southern States voted to thrust out these offenders against senatorial dignity, honesty, and chastity. Senator Pat Harrison, Senator Heflin, Senator Blease, Senator George, Senator Carraway, Carter Glass, Senator Simmons, Senator Swanson and all of the distinguished Southern senators disapproved of them. That each of them holds office by reason of an admitted circumvention of the constitution of the United States made no difference. Their several consciences were clear. It was understood to be an "open necessity openly arrived at," while the gentlemen from Illinois and Pennsylvania had no business spending so much money covertly. Had they taken the pains to bring about the disenfranchisement of four-fifths of their constituents the other fifth could have been handled without the expenditure of money covertly, thus corrupting the sanctified institution of democratic selection and election.

OTHER PAPERS SAY

REPUBLICANS AND THE NEGRO

[Nashville Tennessean]

Revelations in the senate lobby investigating committee of a scheme of the Republicans to bring about the nomination by the Democrats of Negroes for congress in St. Louis, Chicago and New York prove pretty conclusively that the Republican profession of love for the Negro is a bit of arrant hypocrisy. The truth is that the Republican leaders, with the possible exception of the president (and he has doubtless seen a great light since the DePriest tea) would like to be rid of the Negro. He is an incubus to them. They realize that in the South it will be impossible to build a permanent and successful Republican party as long as there is an alliance between the office brokers and the ignorant Negroes for the manipulation of the party machinery.

In the North the case is a little different. In several states when a normal party vote is cast, the Negro holds the balance of power. His vote is essential to the success of the Republicans. They dare not offend him. But if they could saddle a few Negro congressional candidates off on the Democratic party, then they could more openly embrace the Negro in the North without jeopardizing party success in the South.

It was not any interest in the Negro; it was no desire to see him elevated to political equality, that prompted the conspiracy to foist Negro candidates on the Democrats of the North. On the other hand, the scheming politicians behind the conspiracy were perfectly willing to use the Negroes as pawns and dupes so that their strategy in the South would be more successful. It affords additional evidence of the statement that we have repeatedly made in these columns and that is that at heart the Republican leaders have no special love for the Negro, but they merely use him at elections as a foundation upon which to build an office brokerage machine. Few are the spoils that are permitted to fall to the Negro, although in some of the southern states he may furnish the great part of the party vote.

G. O. P. Plans Bar In Alabama

Worried By Democratic Tactics In Chilton

By A. B. TUCKER

Will the Chilton County Republican Executive Committee take steps to protect the organization against those who fought the party's county nominees? That is the question which party leaders will answer at Clanton today, according to information reaching Montgomery yesterday. The county committee has been called to meet at the courthouse at 2 p.m. today and politicians predict that some idea of what the State Committee will do can be gained by noting the action the Chilton County Committee takes.

The Republicans, so far as the National ticket is concerned, have no such problem as the Democrats had to solve. The bolting was practically all one way so far as the presidential electors were concerned. The G. O. P. rolled up the largest vote ever recorded in the State.

In County affairs, however, there is another tale to tell. Especially is this true of Chilton County. A primary election was held in 1928 for the nomination of a Probate Judge and other county candidates. A fight was waged against Judge L. H. Reynolds, who has held that office for many terms. Other candidates for Republican nomination were also forced to meet strenuous opposition. 12/28/29

The charge has been openly made that the controling influence in the Democratic ranks managed to keep aspiring politicians thinned down to "one in a hill" so that there was no contest for any Democratic nomination. This being true, many Democrats went into the Republican primary, it is charged, and sought to accomplish the defeat of Judge Reynolds and other Republican candidates. Despite this opposition, Judge Reynolds won out and many of those who voted against him in the primary are said to have gone back to the Democratic ranks in November and voted against him again, but to no avail. Montgomery

Republican leaders in Chilton County state that they do not contemplate going as far as did the Democratic committee, but that the opinion prevails that some plan should be adopted by which Democrats could not run for Republican nominations. In one respect they are expected to follow the Democratic lead—they will invite all qualified electors to participate in the primary as voters.

THE SOLID SOUTH STANDS.

Commenting curiously upon the recent Virginia election northern papers and publicists speculate about the reasons for the Old Dominion's "return to the ranks of the democratic party" after having voted for Hoover last year? But why ramble around in the thickets of speculation to find the answer?

In the first place, Virginia didn't leave the democratic party last year. She voted democratic in almost every case at the polls, except in the electoral vote and in small republican majorities in three of ten congressional districts; and in those three districts republicans have been elected at other times when the state-at-large vote was uniformly democratic. 12/18/29

The Virginia vote for Hoover last year, as it was in North Carolina, Florida and Texas, was abnormal, spasmodic, and due to prejudicial causes not likely to recur in any near future. All the southern states belong normally in a "solid south," and that fact is not questioned in any of them, and is not uncertain save now and then, for temporary reasons, in Kentucky, Tennessee and Oklahoma. Constitution

The great majority of the people of the south are under duress to belong in the democratic party. It is the republican party which forces them to that alignment. And it is only one policy of the republican party that exerts that force—the policy of forcing the negro upon the political and social systems of the south. Those who know the truth of the case testify that the Mrs. Oscar De Priest tea-party at the White House did more to give Governor-elect Pollard his smashing majority than all the fears of Jim Cannonism and Bascom Slempism that were voiced in the campaign. Atlanta

Whenever the republican party becomes, if ever, a white man's party the "solid south" will split wide open and never be re-solidified until another "negro party" appears with menacing strength.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation

Republican

WORLD

APR 10 1929

Hoover Asked to Place a Negro Upon Enforcement Commission

From The World's Bureau
Special Despatch to The World

WASHINGTON, April 9.—President Hoover has been urged by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People to appoint a Negro on his proposed law enforcement commission, on the ground that the Negro is notoriously a victim of slack or non-enforcement of law. Several names have been suggested, among them William H. Lewis of Boston, Perry E. Davis of Cleveland, O., and Judge James A. Cobb of the Municipal Court of the District of Columbia.

Negro leaders who have taken the matter up with the President assert they want an opportunity to disprove the frequent charge that drinking habits of the Negro made it necessary for the South to unite for the Nation-wide dry laws.

There is no intimation from the White House that the President is ready to announce the appointment of the enforcement investigators. It is understood by friends of the Administration that he is finding it a difficult task, as many do not wish the assignment. In the meantime, the President is being urged by organizations to pick men from certain groups. Dry organizations have asked that at least one preacher be named. Individual women have been suggested, but none of the political units, composed of women exclusively, has asked him to appoint a woman.

COLORED G. O. P. SEES POWERS FADING FAST

Frantic Efforts Being Made in Washington — Rowlands May Speak Soon

Special to The American.

JACKSON, Miss., April 2.—Department of justice officials, directly or indirectly, have made no "official" overtures to Perry W. Howard, negro Republican national committeeman, stipulating that his prosecution in Mississippi for alleged trafficking in federal offices would be dropped providing he would resign as committeeman, Dr. S. T. Redmond, negro state chairman of the Howard faction, and cousin of the committeeman, declared here today.

Howard is in Washington, having returned to the capital from Meridian when his second trial on charges of alleged patronage trafficking was postponed by Federal Judge Allen Cox last Thursday. Redmond, acquitted with Howard in their Jackson trial, expressed the belief that Howard would spurn any offer made along that line, contending that Howard was "supremely confident" of another acquittal when again brought to trial.

While the negro faction is astir over the turn of events in their prosecution by the government, the Rowlands faction, headed by Lamont Rowlands, Picayune millionaire lumberman, apparently are sitting tight in control of patronage at this stage of events. A close working alliance is in evidence between Rowlands and the national committee chairman, Dr. Hubert Work, and the administration and job seekers are treking their way to the palatial home of Rowlands rather than calling upon the Howard-Redmond faction for "indorsements."

A showdown and a public declaration of policy by the administration and the national committee with reference to Mississippi party affairs, including patronage, is expected within the next two weeks. Rowlands is now in Washington and may have something to say upon his return from that trip. So far, he has maintained a discreet silence on party affairs.

Mississippi negro Republicans are far from being satisfied at the curtailment of their "coveted" social season in Washington in connection with a Republican presidential inauguration. A "dinner" which had been planned for the negro Republican leaders by Dr. Work at the Mayflower Hotel, was called off, and although explanations were forthcoming, the negroes profess to see the hand of Col. Horace Mann, southern states director of the Hoover campaign, at the reins.

Mary Booze of Mound Bayou, Miss., Republican national committeewoman; Georgia Williams of Georgia, national committeewoman from that state; Howard, Redmond and others were invited to the dinner, and also a "reception" at the White House, according to the gossip of negro Republicans here.

Then Dr. Work passed the word along to the negroes that it might be better for them not to attend the dinner, inasmuch as the manager of the Mayflower objected to their presence. The negroes called upon the hotel management and asked about the "discrimination," and they were assured by the management, so say Mississippi negroes, that the management denied making any such statement. Nevertheless the "dinner" was not held, but most of the negroes called at the White House.

The negroes are fighting hard to retain control of party affairs in Mississippi, which they have dominated absolutely for four years and played a big hand for the preceding four years.

Ga. Georgian
April 5, 1929

SALE OF JOBS IN SOUTH IS TOLD

By WM. K. HUTCHINSON,
Staff Correspondent of the I. N. S.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—A mass of documentary evidence, revealing the bartering of federal offices in Southern States, was poured into the record of the Senate's patronage inquiry today when a hearing was held on charges that post offices have been sold in Mississippi Texas, Arkansas and Tennessee.

The most interesting revelations touched upon the rule of R. B. Creager as Republican national committeeman in Texas. One accusation pictured Creager as taking huge sums from Democratic leaders in an effort to defeat Mrs. Miriam A. ("Ma") Ferguson when she won the Democratic gubernatorial nomination in 1924. Creager was charged with allowing Democratic leaders to name the Republican gubernatorial nominee in return for $25,000.

MISSISSIPPI EVIDENCE.

The Mississippi evidence revealed huge collections by the Republican leaders—Perry Howard, negro Republican national committeeman, and E. P. Booze, husband of the Republican national committeewoman—from postmasters. About half the postmasters of the state reported making heavy contributions to Howard's organization, either voluntarily or by solicitation. In many instances, they told of paying the money in advance before getting postmaster appointments. Howard's group, the reports showed, collected over $12,000 in this way.

500 AFFIDAVITS.

There were probably 500 affidavits filed by postmasters in the four states. The rule of J. Will Taylor, Republican national committeeman in Tennessee, was not attacked. One postmaster, John W. Jackson, of Columbia, Tenn., however, told of Taylor soliciting him for contributions after his appointment. Jackson said he wrote a check for $250 in Taylor's favor.

In Arkansas, the Republican organization also worked quietly. J. Y. Sayre, of Stuttgart, Ark., however, told of being asked to contribute 10 per cent of his salary to the Republican cause. From October, 1922, to July, 1924, he did so, his affidavit said, and in that time he paid over $378.

TEXAS AFFIDAVITS.

The Texas affidavits were filled with political fireworks. A new attack was launched on Roy Campbell, customs collector at Laredo, by J. G. Sullivan, president of Theasherton, Tex., Chamber of Commerce. Sullivan wrote the committee he was "thoroughly convinced that Campbell is guilty of smuggling gold and smuggling intoxicating liquors across the border."

Dozens of letters were received commending the reign of R. B. Creager. The committee, however, revealed that nearly all came from Creager appointees and listed the amounts of political contributions made to Creager by the men who endorsed him.

Scores of other letters were filed criticizing Creager. All demanded his removal.

TIMES DISPATCH
RICHMOND, VA.

APR 3 1929

SELLING PATRONAGE IS NOT WORST THING, NEGRO SAYS

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—Your issue of March 29 contained an editorial headed: "Hoover and the South." In that editorial occurred these lines, on which I desire to comment: "It means the end of the influence of Perry Howard, Negro committeeman for Mississippi, who is now being held for trial on charges of selling Federal offices; and it is taken for granted that Joseph W. Tolbert, national committeeman for South Carolina, will be deposed."

The obnoxious custom of selling Federal offices in the South has come down from the reconstruction period and is hoary with age. According to Harry S. New, ex-Postmaster General, it is participated in by Democrats and Republicans when their respective parties are in power. This abuse of power, then, is as great a reflection on one party as on the other. If Negro committeemen have been ensnared in this vicious custom, they are no worse than white committeemen who inaugurated and have perpetuated the system.

Selling patronage, as charged against these Negro committeemen, is bad indeed, but not as bad as the acts of Federal officers in selling leases to the oil lands of the government, which transactions reek with graft, bribery and corruption. And what about the public scandals in Oklahoma and Louisiana, which include such distinguished names as Governor Henry S. Johnson and Governor Huey P. Long?

These Negro committeemen are accused of nothing more heinous than misuse of their appointing power. Their records will seem clean compared with the records of white men—Governors of great States who have been impeached for gross incompetency, misappropriation of public funds and other scandals. There is an impeachment resolution now in the House of Representatives charging the Governor of the State with habitual drunkenness, attempted corruption of the judiciary and plotting murder. Today a United States Congressman, said to be indorsed by the Anti-Saloon League, is under a Federal indictment for turning rum-runner and dry law violator, and these are not all. Can greater charges be filed against the worst Negro criminal in the Southland than these against white representative Southern leaders?

It is not unusual to find white men high in public and private office who have faltered, failed and fallen, and they will keep on falling until Gabriel blows the horn. Is it reasonable to expect and demand perfection in the black man? When a white man proves recreant to his trust and is driven from power another white man is put in his place. Will this rule be followed in the event that these Negro committeemen are removed? Will other Negroes be put in their places, and if not, why not?

Whether or not these colored men wore their honors well and worthily is insignificant. Their fate will not affect the Negroes' weal or woe. Their names are not connected with any economic, social or political achievement for their race. The Negroes' standing in the Republican party has been on the decline during the operations of these men as national committeemen and today it is worse so they have availed nothing in that direction. They did help nominate and elect Mr. Hoover, who has repaid their loyalty by turning against them. If they are guilty of misconduct in office and deposed, no one will be dragged down with them.

As a matter of fact the future or destiny of the colored race does not depend on Negro national committeemen; does not depend upon any political party, the friendly decisions of any court of law, or even upon Presi-

dent Hoover. The future or destiny of the race depends upon the Negro himself and the good will of the white people among whom his lot is cast. For example, Negroes are not financiers, speculators, oil magnates or merchant kings. The overwhelming majority are workers, they must toil with tools, must labor with their hands for centuries yet to come. There is no law, no political party, or the exercise of any franchise that will force an individual, firm or corporation to employ a Negro, if a foreigner will render better and more efficient service.

There are legions of Southern white people ready and willing to encourage the Negro if he is sober, sensible and will stick to his job. To repeat, believe it or not, the future or destiny of the Negro lies largely with himself and the friendly relations he is able to maintain with the white people among whom he must live, and here he must work out his salvation.

THEODORE W. JONES.

Richmond, Va.

JOURNAL
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

APR 2 - 1929

POLITICS THEME OF COLORED G.O.P.

Burkitt Speaks at Meeting —No Candidates Endorsed Yet.

Three hundred members of the Colored Republican Club of Hudson County gathered last night in Fraternal Hall on Ege Avenue with Alderwyn S. Thomas presiding and discussed pro and con the poliitcal situation of the present day.

Mr. Thomas had sent invitations to all of the fusion candidates, but James Burkitt (The Jeffersonian Democrat) was the only one of the candidates who put in an appearance.

The colored folks decided that they would not endorse any candidates at present, but a resolution was passed, authorizing a committee of colored folks to be formed and a conference called with all of the fusion candidates at which the candidates will be asked to settle on five prominent men as candidates which the colored folks will then back to the limit of their strength.

The committee will be appointed tonight and the conference with the fusionists will be called in the very near future.

Montgomery, Ala., Advertiser
Saturday, April 6, 1929

THE G. O. P. AND THE NE

Recently The Chicago Tribune to type long enough to say:

What Mr. Hoover proposes to abolish the Republican organize protection for the negroes and deli a faction of the Democratic party. It be remodeled for its new occupants, fr from its negro tenants and furnished a socially acceptable mansion for its Sout ern gentlemen. The Republican party v sacrifice its negroes. Wades, Sumn and Stevenses are needed to pro . . . If Mr. Hoover succeeds in attracting Southern squires to the Republican party he must first drive the negroes from it. That will leave both parties to the Kluckers and the Drys and the Republican party will be even more anti-negro than the Democratic. It will be an unmerciful surrender of loyal men into total subjection. The negro has been faithful to the Republican party because it gave him the only protection he ever knew; now he is to be betrayed by his friends.

This complaint leaves The Charleston News and Courier cold. It is not at all disposed to accept the viewpoint of The Tribune, as we shall see by the following comment by the South Carolina paper:

Grant it all, and what is left? Subtract nothing from nothing, and what is left?

The negroes in the South are not voting. They are not holding office. Once in four years from eight to ten of them are hauled from South Carolina to a Rpublican national convention, their railroad fares and hotel bills are paid (not at a white man's hotel), they are bought and sold, not slaughtered, as cattle in a stockyards of Chicago. The Republican party is as kind to them as was a rich Southern planter to his carriage driver when he went to the White Sulphur in 1840.

What are nine million Southern negroes getting out of it?

What does it profit the party of Sumner, Wade and Stevens to have Southern delegations to be played for, as negroes play craps in the alley?

If Mr. Hoover carried six Southern States, did he not carry them with the aid of the "Kluckers and the Drys?" Surely, the Republican party has gotten more out of them than ever it has gotten from the negroes, since the day Mr. Hayes withdrew the soldiers?

"Wades, Sumners and Stevenses needed to prevent it?" Would The Tribune have the soldiers sent back to the South? Why to the South? Where in the South have we had murderous election days in fifty years such as Chicago has now? Is The Tribune bidding for Federal garrisons to protect Chicago elections? It is sometimes on the losing side in Chicago?

In the South will be no negro Republican party unless and until another army of occupation is sent here. The Tribune knows that.

There will be no white Republican party in the South until the fear of the negroes mixing in politics is removed from white men. The Tribune ought to know that.

Yes the negroes have been "faithful to the Republican party" but when has the Republican party been faithful to them?

When ever did a Republican tariff help a negro cotton farmer? Most of the Southern negroes are cotton farmers.

Grant it all, and what is left? Take nothing from nothing, and what is left?

There is much more in The Tribune article which The News and Courier omits. For one thing The Tribune complains because there seems to be no disposition in Washington at this time to coerce the Southern States into granting the franchise to those classes of Negroes that do not now vote. As a matter of fact the Republican party is so indifferent to the Negro in the South that it never even thinks of providing a fund with which to pay his back polltax which is the principal reason that negroes do not now vote in great numbers.

The Tribune is not an honest friend of the Negro. The Tribune has a curious aversion to Southern whites, and would use the Negro to harry them; but it has no genuine interest in the welfare of colored people.

Nashville, Tenn., Banner
Sunday, April 7, 1929

WHITE REPUBLICAN DRAWS COLOR LINE

Asheville, N. C., April 6.—(UP) Congressman-elect George M. Pritchard of the Tenth North Carolina district, a Republican, telegraphed to Washington his refusal to accept office quarters next to those of Oscar De Priest, new Negro congressman from Chicago.

Representative Pritchard, questioned concerning the matter, said he believed he should be assigned another office because he "represents an all white congressional district."

Pritchard last November defeated Congressman Zebulon Weaver, who had represented the district for twelve years. Weaver is a Democrat.

It wsa said that the office assigned Representative Pritchard in the house office building was room 132, while De Priest's was No. 130.

Atlanta, Ga., Constitution
Tuesday, April 2, 1929

POLITICAL STRANGERS, SOUTH.

One of the negro newspapers of the south, referring to the exposures of office-broking by southern negro republican politicians, claims that "scandalizing the negro is to scandalize the whole south, of which the negroes are a large part."

In political relations the negro has not been a part of the south since his emancipation and is not now. The fact is that, whenever he has acted politically at all, he has acted as a part of the republican north. He has wished for and sought policies and practices in public affairs which were squarely contrary to his own best interests, economically, industrially and educationally. That is why his leaders got their opportunity to capitalize southern negro political solidarity and thereby to indulge in the patronage tradings which have truly and unfortunately "scandalized the negro."

The democrats of the south are not responsible for that scandalization and take none of it to themselves. And when the southern negro becomes, if ever, a self-conscious political freeman, he will be as zealous as any white man to see the tricksters and traders of all colors put to open shame.

Charleston, W. Va., Mail
Friday, March 29, 1929

There have been some suggestions that the Republican national committee be reorganized to include members at large so that whites who were leaders might sit on the national committee from those states where Negro committeemen were elected or Negro members sit on the committee in the state where white committeemen had won the positions. In other words, an effort would be made to give representation in some way to the 12,000,000 Negroes of the country. It has also been suggested that this plan would permit representation for other groups such as labor which never before had a voice in national Republican committee affairs except in a campaign. Bascom Slemp, former private secretary to President Coolidge, and one of the best posted men on Republican politics in the South, is sponsoring the plan.

EAGLE

APR 9 1929

Tinkham's Challenge to Hoover.

Representative George Holden Tinkham of Boston, Mayflower descendant, Harvard man, World War veteran, and first in the hearts of his Eleventh District, Massachusetts, constituents, is no more a humorist than was Charles Sumner, but he is quite an efficient satirist in pushing the cause of civil rights for Negroes, on the old Sumner lines. He writes to the President:

> You must either recommend to the Congress the passage of laws to enforce the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments or refer the enforcement of them to your national investigating committee.

Unwelcome is the suggestion, particularly because it is strictly a logical suggestion. If the Constitution is to be enforced as to the Eighteenth Amendment, as The Eagle has repeatedly insisted, enforcement as to the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments is also called for. But the President, whose vote broke the "Solid South" and whose allies in Dixieland are as much opposed as any Democrat to reopening the issue of Negro rights, is hardly likely to do what the Representative wants him to do.

"Must?" Who says "must" to the chosen ruler of 100,000,000 people? "On what compulsion must I?" might be the answer, if any response were required. Sumner and Thad Stevens couldn't compel Lincoln to sign the Emancipation Proclamation when he thought the time had not come for it. Mr. Tinkham will be equally unable to fix the agenda for the Hoover law investigation committee.

TIMES-JOURNAL
SELMA, ALA.

MAR 31 1929

Mr. Hoover is credited with the noble purpose of trying to build up a White Republican Party in the South. That formidable delegation of negro Republicans from Boston who called on Mr. Hoover during the campaign and went home comforted and reassured, can now sit up and take notice. It would seem about time for negro Republicans to undergo a little disillusionment about the Republican Party having their welfare at heart. Even when they are convinced, the facts would warrant them in having doubts about it.

Political - 1929
Party Affiliat.

Republican

HOOVER AND THE NEGRO

See where the Smith-wing papers are making capital of a statement by the late lamented Ben Davis that President Hoover has not dealt fairly with the negro. Davis was lately republican national committeeman from Georgia—and the Smith-wing democrats are now kind enough to refer to him merely as "former" national committeeman. Throughout the national campaign last fall they retained him in his place—for political reasons.

We do not know whether any body cares, but we might comment in passing that nobody wishes to prevent the negro from aspiring to good citizenship and a rightful place in the economic destiny of the nation. But he ought to occupy a rightful place. The negro can earn a place—is earning his place in the country—earning it in a most praiseworthy manner. But he is not doing it agitating for political leadership. He has a definite place where American opportunity taken as it comes to him will graciously accord him an abundant room for progress in the right direction.

But this is a white man's country in point of political control. It ought to be. The negro who is making his gains is not at all interested in or engaged in measuring race superiority or equality. Such a course always works incalculable harm. The southern negro is not the dependence of the republican party or any other party for existence. The negro will do far better as a private in the modest ranks of a citizenship which can be accorded him in peace and harmony where he can develop educationally and religiously.

And the white man can have and hold an interest in him in such a place. Mr. Hoover has not been unfair to the negro. Both the negro and the republican party are about sixteen hundred thousand times better off for the stand Mr. Hoover has taken.—Cordele Dispatch

TIMES
BROCKTON, MASS.

APR 1 - 1929

Reorganizing the South

There is general commendation of President Hoover's announcement that his party must clean house in the southern States. He makes it known that there will be no distribution of patronage in the old way, no selling of federal offices to the highest bidder, and that if the regular party organization is not thought satisfactory he will consult other respectable citizens regarding appointments.

Without doubt the President hopes to strengthen by this means the hold he gained in the south by the late election. It may be fairly regarded as a political move, but any move that seeks to substitute political honesty for dishonesty deserves commendation.

The south has remained politically "solid" because of the stupidity of the Republican leaders. The reconstruction policy that was forced on the southern States proved so ineffective that President Hayes removed federal troops from that section and the white people of the south took control of their affairs. They have continued to hold that control and the Republicans have made no inroads on Democratic control until 1928 because party leaders have found it financially profitable to let things go on in the old way, much as carpetbag leaders found means to enrich themselves on a grander scale during reconstruction days.

If any Republican President in recent years had had the good sense or the courage of Mr. Hoover he might have built up a respectable white men's Republican party that would have been splitting up the solid south earlier than last year.

Instead we have had the scandal of purchasable delegates to national conventions and following scandals in the distribution of offices under the direction of white leaders.

If a respectable white Republican party had been built up it would have been possible to have enacted laws to make the amendments to the Constitution that apply especially to the south effective, to give the negro his share in government so far as he could prove himself capable of it, and to remove much of the irritation and disaffection that exists.

There is no hatred of the negro as a negro among southern whites. There are plenty of negroes who associate with whites on equal terms in everything but social relations. Because ignorant negroes were arrogant, venal and offensive in reconstruction days there has continued a resentment against negroes in office, which might have been removed had a proper policy been pursued.

It will be for the benefit of the entire south, of white men and negroes, if a Republican party can be built up that will be respectable in numbers and personnel.

AMERICAN
HATTIESBURG, ~~WIS.~~ Miss

MAR 27 1929

HOOVER SOUNDS HOWARD'S DOOM

President Hoover sounded Perry Howard's doom as Republican National Committeeman, Tuesday, when he decreed an end to existing party organizations in Mississippi, South Carolina and Georgia. The chief executive's statement made at his weekly press conference was clear cut and unequivocal. In answer to a question relative to recent patronage exposure in this and other states, President Hoover said:

"Such abuses are intolerable to public service, are repugnant to the ideals and purposes of the Republican party, are unjust to the people of the South, and must be ended."

It only remains for the President and his advisers to work out the details for setting up state committees in each of the Southern commonwealths, composed of men of outstanding integrity and sincerity of purpose. Mississippi has such men as Lamont Rowlands and ex-Governor George Sheldon of Nebraska to administer party affairs. The selection of Mr. Rowlands as head of the Republican organization in Mississippi has been expected since March 4th, and will be consummated at any moment.

Meanwhile the little clique of emocrats who have been "standing in" with Perry Howard and helping him dish out his pie, are shedding tears of deepest anguish and studying ways and means to help Perry over the rough spots ahead when he faces trial on pending indictments. The probability is that these self-seeking Democrats will lose all further interest in Perry Howard, now that his official position as patronage potentate finally is terminated. The fellows who have talked so glibly about Perry Howard being "more sinned against than sinning" are the very ones who sought to fan the fires of racial prejudice to a white heat last November. They sought to play both ends against the middle—to cry out against negro participation in politics in one breath and then "buddy" with Perry around Washington when they wanted special favors for themselves or their high particular friends.

It is gratifying to know that the President of the United States has taken this matter into his own hands. He is eminently correct in asserting that a continuance of the Perry Howard brand of politics is "unjust to the people of the South and must be ended." He can end it. That he is acting promptly to do so should endear him to every friend of good government.

TIMES
Valdosta, Ga

APR 10 1929

Ben Davis, erstwhile negro Republican leader in Georgia, is rather rough on President Hoover in his paper this week, but, looking at the situation from the negro's viewpoint, he appears to be more than half way right. He mentioned several things that the President ought to have done in connection with the patronage in the South.

JOURNAL
PEORIA, ILL.

MAR 28 1929

MR. HOOVER'S BID FOR THE SOUTH

ONE of the traditions of the presidential campaign of last year was that, if elected, Herbert Hoover would recognize the whites of the south in Federal patronage. The president now formally redeems this pledge by repudiating on the ground of irresponsibility and corruption the Negro republican organizations of Mississippi, Georgia and North Carolina and demanding their replacement by republican leaders who have the confidence of their constituencies. The president finds that in Texas, Alabama, Florida and some other states, republican leadership which has fallen into disrepute, must divide their authority with advisory committees acceptable to the administration.

In the main, President Hoover's repudiation of republican leadership in the south is based on the result of investigation by the Brookhart senate committee into the sale of political appointments and other forms of political corruption in that region. The president demands the political head of Joe Tolbert of South Carolina, senior member (in years) of the republican national committee. Tolbert is a white man, but his following is composed largely of Negroes. He supported Mr. Lowden at Kansas City.

The president also demands the retirement of Perry Howard, a Negro of Mississippi, who was acquitted several months ago on charges of selling appointments, and who is again on trial for similar offenses. The national republican committeewoman of Mississippi is a Negress. In Georgia, as in Mississippi, the Hoover campaign was taken out of Negro hands last fall and committed to white men who are now to be recognized as de facto republican leaders in those states.

The president's "lily white" coup will make a tremendous hit in Dixie and may result in complete demolition of the "solid south" as a democratic preserve as the south has absorbed vast amounts of northern capital in recent years and is being rapidly won over to the protective tariff and other republican policies. In certain parts of the north, however, the republican party may suffer minor losses as the result of Mr. Hoover's ukase, but under normal conditions the Negro vote of the north, even if massed against the republican party, could not affect electoral voting.

In any case, the president takes firm ground when he issues his fiat against corrupt republican leaders of the south, white or black, who traffic in Federal patronage. The "solid south," considered as a democratic asset, never rested on a rational basis. The two-party system, as President Hoover aptly observes, should be retained, but not on a sectional basis. Last autumn, Massachusetts and Rhode Island were carried by Smith, while Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Texas and Florida were carried by Hoover. That was the first break.

If southern reaction to the recent Hoover proposal is favorable, we shall hear no more of the "solid south."

COURIER
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

MAR 30 1929

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Once again in the first weeks of office Mr. Hoover's instinct for vigorous and forthright action has asserted itself. This time it is in connection with the Republican party in the South.

For a long time, in those states in which the Republican party is weakest, control has been exercised by negro or white politicians who have derived their strength from the power which they may wield in the Republican national nominating conventions. Their principal business has been office-jobbing, and they have been viewed with complacency by administration after administration. Now Mr. Hoover comes forward, and speaking in his own name, declares that he will no longer recognize such leaders as Tolbert of South Carolina or Perry Howard of Mississippi in the making of appointments to office. Such a direct blow at a vicious system has never been struck before.

In the main Mr. Hoover's move is not only sound statesmanship and sound administration, but is likely to be good politics. The Republican party cannot thrive in the South until it commands the confidence of the local electorate, and until it has something to show besides patronage—jobbing of the baser sort.

There are, of course, risks to be taken. The problem of building up white support and at the same time not completely ditching the Southern and alienating the Northern negro is bound to be troublesome. This is a difficult matter on which to find a middle-of-the-road path. But in the long run the difficulties ought not to be insuperable.

The disfranchisement of the negro in the South is a political fact which cannot be altered. The Republican party in the South, by reducing its committents to local negro politicians, may play a useful role of opposition—indeed it may fulfill a crying need. The effort to strengthen it should be watched with sympathy as in the interest of sound federal administration, and of vigorous and progressive politics.

NEWS-DEMOCRAT
PADUCAH, KY.

MAR 29 1929

MAKING SOUTHERN REPUBLICANISM RESPECTABLE

President Hoover's demand that southern Republican organizations purge themselves of dealers in federal patronage is a move for political decency that is long overdue from Republican leadership. But it is not likely to serve the chief purpose for which it is intended—the perpetuation of the schism in the southern Democracy caused by the candidacy of Alfred E. Smith. The opportunity to take a hand in the distribution of federal patronage will attract at best only a relatively few of the "Hoovercrats" to permanent alignment with the G. O. P. The great rank and file of Democrats who bolted to Hoover because of anti-Catholic and prohibition sentiment have returned to the Democratic fold and will remain there as of yore so long as the conditions which prompted them to bolt the party last November are not repeated. And these conditions are not likely often to develop.

In an editorial on the president's pronouncement, the Chicago Tribune declares bitterly that "what Mr. Hoover proposes to do is to abolish the Republican organization as a protection for the negroes and deliver it to a faction of the Democratic party. It will be remodeled for its new occupants, freed from its negro tenants, and furnished as a socially acceptable mansion for southern gentlemen. The Republican party will sacrifice its negroes. Wades, Sumners and Stevenses are needed to prevent it."

If this is what Mr. Hoover proposes to do, it would seem to be the rankest ingratitude, because the southern negro has certainly served the Republican party with loyalty to the unswerving loyalty. Heretofore the negro has been practically all of the Republican party in the south. Even in the majority the border states like Kentucky he has always been the citizenship, sufficient had the negro been a political free agent like mainstay of the party. But if Mr. Hoover can give the majority of white voters, having some pride in his southern negro Republican more decent white leadership to use it. If Mr. Hoover can call to the leadership of the than he has had in the past it will certainly make a better citizens of the negroes by citizen of the negro and promise improvements in govern- encouraging them to think for themselves and not serve ment and politics. The majority of Republican leaders in their leaders but their country, he will have accomplished the south have made no attempt to school the negro in the a great reform. But we doubt if he can do it. proper use of his suffrage nor to instruct him in ideals of citizenship. Rather, they have taught the negro that his citizenship is an article of merchandise to be sold to the highest bidder; or to be given to his leader to use for his own purposes without regard to whether those purposes were in the interest of good government or not. It is because of this long misuse of the negro's political power by white Republican demagogues and renegades southern whites have adhered with such grim to the Democratic party. It would have been

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Party Affiliation.

Lilywhiting the South and the Conclusion of the Whole Matter

The Editor of the Atlanta Independent is an orthodox Republican, and believes in the principles of the party as enunciated by Lincoln, and perpetuated by Grant, Douglas, McKinley, Roosevelt, and Coolidge as firmly as he believes in the doctrine of his church (Missionary Baptist.)

He was an ardent and enthusiastic supporter of Calvin Coolidge for President in 1928, as was Secretary Hoover, until Mr. Coolidge made his famous declaration, August 2, 1928, "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." Then, the Editor became an ardent and enthusiastic Hoover man, as did Mr. Hoover. Mr. Hoover's political record, or lack of record, did not appeal to the Negroes. They doubted his regularity and party fealty, but Editor Davis stood as firm for him as the Rock of Gibraltar, under the leadership of Postmaster General New'

The Editor met Secretary Hoover, December 8, 1928, in the office of Assistant Secretary of Commerce Brown, now Postmaster General, and from that day until he was inaugurated president Mr. Hoover grew in the estimation of the Editor to be the biggest man in the world—a man too big to be little, far too large to discriminate against one race for another. Editor Davis did more to sell Mr. Hoover to the Negro voters of the country than any other one man of his Group.

The Negro was good enough to be taken into counsel of the Hoover interests in the preconvention campaign, and was called upon to help nominate and elect the ticket. The Negro responded, and his services stood out as a monument to the party of Lincoln and Douglas. If he was good enough to help nominate and elect Mr. Hoover, why is he not good enough to help enjoy the fruits of his labor? There was nothing said about white leadership before the election when Dr. Work was appealing for Negro votes, and why raise the question now, Dr. Work?

Candidate Hoover gave solemn pronouncement to the declaration of human rights in his address of acceptance, August 11, 1928, and President Hoover is solemnly bound by every vow Candidate Hoover made to the American people when appealing to them for their votes; and there is no honorable escape from honest performance of every promise made to a patriotic people. If the President would seek evasion, even by sacrificing the Negro to build a white party in the South, the best blood of the Nation, North and South, would doubt his sincerity and question his integrity, and say, "he is playing cheap politics." Here is his pronouncement:

"Equal opportunity is the right of every American—rich or poor, foreign or native-born, irrespective of faith or color. It is the right of every individual to attain that position in life to which his ability and character entitle him. By its maintenance we will alone hold open the door of opportunity to every new generation, to every boy and girl. It tolerates no privileged classes or castes or groups who would hold opportunity as their prerogative. Only from confidence that this right will be upheld can flow that unbounded courage and hope which stimulates each individual man and woman to endeavor and to achievement. The sum of their achievement is the gigantic harvest of national progress."

"This ideal of individualism based upon equal opportunity to every citizen is the negation of socialism."

"It was Abraham Lincoln who firmly enunciated this ideal as the equal chance. Equality of opportunity is a fundamental principle of our nation. With it we must test all our policies. The success or failure of this principle is the test of our government."

The President may, or he may not be responsible for any of this lily white propaganda that is flooding the country, but so long as he holds his peace, the country will hold his responsible for the disaster. All Mann and Brown, and others may say will be charged up to Mr. Hoover, and not to them. The President may be right in policy, but his approach to the principle is wrong. If he wants to help the Negro politically or economically, he must let the Negro know it. He must take him into his confidence. The Negro will never believe him in good faith, so long as he discusses his welfare behind his back with his enemies. He must be invited to counsel and given an opportunity to speak for himself. If the President wants a white party in the South, ask the Negro for his advice, and he'll tell him how to get it, but he will never get anywhere with the Ku Klux, lily whites, and race haters. If you want the Negro to be less conspicuous until you can decoy the white man into the Republican Party, tell him so, and he will turn the trick for you.

You cannot build a party on patronage, you must have the principles of equality and equal opportunity for all who constitute the party.

If you are going to have patronage committees, the Negro must have representation. All Negroes are not bad, any more than all white men are good. There are bad and good men in both races. And, there is no rule of ethics or justice by which the President could appoint a patronage committee all white, or all black, and the President dare not make the statement that only white men are fit and all Negroes are unfit to handle patronage.

The President wants to do right, because he is fundamentally fair and honest, but selfish interests have him in a state of militant hesitancy. He is incased between duty and selfish sentiment. He wants an active Republican party in the South, because he believes that his party affords all the people the best government. But, in his state of hesitancy, the question ups is it necessary to do wrong to do right; does truth depend upon error for power?

If the white man cannot come into the Republican Party for the love of its policies and principles, and hates his brother in black more than he loves the principles of just government, let him stay out, for the Negro will not abandon or abrogate a single right he is entitled to under the Constitution. The Negro will not yield any more; he has yielded his last inch. He will fight for his rights.

The organizations in Georgia, Mississippi, and South Carolina should not be scrapped on the bloody altars of lilywhiteism and race prejudice. If the Administration at Washington insists upon its policy of annihilation, we will leave the house of our treacherous friends and live in the house of our open enemies.

In studying this patronage question, we feel like Governor Charles Evans Hughes did in 1928, when addressing German voters in New York. The Governor asked them, wasn't there some other way to reach German culture, intelligence, and patriotism except through a beer mug, as

the Democrats were offering them beer, if they would support William Jennings Bryan. The Independent feels like asking the Administration, isn't there any other way to build a Republican party in the South, except around the pie counter? We admonish the party, that so long as patronage is the main inducement held out to build a party in the South, the party will never be any larger than the aggregation of "pie hunters" necessary to fill the offices.

The conclusion of the whole matter is, we are not going to permit the Administration to substitute patronage for party regularity. We will not accept either a referee or a patronage committee. We know our rights, and we are going to stand upon them and hold to a strict accountability the political party that seeks to take from us our inherent rights under the Constitution.

Where are Judge Cobb, Doctors John R. Hawkins and Emmett J. Scott, and Editors Vann, Harris, Andrews, Barnett, and Holsey? This is no hour for cowardice, sulking, or evasion. This is the hour for fight; for men who are not afraid to do and die.

Senator Cole Blease Is Real Friend to Negro Because He Himself Says So

South Carolina Holds It Would Be Harmful to the Negro to Reduce Southern Representation in Congress—"Republican Party Not His Friend"

Amsterdam News 5-29-29

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 27.—The South is willing to lose much more than representation in Congress before accepting the Negro on terms of political and social equality, Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, declared on the floor of the Senate during consideration of the bill to provide for the decennial census and the apportionment of representatives in Congress last Wednesday.

"No true friend of the Negro race," said Senator Blease, "is going to advocate the reduction of the South's representation in Congress." If the Negro is disfranchised now, how does he hope to be enfranchised when Southern representation is reduced, the Senator asked.

"With the Negro in his present condition," he said, "while the South is being allowed that representation, while the colored man is receiving and has the right to vote in the Southern states, if the Congress should say that the Negro shall be disfranchised, that the Southern states shall not receive representation on the basis of those living in those states, as representation is given to the other parts of the country on the basis of the foreigner who is living there, then I ask any man how he can figure that the Southern states will be led to give the Negro the right and the privilege to vote?"

Senator Blease asked for the same consideration for the American-born black man "in allowing representation that you give the foreign-born alien, be he white, black or yellow."

"Those who pose as the friend of the colored man," declared Senator Blease, "and yet who seek to cut the representation of the South know full well that when the right representation is taken away the right to vote will also be taken away, and the Negro's doom will be forever sealed so far as suffrage is concerned.

"They also know that it is much easier to enact laws than it is to amend or repeal them. But who said that the Republican party was friendly to the Negro? Has not the attitude of the present administration dispelled all doubt of that? And it is nearly four long years until election time."

Senator Blease poses as a friend of the Negro, notwithstanding his opposition to political and social equality, which he frequently decries on the floor of the Senate.

MAJOR MOTON ENCOURAGED

The Associated Press quoted Major Moton as saying, after his visit to the White House last week, "I have great hopes, after talking with President Hoover, that the present administration is going to consider our group in a larger and firmer way than it has been true in many years."

Independent 5-30-29

Now, what Major Moton meant by "a larger and firmer way" the Independent does not know. Neither do we know what the President said to him that he found much comfort and encouragement in. If the President said anything to encourage his race, or to disabuse its mind of the opinion the race has formed of him, as a matter of fairness to the President and justice to the Race, he should disclose it.

Confidence in the Republican Party has been gravely wrecked by the attitude of the Hoover administration to the Negro, and nobody knows it any better than Major Moton. There never was a day when the Negroes of America had less confidence in the friendship and fairness of the Republican Party than under the leadership of President Hoover.

We are glad that Major Moton is hopeful, and still have faith in the Administration at Washington, but we fear that his satisfaction grows out of his natural optimism and his unwillingness to believe that the President is capable of misleading any Group of American people for political advantage.

The Negroes of this country have about made up their minds that the Republican Party has decided to swap them for the Ku Klux and Lily White affiliation, and it is up to them to make the best bargain they can with other political allies. This fact was manifestly demonstrated at the Press Association in Milwaukee in the address of the National Negro Press Association issued to the American people.

The economic unrest and political ostracism is more than he can bear, and he is inclined to place the responsibility at the door of the Republican Party. It may be that the President will think of the Negro in a larger and firmer way than we have been thought of in years, as Major Moton is inclined to think, but there is nothing in the record of his administration so far to indicate such a trend of thought.

The recognition of the klan and lily whites in the distribution of patronage in the South, and the failure of the Administration to appoint any Negro to office so far does not point to "a larger and finer way." The placing of the ban upon all organizations where the Negro has a voice, and the recognition of all organizations 100 per cent white, who are guilty of the same offenses for which Negroes are ostracized without proof, do not bear out the optimism and confidence of Major Moton.

We can only hope that the good major will realize his fond hopes and dreams.

Exit Mrs. Willebrandt

By KELLY MILLER

Norfolk Journal and Guide 6-8-29

Mrs. Willebrandt has resigned her position as Assistant Attorney General. May joy go with her and peace behind her. She has undoubtedly been the most efficient and at the same time the most officious female who has ever functioned in the Federal government. Indeed her efficiency and her officiousness blocked her own path of promotion. Dame rumor had it that she was ambitious to become Attorney General, but her own temperament disqualified her for that office which requires balance and poise beyond all other qualifications. Then she aspired, so it is said, to be appointed to a Federal judgeship, but her campaign antics made it impossible for her to secure any confirmatory office.

Her unrequested withdrawal must bring great relief to Mr. Hoover and to his administration. She has undoubtedly caused the Republican Party more embarrassment than any other single individual by the vehemence of her partizan advocacy. More than once, both Mr. Hoover and his campaign managers have had to disavow her injudicious utterances. President Hoover expressed genuine regret at her severance from the public service, and yet we feel assured that he experienced a still more general relief at the riddance of his greatest trouble maker. His words of commendation upon withdrawal reminds one of Shakespeare's artistic compliment and censure in the same breath. "Casio, I love thee, but never again be thou officer of mine."

Mrs. Willebrandt is reputed for her great judicial ability but she is notorious for her extra judicial daring. She operated the Hoover steam-roller at Kansas City with the skill of a seasoned politician reckless of law or logic. She injected religious and race passion into the presidential campaign, and thereby caused deeply inflicted wounds which it will require generations to heal. Her duties in the Department of Justice were chiefly concerned with the enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, and yet she sought and secured assignment as prosecutor of Perry W. Howard with whom she had had some political misunderstanding at the Kansas City Convention. She overplayed the role of sex psychology. A white woman prosecuting a Negro man in Mississippi would ordinarily insure conviction by virtue of the race and sex difference between the accuser and the accused. This seems to be the meanest cut of all. And yet as subsequent events proved, she reckoned without her host. Even the Mississippi cracker saw thru the flimsy game.

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In this transaction, Mrs. Willebrandt not only brought discredit upon office of the Attorney General, but upon the Hoover Administration. Nor can it be said that she was motivated by the dictates of righteousness. This modern day Portia served as Assistant Attorney General under the well known and far-famed Mr. Dougherty. Not only did she not join in with all of the rest of the world in condemning her chief for alleged misfeasance in office but she actually rushed to his defense. There is nowhere on record one condemnatory word which escaped her over-righteous lips. But Perry Howard must be destroyed because he was alleged to have exacted tribute from office holders in order to furnish the where withal to operate the Grand Old Party machinery in Mississippi. She has him suspended from office, and his salary denied in advance of proof. This violates the fundamental ethics of jurisprudence. The one troublesome incident which will haunt President Hoover's conscience till his dying hour is the way in which he allowed his subordinates to prosecute and persecute Perry Howard in his name. The Department of Justice found Mr. Howard guilty and imposed the penalty, without trial. The good intentioned President was also misled into publicly discrediting the culprit while the trial was under way. This was but an invitation to the jury to convict the man who had already incurred the conviction and penalty by the President of the United States. Let it be hoped that the elimination of Mrs. Willebrandt from the official equation is the first step on the part of the administration towards atonement of this great iniquity.

I hold no brief for Perry Howard. His council did that efficiently before two Mississippi juries.—I am not, in this delivery, condemning Mr. Hoover's lily white Southern policy. His casting down Negro leaders from seats of power might be considered a political necessity. But if we concede that he did the right thing he certainly did not do the thing right. It was not necessary to put the ranking Negro political leader in stripes to put his policy in operation. All that was necessary was to refuse to recognize such leadership as dispensers of public office. The Negro race has been spared the deep humiliation of witnessing its leading public man wearing a felon's stripes by the raw sense of justice of a Mississippi jury against the determination of the Department of Justice stimulated by the animosity of a woman lawyer and abetted by the President of the United States. There is not a single citizen in the United States, including Mrs. Willebrandt, who believes that Perry Howard was guilty of alleged charges beyond score of other politicians, some of whom are approved and others disapproved by the present administration. Mr. Hoover owes those Mississippi juries a debt of undying gratitude. They saved his administration from its crowning act of infamy.

Mr. Hoover's administration is yet young. Dr. Moton tells us that there are good things in store for the Afro-American.—We would all fain believe that Mr. Hoover is basically a good man. He undoubtedly means well for the Negro. But so far the impression which he has made on the Negro has been distinctly unfavorable. His lily white Southern policy has put a bad taste in his mouth. The persecution of Perry Howard by Mrs. Willebrandt his ardent advocate and spokesman has caused uneasiness verging on to alarm throughout Afro-Americandom. There is yet time to retrieve much of this early unfavorable impression. The appointment of some fawning politician to position will not avail. The race hopes for some clear declaration of purpose, which, if it does not disavow, will not at least offset the mischief wrought by the self eliminated feminine fanatic.

Nor is the Negro alone in rejoicing at the departure of this California Portia from the Department of Justice. The great Catholic community must join in this rejoicing. Her continuance in the household of the President's official family would put his administration in bad with all who wanted to believe in the genuineness of Mr. Hoover's campaign avowal that he stands for an equal show of all, without reference to faith or color.

WHITE REPUBLICANISM

The Republican party of Florida has started something. Last week the executive session of the central committee at Lakeland went on record as favoring the barring of all but white people from participation in the Republican state primary to be held next year. The resolution adopted, when put into effect, will operate to place the Republican party on a plane with the Democratic as far as dark voters are concerned.

Although this is the first time that such a step has been taken officially by Republicans in Florida it is one that has been long expected. It is in keeping with the policy of white people who have used us when they needed us, and who have kicked us out when we have outlived our usefulness to them. If Republicans succeed with this plan in Florida we may expect similar programs throughout the South. Even the supreme court decision in the Democratic primary case has not deterred Republicans from adopting the same attitude toward us.

And this definitely places us. While we have gone about the country prating of our debt to the Republican party we have overlooked the fact that white people are pretty much the same the world over. We have forgotten the plain truth that Democrats of the South, while aligning themselves with the Republican party, were renouncing none of their prejudices. They were making no promises to us and gave us no reason to suppose that they would treat us any more fairly than they did before they became Republicans.

Moreover, we had lost sight of the fact that our Republican leaders in the South were leaders not by the grace of white southerners, but because of the numbers of their people who were Republicans. We had no reason to expect that the interest of southern white people in Republicanism would augur well for our continued active participation in that party.

It is not so important to us that the supreme court has ruled that political parties must open their primaries to all who are members, without regard to race or color. It IS important that the Grand Old party, the party of Sumner, Lincoln, Lovejoy, Lodge and Tinkham should repudiate the things for which these men have stood and fought and sacrificed. It is important that these lily-whites, following the banner of the present administration, feel that they are doing the things which will endear them to the administration.

Now is the time for members of the Race to do some real thinking. Now is the time for us to realize that the more independent we are politically, even in the South, the better opportunity we shall have to establish ourselves as real entities in this country of ours. Vote we must and shall! But we must vote in BOTH parties. We must distribute our powers so that both the Republicans and Democrats will find it necessary to bid for our support. Of course we shall oppose the Florida ruling, but it comes as significant that a fight is necessary in this case. We have ceased to be useful to the Republican party—let us now begin being useful to ourselves.

Southerner To Head G. O. P.

Huston Severs All His Business Connections

By JAMES L. WEST
Associated Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.—For the first time in the 73 years of its history, the Republican party today reached into the South for a chairman of its national committee, selecting Claudius H. Huston, of Tennessee, to succeed Dr. Hubert Work.

The choice of President Hoover, the new chairman was elected without opposition and under a suspension of the rules, moved by his one-time political foe, J. Will Taylor, national committeeman for the Volunteer State and a member of Congress from the Second District.

Huston, a native of Indiana who was reared in Tennessee and now is a resident of New York City, said in his speech of acceptance that the work of the national organization must be a year round task and not a mere spasmodic campaign effort.

Severs Business Connections

Determined to devote full time to his new job, the Tennessean announced that he was severing active business connections with all firms in which he holds executive posts. They are chairman of the board of the Trans-Continental Oil Company; chairman of the board of the Associated Bond and Share Corporation of New York; president of the Brotherhood Management Corporation in charge of the financial affairs of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers and vice president of the Athens (Tenn.) Table and Manufacturing Company.

As soon as he can make the necessary arrangements in his business affairs, Mr. Huston will move to Washington and then will begin a survey of the field to determine upon policies and upon steps to conduct a vigorous senatorial and congressional campaign in 1931.

Meantime, Ralph Williams, first vice chairman of the committee, will take charge of the national headquarters here, acting as chairman until such time as Mr. Huston can relieve him. Thereafter Mr. Williams will continue as associate and adviser of the new executive.

Calling the national committee together for his last time, Dr. Work thanked his colleagues for the cooperation given him during the campaign for the election of Herbert Hoover and said that while he was gratifying a long held wish to retire from service, he would continue to cooperate with party leaders.

After the committee itself had spread upon its minutes a resolution of thanks and praise for the services of the retiring chairman, Vice Chairman Williams read a letter from President Hoover giving public expression to "the high appreciation I hold, and which I know the country generally holds, for the many public services given by Dr. Work."

With the Work resignation accepted Huston's name was placed before the committee by a woman, Mrs. Beulah H. Hughes, national committeewoman for Tennessee. Seconding speeches came in such rapid order that finally William G. Skelly, national committeeman for Okla-

homa, had it made a matter of record that such addresses had been made by all members of the committee.

Southerners Pleased

Southern members hailed the nomination with delight. R. B. Creager said he spoke "for the no longer solid South and the former but no longer banner Democratic State of Texas."

C. Bascom Slemp said he seconded the nomination for "the Republican State of Virginia" and predicted that in the contest for state offices in the Old Dominion this fall the Republicans would repeat the victory of 1928.

As Huston was escorted to the platform the members of the committee arose and gave him an ovation. He immediately made his opening address amid interruptions for applause and then adjourned the meeting after James Francis Burke, of Pittsburgh, general counsel, had been elected a member of the executive committee.

The two negro members of the committee—Perry W. Howard, of Mississippi, and Minnie Williams of Georgia—were present. Neither is recognized by the Hoover administration in the handling of state patronage matters.

Another national committee from the South, Joseph W. Tolbert, of South Carolina, has also failed to gain recognition from the administration, also answered to the roll call which showed 91 of the 105 members present.

Gainesville, Ga., Times-Enterprise
Tuesday, October 15, 1929

WHITE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN SOUTH TO BE EFFECTED SOON

New Party Movement is Under Leadership of Col. Horage Mann in Georgia.

Macon, Ga., Oct. 15. (AP)—The News today says that organization of an exclusively white Republican party in the South will be effected in a convention to be held within the next few weeks in Atlanta.

The story continues:

"The new party movement is under the leadership of Col. Horace A. Mann, who led the Hoover campaign in the southern states and since has been superseded in patronage authority by Postmaster General Walter Brown and his associates.

"Colonel Mann, who for some time has entertained the vision of an exclusively white Republican party in the South, will issue a statement on the subject in the next few days. Considerable dissatisfaction is felt by him and his associates over the present status of southern G. O. P. affairs and this feeling has become so widespread and insistent that action has been decided necessary at once.

"The purpose of the Atlanta convention will be to capture all Republican delegates to the next national convention, and to make certain that all are white. No negroes will sit in the councils of the new party organization as they have done in the past."

In this respect Colonel Mann is quoted as having said:

"Let the negroes go where they will; the time has come for a white Republican party in the South."

The News further says the attitude of Claudius H. Huston, new national Republican chairman, toward this movement remains in doubt and that although recently he and Mann adjusted their differences in conference Mann is silent as to whether their agreement embraced the reorganization plan.

Athens, Ga., Chronicle
Tuesday, October 15, 1929

LILY WHITE PARTY PLANNED IN SOUTH

Macon News Makes Announcement of Formation of Republican Party

MANN TO BE LEADER

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NEGROES FORM BODY TO SUPPORT WALKER

170, Including J. W. Johnson, E. K. Jones and Du Bois, Are Nucleus of Committee.

BOOKLET LAUDS FAIRNESS

Cites $7,000,000 Improvements in Harlem and Gain in Negro Job Holders in Urging Re-election.

Times

The Republicans, not so long ago in control of the negro vote in this city, will be confronted with the necessity of fighting for every negro vote cast in the Mayoralty election this year, if the Colored Citizens Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Mayor Walker has its way.

10-8-29

The nucleus of the new organization is a citizens' committee composed of 170 negroes of prominence, among whom are James Weldon Johnson, secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Eugene K. Jones, executive secretary of the National Urban League, and W. E. B. Du Bois, editor of The Crisis. Roy Lancaster, secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, is chairman of the Non-Partisan Committee.

New York

Announcement was made yesterday that a campaign booklet, the title-page of which bears the legend: "New York City is the finest spot in America for the negro," was being distributed in a 50,000 edition among negroes in the city. The booklet sounds the praises of the Walker administration for the fairness displayed to the negroes in the public schools and other city institutions, including public hospitals; for $7,000,000 worth of improvements made under Mayor Walker in the negro section of Harlem and for the increase in the number of negroes appointed to city jobs.

The book contains pages of statistics showing the number of appointments made, year by year, and the amount of salary drawn by the several negro appointees, ranging down from $7,500, received by Ferdinand Q. Morton, a Hylan appointee, recently reappointed by Mayor Walker for another six-year term as member of the Municipal Civil Service Commission. The booklet in its final chapter declares that the number of negro appointees has increased greatly since he has been holding this job.

"With the Walker Administration behind Mr. Morton, we can expect to see more and more negroes receiving various city positions; it is up to the negro voter to do his part by standing by the Walker Administration," it is added. The booklet also reprints an editorial by Mr. DuBois in which Representative Fiorello H. La Guardia, the Republican nominee for Mayor, is charged with indifference to the welfare of the negroes during his service in Congress.

"The number of negro employes has increased 955 per cent since Mayor Walker entered and there are now seventeen times more negro city employes than when the Republican-Fusion Administration went out of office in 1917," a statement issued by the committee says. "These negro employes now number 2,275 and draw aggregate salary of $3,852,375."

DOES THE NEGRO FORGIVE, OR DOES HE JUST FORGET THE WRONGS DONE HIM?

Cour 10-19-29

The Negro is pictured in song and story as a patient, long-suffering, docile, forgiving creature. One often wonders is all that a virtue—is the man or race that accepts contempt, contumely, insult and outrageous treatment with a grin, licks the hand that smites him and bobs up for more, one of Christian virtue or one not right bright in the upper story? These meditations come in thinking over the Louisville Negro. For years he has followed a party emblem. The men who founded that emblem and lived its principles have died and been gathered to their fathers. Times have changed, men have changed, all things have changed but the Negro and that emblem. The present day Republicans are no more like the Republicans that founded that emblem than night is like day. In the ranks of the Republican party of today are bitter Negro haters, Ku Kluxers, lily whites, jim crowists. But the Negroe goes on voting for the Log Cabin without a look inside to see who and what is in there.

Louisville Ky

All during the year Negroes in Louisville growl and threaten at the treatment of the party. The socalled underworld howls about having to pay off for their "privileges" and are raided right on. And they threaten to bolt the party. Negroes are shot and killed at the smallest provocation by Republican policemen and all Negroes, upper and lower, denounce the outrages and declare they'll "get even" on election day. The intellisgentia, the socalled big Negro with fine homes, positions, money, is forbidden to go in the beautiful parks of Louisville by the Republican bosses, and he resents the insult, his very nature revolts—until election. And so on it goes. The Negro is sore and bitter, and justly so, at the Republican party 364 days in the year—But on one day—Election Day—he forgets.

Why? Is it because following in the footsteps of the meek and lowly Jesus, he "forgives them for they know not what they do", or it is he just forgets the men who wronged him and sees only the little old **Log Cabin?**

"To Err Is Human—to Forgive is Divine." But to **Forget** is just plain Asinine.

Political - 1929

Republican.

Party Affiliation.

HOOVER AND THE SOUTH.

The south has no special favors to ask of Mr. Hoover as president of the nation. It has the right to expect from him, as from any other president, the consideration and impartial justice due its population and importance as integral states of the union.

So much as is known of his personal views and political opinions encourages the hope that he will respond to that expectation with a more national and non-partisan mind than has been shown by his republican predecessors. Whether he will do that, or will fall into the old rut of considering that a republican president must cater as exclusively as possible only to republican constituencies, remains to be demonstrated.

Knowing that he was elected by a popular vote that was not strictly republican, but was a coalition of the ballots of his co-partisans and of many factional elements of the democratic, labor and socialist parties, Mr. Hoover is reported to have the desire to consolidate those temporary forces where they were electorally effective and build up in the south, particularly, strong units of the national republican party.

Leaders of southern thought and action are not averse to the existence in the southern states of a respectable and virile republican party. The Constitution has always voiced the value to the political and progressive interests of the south of having such a unit of the republican party in every state that heretofore has been an ally in the democratic "solid south."

The one-party system forced upon the southern people by past republican policies has been repressive, restrictive, stagnating and politically unsanitary. It inhibited the intellectual friction necessary to acute and right thinking upon the concerns of state and nation. It confined our objectives and political actions to deep-set grooves of conformity and expediency. It forestalled the development of independent political psychology and the growth of comprehensive statesmanship. Wise southern men and women know those results and would gladly stop their continuity.

But Mr. Hoover and all others will look in vain for any permanent alienation of the south from democratic party allegiance so long as the cardinal principle of white supremacy in the conduct of its civilization stands in jeopardy. The man and the political party has not yet been born, and never will be, who can fix political and social mongrelism upon the southern people.

The principle of "white supremacy" and its implications are misunderstood by the mass of northern republicans and wilfully misrepresented by their negrophiles and demagogues. It does not mean enmity to the race and rights of the negroes in our dual southern population. In plain and honest terms it means with us the same as it operates in the republican east, north and west; that is, that the white majority, representing the intelligence, property and political aptitudes of the constituency, have the right to control the character and policies of the government.

When, and if, Mr. Hoover and his party will abandon the past practice of exalting the inept leaders of a black minority to the dictatorship of southern states in their relations to a federal republican administration, they may look hopefully for a break here and there in southern democratic solidarity. **But not until then!**

It will be politically healthful in every way—to the whites and to the blacks, to democrats and to republicans—to have strong units of both parties in every southern state honestly contesting to furnish the best government. That wise and profitable desideratum, however, cannot be gained by putting the bottom rail on top—by preferring ignorance over intelligence, and incompetency over trained ability.

The south will await with interest and patience to learn which way the new president will point his course.

Change Seen In Dispensing Jobs

Patronage Among Questions Facing Hoover

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—(AP)—A revision in the method of handling federal patronage during the Hoover administration was predicted today by Senator Brookhart, Republican, Iowa, after a conference with the president-elect.

The Iowan who is chairman of a Senate committee investigating patronage distribution in Southern states, called on Mr. Hoover to acquaint him with the work accomplished to date by the committee and of the disclosures it had made.

"I am convinced," Brookhart said, "that the Daugherty and Fall scheme of patronage is over forever. I am convinced that the Hoover administration will be honest in this respect as it will be in all others."

Shakeup Required

Brookhart spent more than an hour with the president-elect. In speaking of the committee's work the senator said he did not want to prejudice the situation before the investigation was completed and all evidence sifted. He added however, that he thought that the situation in the three states, Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina, would require a shakeup which he was confident would take place in the next administration.

Fortified by his exchange of views with Mr. Hoover, Brookhart said the Senate investigation would be carried into other states from which complaints regarding patronage distribution had been received. On Feb. 28, R. B. Creager, national Republican committeeman from Texas, will appear before the committee.

Furthermore, under authority of a special Senate resolution, Brookhart declared the committee would sit in the interval between the present and the special session of Congress.

Farm Situation Covered

The agricultural situation which will figure so prominently in the special session also was minutely covered in the conference. The Iowa senator said the name of Thomas D. Campbell, of Montana, had been mentioned in his conversation with the president-elect as a possible secretary of agriculture. Mr. Brookhart declared he personally would not be very much in favor of such a selection. Mr. Campbell had an engagement with Mr. Hoover late in the day.

As for Mr. Hoover's intentions regarding agricultural relief, Senator Brookhart repeated that he felt sure that the president-elect had already formulated a concrete and workable plan which he would issue at the proper time and which would carry out all his campaign promises.

All aspects of the special session were exhaustively discussed by Mr. Hoover and Mr. Brookhart. The latter said that it would certain be convened at the earliest possible time which would probably be nearer April 8 than April 15.

Gibson Is Visitor

Hugh Gibson, American ambassador to Belgium, was Mr. Hoover's luncheon guest. Mr. Gibson is a warm friend of the president-elect, the two having been associated in Belgian relief work. The ambassador's name has been frequently mentioned as a possibility for the secretaryship of state.

Mr. Gibson was called to this country at this time to confer with the administration regarding American policies in the forthcoming preparatory disarmament conference in Geneva on April 15 to which he will be the United States chief delegate.

Mr. Campbell, after his conference with Mr. Hoover, said that cabinet selections were not discussed and that he was leaving immediately for Montana with no near prospect of returning East.

He said he discussed with the president-elect the impression and data he gathered on his recent trip to Russia.

Senator Deneen of Illinois, called on Mr. Hoover to urge the retention of Roy O. West, of Illinois, in his present position of secretary of the interior. Ray Lyman Wilbur, of California, has been prominently mentioned as the president-elect's choice for the post.

Other callers in the course of the day included Hubert Work, chairman of the national Republican committee and John W. Hart, former Republican national committeeman from Idaho, who was introduced by Senator Borah. He said he called only to present his respects.

REPUBLICAN LEADERS WANT SQUARE DEAL

Battle Power of Klan and Lily-Whites

Washington, Jan. 25. — The main objective of the political forces that figured in the election of President-elect Herbert Hoover will be the re-establishment of the vote in his former standing in the Republican party before the administration of President William Howard Taft.

These forces will oppose efforts of the Ku Klux Klan and the "lily-white" element of the Republican party to have the Race eliminated from party councils and will insist upon appointments to office as a reward for party service and party loyalty.

No definite program has been formulated, but interviews with those who were active in the campaign developed what is in the minds of the men who are likely to have contact with Mr. Hoover after his inauguration as president.

Big Leaders Split

None of the leaders of the three groups that had to do with directing the campaign among our voters is a candidate for office. Robert R. Church of Memphis, Tenn., desires no federal appointment for himself. Dr. Emmett J. Scott is contented to remain as secretary-treasurer of Howard university, although his name is frequently mentioned in connection with the vacant ministership to Haiti. Dr. Robert R. Moton simply wishes to wield an influence in all political matters in which the Race is concerned comparable to that wielded by the late Booker T. Washington in the Roosevelt and Taft administrations.

The difficulty in the way of the accomplishment of these purposes is the differences among these leaders. Dr. Scott and Mr. Church are antagonistic, the latter having refused to work with the executive officers of the Race voters division of the Republican national committee in the campaign. The Moton group were opposed to Dr. Scott, but are willing to adjust their differences. Dr. Scott is agreeable to effecting a reconciliation with Mr. Church, but no one knows whether the Tennessean is irreconcilable. If these opposing leaders can settle their differences, there is some hope of obtaining some results from Mr. Hoover.

The groups represented by these men may work separately from time to time in behalf of the same interests. That is what has been done in the past by opposing groups. Walter L. Cohen, comptroller of customs at New Orleans, La., may have the backing of all these groups if he should decide to make a fight for retention of his post.

The Republican state organization of Louisiana has recommended to Secretary of the Treasury Andrew W. Mellon the appointment of John C. Suarez to succeed Mr. Cohen. Mr. Suarez is a Democrat who supported Mr. Hoover. Mr. Cohen's term expired last April. He had a contesting delegation at the national convention in Kansas City, but he alone of his delegation was seated. He was opposed to the nomination of Mr. Hoover.

The first of these leaders to see Mr. Hoover after his return from his South American good-will tour was Dr. Moton. After a conference with President Coolidge last Monday, he saw President-elect Hoover. It is not believed that he submitted any recommendations for office at this early stage.

Race Question May Block Hoover's Plans for South

:: NORTHERN G. O. P. LEADERS APPREHENSIVE ::

Editor's Note: Basil Manly has just completed a six weeks' survey of the south for The Constitution. On this trip he interviewed many of the southern business and political leaders whose reports have been presented to President-elect Hoover in Florida. Manly presents his independent findings in a series of articles, the third of which appears below.

BY BASIL MANLY.

(Copyright, 1929, by Basil Manly.)

Washington, February 21.—In the plans for establishing a two-party system in the south, which President-elect Hoover is now considering, the principal points of which were outlined in The Constitution yesterday, the great stumblingblock is the race problem.

For more than half a century political equality for the negro has been a fundamental doctrine of republican faith. It was the republican party which secured the adoption of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution, which sought to establish equal rights for the negro in every section of the country. It was the republican party which followed up these amendments with the civil rights bills and the "force bill" which authorized the use of federal troops to enforce these rights. Republican orators and republican platforms in every campaign since the civil war have proclaimed the right of the negro not only to vote but to hold any office for which he may be chosen.

During more recent years this party has sponsored the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which passed the house of representatives with almost a solid republican vote and was blocked in the senate only by a determined filibuster of southern democratic senators under the leadership of the late Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama. The republican platform of 1928, upon which Mr. Hoover was elected, pledged the party to "enact at the earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law."

White Supremacy.

Now as a basis for the movement to build an enduring republican party in the south, it is proposed to reorganize the party on a basis of white supremacy, eliminate the negro from all positions of power and trust, and suppress, for the present at least, all legislation, such as the Dyer anti-lynching bill, which is irritating to the great body of southern voters.

Every southern republican leader, every Hoover lieutenant, whom I interviewed during my recent survey of the south, declared that it was impossible to build up the party in that section unless it was reorganized under white leadership and presented only white candidates for office. This is assented to even by such negro leaders as Walter Cohen, of New Orleans, who told me that the southern negroes were quite ready to see the whites in full control of the party as well as the government, but felt that "the negro ought to have a voice in deciding which white man is to rule him."

The controlling influence of the race question in the south, it is contended, was revealed even in the last election, in spite of the dominant character of issues arising from religion and prohibition.

Herbert Hoover, his supporters point out, carried every southern state where the whites constitute more than two-thirds of the total population and in which the question of white supremacy is no longer a pressing problem. The democratic party held only those southern states in which the negro population amounted to more than 35 per cent and where the race question was, therefore, most acute.

Small Unit Influence.

The influence of this issue appears even more clearly, it is argued, when the vote by counties in the various states is examined. In these smaller units the influence of local environment is believed to be greatest.

Analysis of the vote in North Carolina, for example, shows that Hoover did not carry a single one of the 13 counties in which the whites constituted less than 50 per cent of the population and were therefore in a minority. But he did carry 36 out of the 40 counties in which the white population amounted to more than 80 per cent of the total.

The results in Alabama were almost identical. The democrats held all of the 18 counties in which the whites were in a minority and where the issue of race supremacy was most keenly felt. They lost 15 of the 19 counties where the whites outnumbered the negroes by four or more to one.

In both these states the negro vote is negligible, and the results, therefore, reflect merely the attitude of the white voters, who are held to have registered fear of republican rule in those counties where the negroes were in a majority, but to have ignored it in those counties where they constitute only a small percentage of the population.

It is recognized that the last election was abnormal because of the injection of religion and prohibition and it is conceded that in normal elections the republican party would be overwhelmingly defeated in the south, if it maintained its traditional policy on the race question and preserved a party organization in which negro leaders were conspicuous. For this practical political consideration, therefore, it is now proposed to put the republican party in the southern states on substantially the same platform of white supremacy that the democrats have traditionally occupied.

South Ready for Change.

As far as the south is concerned no difficulty is expected in carrying out this program. The republican rank and file, as well as the leaders, would welcome it, because they believe it would remove the greatest obstacle to the progress of the party in that section. Even the southern negroes, only a few of whom vote, are not expected to be greatly concerned over such a policy, except in the case of those whom it would deprive of lucrative federal jobs and party positions.

Republican leaders in other sections, however, are inclined to view such a move with apprehension. They fear the possible consequences in the north and west of the abandonment by the party of its traditional attitude on this question, even if it should result in the upbuilding of a strong organization in the south. And this anxiety is naturally keenest in the case of those senators and congressmen who come from northern states with large negro populations.

The large negro migrations from the south to northern and western cities, during and since the world war, have given the colored voters in several states great political power. While the negro population, according to the census, has actually decreased during the last 15 years in Alabama, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, it has shown large increases in Illinois, Indiana, Missouri, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore are now the greatest negro centers in the world. Each of them has a larger colored population than any southern city. New York has three times as many negroes as Richmond; Chicago twice as many as Atlanta, and Philadelphia three times as many as Louisville.

Even Los Angeles has more negroes than Dallas; Newark more than Fort Worth; St. Louis than Birmingham, and Cleveland than Houston, Texas.

What Will Northern Negroes Do?

What will the negroes of Harlem and of the "black belts" of Chicago, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other northern cities say when they learn that in the south their colored brethren are no longer to be given recognition in the councils of the republican party?

What will be the attitude of the republican leaders from these northern states toward a proposal that may alienate the traditional loyalty of these large groups of negro voters to the Grand Old Party?

Already some of the leading negro publications are displaying resentment and bitter hostility as a result of what they denounce as the unjust treatment by the republican organization of Ben Davis of Georgia, Bob Church of Tennessee, Walter Cohen of Louisiana, Perry Howard of Mississippi, and other negro leaders. In reprisal, they are threatening to use the colored vote of the northern states as a balance of power between the two parties in national, state and municipal elections.

This is the dilemma which President-elect Hoover must face in determining the policies of his administration toward the south. He cannot hope for his party to progress in that section except under white leadership. If, on the other hand, he sanctions the plan of eliminating negroes in the southern states from positions as national committeemen, state and district chairmen, candidates and delegates, he will not only risk a revolt of negro voters in the northern states, but may meet with stubborn opposition in the senate, where his appointments have to be confirmed.

Consider, for example, the position of Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana. He is slated to be republican leader of the senate. There are more than 80,000 negroes in his state who have more than once held the balance of power in an Indiana election and may hold it again when Senator Watson comes up for reelection in 1932. And there are, perhaps, a score of other senators who are in much the same position.

It is natural, therefore, that Mr. Hoover should hesitate before making his decision on this question and hasten from Florida to Washington in order to consult with President Coolidge and other leaders of his party.

Tomorrow's article, the last in this series, will discuss the political significance of the great economic and social changes that characterize the "New South."

G. O. P. TO GET WHITEWASHING IN SOUTHLAND

Hoover Favors Rule of Lily-Whites

Miami, Fla., Jan. 25.—President-elect Herbert Hoover will give a great deal of attention to building up of a Republican party in the South while vacationing in Florida. It has been stated on numerous times that Mr. Hoover [illegible] "republican party in the South a white man's party." According to Philip Kinsley, a Chicago Tribune reporter, attached to the Hoover party before and after the national election last November, Hoover worked toward this and during the presidential campaign and his success in breaking the solid South in the election has encouraged him to disregard the old sectional lines in forming the new national organization that is to grow out of the old-line Republican groups and the Hoover personal organization.

In regard to the rebuilding of the G. O. P. in the southern states by Mr. Hoover, Mr. Kinsley has the following comment to make:

Mrs. Boose a Problem

"In reforming the political lines Mr. Hoover's greatest aid is in the distribution of patronage. He may decide to put this in the hands of state committees selected with peculiar care, as in his disposition of the New York tangle. He can start in Georgia, where there is a vacancy in the national committee left by the ousting of Ben Davis of Atlanta, a former political power in the southern state.

"And he may find some way to clear the Mississippi situation, where Perry Howard still holds the title of committeeman. Howard was indicted by a federal grand jury following an investigation ordered by Mrs. Mabel Wilebrandt, assistant attorney general, during the campaign. This was in connection with the sale of a deputy marshal's job. He was acquitted. The committeewoman from this state is Mrs. Mary C. Boose of Mound Bayou.

"There was an effort made during the campaign to stir prejudice against Mr. Hoover by the circulation of the story that he had danced with Mrs. Boose during the visit in Mississippi on floor relief work. Mr. Hoover's assistant, George Akerson, made a heated denial of this in a letter to the governor of Mississippi. Mrs. Boose's husband was a caller at Hoover headquarters in Washington last week but did not get beyond the door of the secretary's office. Mr. Akerson said he would see him at some later date."

THE WHITE SOUTHERN REPUBLICAN'S IDEA OF PARTY FEALTY

The average Southern Republican's idea of party fealty is to get an office for himself, and give all the places under him to Democrats. The white Republican leaders use the party organization to get in themselves, but after they get in, to hell with the party organization. All the patronage under them goes to the Democrats. The average Republican chief will tell you quickly, when you apply to him for a place for a Republican, that the Republican is not competent. Their attitude is, that all Republicans are incompetent except those who head departments; and in consequence of which Mr. Republican Chief appoints all Democrats—a terrible reflection on the intelligence of the party, including the appointing power.

There are more Democrats in office in Georgia, under Republican chiefs, than Republicans. If a Republican chief appoints a Republican to office, it is never an outstanding individual who has rendered the party service, but some obscure, unheard of individual whom nobody knows anything about, or even heard of before.

A Republican, white or black, has a slim chance to get a place under a Republican head in the state. Democrats seem to have a title in fee simple to every job in the gift of the Republican chiefs in the state. It is far better to be a Democrat in Georgia, if you want a federal place than it is to be a Republican.

If you are a Republican, do not apply, but if you are a Democrat, and the appointing officer is a Republican, the gate stands ajar. The unseen sign written over the door reads, None Need Apply But Democrats—Republicans Are Not Wanted.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

Southern Industrial Advance

:: LEADERS SEE ADVANTAGE OF TWO PARTIES ::

Is Great Aid to Hoover Plan

Basil Manly has just completed a six weeks' survey of the south for The Constitution. On this trip he interviewed many of the southern business and political leaders whose reports have been presented to President-elect Hoover in Florida. Manly presents his independent findings in a series of articles, the fourth and last of which appears below.

BY BASIL MANLY.

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Washington, February 22.—The zeal of the "New South" for industrial, financial and commercial progress is the economic foundation of the plan, now under consideration by President-elect Hoover, to create in that section a republican organization strong enough to challenge the democratic party in its traditional strongholds.

The great social and economic changes which have occurred in the south during the last quarter of a century, the promoters of this plan declare, have so profoundly altered the interests of a large proportion of the southern people as to alienate them from traditional Jeffersonian principles and open their minds to the acceptance of Hamiltonian doctrines. They privately admit that the results of the last presidential election were in large measure due to the operation of social, religious and prohibition prejudices, but they contend that even these emotional factors would have been ineffective in the old south of a generation or more ago.

The democratic leaders of the south, on the contrary, almost without exception, insist the solid south will be reunited under the democratic standard in 1932, if prohibition and religion are eliminated from the campaign.

Southern Leaders Not Alarmed.

Only the violent passions and prejudices aroused by the peculiar circumstances of the last campaign, they say, could have swept states like Virginia and Texas away from their Jeffersonian moorings. In support of this contention they cite the convincing fact that even in the states which went most strongly for Hoover, there were no serious upsets for the democratic state ticket, except in the case of Kentucky. The old south, they declare, is true to her traditions and will not again depart from them.

The reply of the enthusiastic republican leaders and Hoover lieutenants, whom I interviewed during my recent southern survey, is equally clear-cut:

"We are not dealing with the old south of cotton plantations, bad roads and civil war memories," they say. "We are building our hopes and expectations on the new south, with its busy factories, huge power plants, concrete roads and prosperous people. In the old south the one party system was necessary to preserve white supremacy. Today a two-party system has become inevitable."

There is no question that many thoughtful southern people believe that they have been handicapped in the past by the existence of the one-party system. Some say that it has seriously retarded the south's progress and prosperity.

A former southern democratic national committeeman, who vigorously supported Smith in the last campaign and is whole-heartedly loyal to Jeffersonian principles, told me:

Tradition a Handicap.

"The solid south tradition has been a terrible handicap to this section. It has restricted our influence in the democratic party and prevented any proper recognition by the republicans. At the democratic conventions the south is ignored, because it is believed we are hog-tied. At the republican conventions no attention is paid to the south because they consider us hopeless. When the democrats are in power, the just demands of the south are subordinated in order to curry favor with some other section. And when the republicans are in power, they treat us as hereditary enemies. If the south had been doubtful for the last 25 years its power and prestige would have been doubled."

All recognize the revolutionary character of the changes which have swept over the southern states since the turn of the century. The south of today in its material aspects bears no more relation to the south of the last generation than one of its thriving industrial towns does to the barren farms upon whose site it has been built.

Then it was poverty-stricken, unprogressive, predominantly agrarian, and inaccessible, with a high percentage of adult illiteracy. Today, as a whole, it is well-to-do, if not wealthy. It is progressive in spite of traditions, habits and methods which still hamper the speed of its advance. The value of its industrial output is now double the value of all its farm products combined and its industrial leaders, many of whom were born or trained in the north, are exercising an ever-growing influence in its political and social affairs.

Transportation Improved.

Its railroads are vastly improved and extended, and over its public highways pours an unending stream of trucks and pleasure cars which would have been sunk without a trace in the red clay or black gumbo roads of the last century. And the magic of the radio is carrying not only new thoughts but an up-to-the-minute contact with the rest of the world to men and women whose fathers and mothers never ventured beyond the confines of their counties in which they were born. These changes are so well-known even to school children that they would not be enumerated if it were not true that their implications have been ignored by most of the so-called political leaders. They have been as blind to them as some of their ancestors were to the forces which swept Andrew Jackson into power.

Let us see what some of these implicatons are. Twenty-five years ago the south, dependent for its cash primarily on the sale of its two staples, raw cotton and manufactured tobacco, had of necessity one dominant economic idea—to buy other commodities for its consumption at the lowest possible price.

This meant low tariff—free trade, if you please—because none of its important products, except Louisiana sugar, was threatened by foreign competition. Its cotton yarn and such cotton goods as it wove were free from the competition of England's finer fabrics. It wanted to buy in the cheapest possible market because it had to sell its raw cotton and tobacco in an unprotected world market.

The situation in the south of that day inevitably promoted a natural deep-seated hostility to trusts and all other forms of corporate combination. Located in other sections of the country and producing neither wages nor profits for southerners, these modern creatures of commerce were seen as devouring monsters to be restrained or destroyed by Bryan and other political leaders of that era.

Handicaps of the Past.

It meant pinch-penny economy in state government and hostility to all forms of public improvements. Public schools, public highways and municipal enterprises of all kinds necessarily languished during the last half of the 19th century, because there was little money available for them anywhere in the south.

Southern politicians of a generation ago, therefore, inevitably proclaimed as their leading issues—low tariff, anti-trust legislation and hostility to public improvements which would burden local taxpayers.

Today southern cotton mills making the finer weaves are in keen competition with England, Germany and France. Its rapidly developing rayon and chemical industries fear only Europe. In every state there is some local interest which demands tariff protection—sugar, cement, peanuts, steel, vegetable oils, citrus fruits and a score of other commodities. They may not yet have subscribed to the entire protectionist creed, but when it comes to the question of increased duties on these particular products, southern congressmen have learned to speak with eloquence and conviction.

Corporations, formerly regarded with deep suspicion by southern legislatures, are now welcomed with open arms. Merchants, bankers and real estate men know that they mean increased business. Wage-earners believe that they mean increased competition and eventually better prices for their labor.

With this relative prosperity in hand, the south is now demanding public improvements at a rate that would have stunned the last generation. Expenditures for good roads, new schools, modern sewage, and other public improvements are increasing faster than in any other section of the country. North Carolina has one of the finest highway systems in the United States and Texas is now considering a $225,000,000 road program. A $75,000,000 bond issue for roads in South Carolina is at the present time the subject of a heated contest. In Virginia, Governor Byrd has sponsored an extensive hard road program on the pay-as-you-go plan.

The south is now in step with the rest of the nation, although she is developing some interesting and desirable variations of her own. One with her half-century of lagging behind, she is now forging ahead with all the advantages that new mills, new machinery, diversified resources, abundant labor and a mild climate give her.

What all these economic and social changes may mean in terms of party politics, only the future can tell. But that they have deep political significance, no one, except the most hide-bound partisan, will deny.

The south is still true to the democratic party in spirit and tradition, but it is clear that if its leaders want to hold her in line, they will be wise to choose their policies and tune their slogans to suit her present needs and fancies and not those of a generation ago.

RECORD
COLUMBIA, S. C.
FEB 6 1929

DIXIE'S POLITICAL WAR.

Rumors are coming out of President-elec Hoover's retreat at Miami to the effect tha a Republican party war impends in Dixie with a corporal's guard of silk-stockinge Lily-whites mobilized on one side and a black and-tan brigade, which has always brough home the bacon, so far as it was delivered at all, waving razors in the air and demand ing a showdown.

Mr. Hoover is obviously facing a conflict in this rising storm that may well convince him that he won a doubtful victory when he carried four Southern States last fall. He is said to have expressed a warm desire to organize a Republican party in Dixie along business lines, but he is finding before he can do this (if at all) he must untangle the most ferocious race battle and free-for-all punching match that has been staged in this sector since reconstruction days.

Practically every Republican who has attained official prominence in Dixie since the Civil War has ridden to victory on the back of the Negro vote, and theoretically the Republican party, from its advent in the days of Abraham Lincoln to the present, has baited the black man by pretending it stands four-square in favor of his participation in business, politics and in all other essentials of citizenship on a 100 per cent equality rating.

From a psychological standpoint it may be stated the Negro vote in the South cannot be delivered in blocs-of-five by white politicians, as it once was by carpetbaggers. Neither do the Negroes follow Negro leaders any too enthusiastically, when a Negro leader lacks outstanding merit. We may cite a concrete example on this point. Robert Church, a multi-millionaire Negro of Memphis, is obviously the only Negro leader who wields sufficient influence, when it comes to delivering votes in a national election calculated to spell victory or defeat for a presidential candidate, to count.

Church is a veritable political dictator in the Negro stronghold of greater areas than the State of Rhode Island in Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. While the Manns and Slemps and Cramers, were lilywhiting and promising to swing the whole South to Hoover in 1928 19 of the twenty Negro papers in the so called Lincoln belt under the thumb of Church, were advocating the election of Governor Smith.

It is said Mr. Hoover invited Church to Republican campaign headquarters at Washington and then proceeded to ask Church why this Negro deflection was so apparent It is reported that Church immediately informed the Republican nominee that it was due solely to the leadership tactics of Mann and certain Kluxers who hated the Negro like the devil is supposed to hate holy water We do not know what Mr. Hoover promised Church, but a week before the election most of the Negro newspapers in the Lincoln belt switched from Smith to Hoover.

It is no funeral of ours regardless of whether the Republican tail in the South shall wag the dog or not, but we surmise that Mr. Hoover is far too apt a pupil in the political university to undertake to organize a Southern Republican party on a closed-shop basis. The party must be open to voters in Dixie as it is in New England, in order for it to win a place in the sun.

Whether the bolting Democrats who made the Hoover victory possible in Virginia, Florida, Texas and North Carolina are going to mix in with the regula. and continue to swallow the Negro we know not.

We do know that Democrats who stuck to their kitting and marched through a slaughter-house to an open grave in 1928 are going to ride in the same saddle in 1932, even if the blood reaches to the bridlebits. And what is more the mixed crowd may win again, but we warn it now it must fight for it far more enthusiastically than it did in 1928, because it can no longer deceive the white women voters on that point, or on other hypocritical camouflage so easily as it did last year.

THE PRESIDENT-ELECT GOES SOUTH

HORACE GREELY laid himself a foundation for fame by the utterance of his well-known slogan, "Young man, go West!" His advice, however, apropos in his age doubtless would not apply to Herbert Hoover, president-elect, as he is no longer a young man, and furthermore he has just been called out of the west.

Mr. Hoover's mission in the south is to select his cabinet, prepare his inaugural address, map out his policies, segregate and woo the south, no longer solid. It is this latter activity of the president-elect which serves to give alarm to some of the colored brethren. Some of them lash themselves into a fury and launch attacks upon the south in general and the Republican party in particular, pointing out the evils of "white supremacy," "white leadership" and depreciating the threatened "lily-whitism" of the party.

An active two-party system in the south, as has been pointed out in editorials of the Bee more than a year ago, will make the Negro vote in greater demand in the south than ever before, and instead of being eliminated from active politics both as participants and leaders, Negro voters will eventually come into their own. For with the strengthening of the Republican party, the Democratic party of the south will be forced to fight for its existence and very soon will be seen nullifying its own prohibitory grand father clauses in order to get Negro voters to help it save its face, its patronage, its oligarchy and retain its grasp upon the destinies of the south.

For fifty years the southern Negro politicians really controlled the Republican party in the south and was at least influential in polling a large number of votes in national elections and in return getting some fat plums of political patronage including postmasterships, collectors of internal revenue, collectors of customs and several desirable secretaryships and ministerial and consular post at Washington and abroad. After the administration of the late Theodore Roosevelt, he lost his staunch northern friends in the party, President Taft leaned toward the south, Booker T. Washington became both the spokesman and arbiter of the political affairs of the Negro and confident and counsellor of the administration. His unsound advice, not to appoint Negroes to office in the south where it gave offense to white people, did the trick. The Negro was automatically dropped. True we were given a national committeeman or two as a sop, but it did not nor has not meant anything to the race in the way of patronage, prestige or legislative influence.

It is just as well then, that a real effective party be built up in the south wherein, sooner or later the Negro will have representation as a group just as he and all other races and groups have in the north. He has nothing to lose and everything to gain.

There is another proviso not to be overlooked, however. If the Negro is to be again a force and power in politics, he must of necessity first eliminate mushy preachers and sentimental school masters from political influence and leadership. Both of these classes are greater hinderances than helps in our struggle for our political rights, and the sooner these farcial pilots are thrown into the sea of political oblivion and permitted to flounder and drown, the better off the race will be politically. It should require all of their time to run their churches and schools and leave active politics to the lay men and professional politicians.

Will Rogers Carried His Joke Too Far

Pittsburgh Courier
Pittsburgh Pa
9/3/29

Comedian's Quoting Of Major Moton's Views Of Recent Campaign Resented By New Jersey Republicans

New York Herald Tribune's Sunday, January 27, issue, in which Will Rogers quotes Robert R. Moton's views of southern Democratic revolt as a "White Folks' Fight," has been brought to The Courier's attention. It reads:

"Last spring, traveling down in Alabama, I had a chance to go by the great Negro school of Tuskegee, founded by Booker T. Washington. Had great time there. Heard eighteen hundred trained voices sing Negro spirituals, and HOW. Why it's the best run place you ever saw. Wonderful buildings, beautiful grounds, why it's bigger than Harvard, and got a better football team. Well, there is a great fellow runs it, Dr. Moton. He has had it ever since Booker T. died, and he was Washington's right-hand man before that.

"Well, he is a great fellow, he was in to see me here yesterday; he had just come from Washington and had a long chat with President Coolidge, and one with the next batter. He told Mr. Coolidge a story and he said the President laughed like everything at it. He and Mr Coolidge was talking about how Negroes had kinder stayed out of the last election, that is as a race.

Calls It White Folks Row

"A white man bought a pig from an old Negro, Jim Davis, took him home and old 'Shoat' got out and went back home. Another white man came along and bought the pig, was hauling him home when he met the first buyer, who saw the pig and recognized him, asked about him and found they had both bought him. They went back to have it out with old Jim.

"'Yes, sir, gentlemen; you both bought him, but do you know I has always heard that you white fellows is so much smarter than us niggers, now you all ought to be smart enough to go off and settle that matter among yourselves without coming and axing a poor old ignorant nigger to help you out.' And that's the way Dr. Moton told Mr. Coolidge they did during the late Republican uprising. Let the White Folks fight it out among themselves."

The Colored Men's Republican Club of Hudson county, 354 Forrest street, Jersey City, N. J., resents Dr. Moton's alleged attitude. President C. Bion Jones writes:

"In defense of the above item, it is to be clearly understood that while if it be a fact that Dr. Moton had time enough to go around telling jokes during the recent activities of the campaign, in which the members of our race group took such an important part, we wish to assure you and erstwhile Dr. Moton, the balance of the race were very active seeing to it that the election of our ticket, particularly the Republican ticket, headed by our champion, Hon. Herbert Hoover, Curtis, Kean and Larson in New Jersey we had no time for joking. Dr. Moton, speaking for us, for his statement is far from being the truth as concerns the constituents of our commonthwealth.

"It seems absurd that a man of Dr. Moton's type would so far forget himself to take time to tell such, for our struggle is hard enough without those whom we consider leaders to be making minstrels of the rest."

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation.

To The REPUBLICANS Of Georgia

Reorganization of The Republican Party

Atlanta Constitution

I notice an Associated Press dispatch from Washington this date purporting to quote Senator Howell as saying he has called for reorganization of the republican party in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

In Georgia we will be ready in a few days to announce the advisors to our regular party nominee for national committeeman, Honorable G. F. Flanders, and we propose to prorate the patronage to the organizations that voted and showed by their work the faith they had in the republican party and accepted our organization electors.

3-2

Atlanta Ga

And in justice we expect to build our party, drawing from them and the Hoovercrats.

Our party in Georgia in the past has had too small advisory committees, but by co-operating as above stated we can be fully advised on short notice as to the genuineness of the applicant's qualifications and ability for federal service so our national committeeman will have no cause to make a mistake.

Signed,

JOHN B. DOVE,
Member of Republican State Central Committee of Georgia.

CC: Honorable Hubert Work, National Chairman, Barr Building, Washington, D. C.

CC: Honorable G. F. Flanders, Swainsboro, Ga., National Committeeman-Elect

The Atlanta Constitution Thinks the Negro No Part of the South

In discussing the two political party system for the South, the Honorable Clark Howell, Editor of the Constitution, very much reminds the Atlanta Independent of the fellow who sat up a straw man, knocked him down, and then congratulated himself for having knocked out the real man.

Mr. Howell has spent more time and wasted more energy advocating two parties in the South than all other newspapers in Dixie combined, only to block any movement in that direction. But the people of Georgia have long ago accepted Mr. Howell as a moral coward and an intellectual slave without the moral courage to give exercise to the best in the man, or the moral strength to give expression to his views.

Independent

It was just last year when the Hoovercrats and lily whites were fighting desperately to divide the South into two political parties that the Constitution stood in the gap with flaming sword to mow down every white man and woman who dared to support Herbert Hoover. It was Mr. Howell who led in the onslaught to place every white man and woman under the ban who deserted the Democratic Party. It was he who raised the issue of "white supremacy," and pictured black heels on white

4/4/29

Atlanta

Republican

necks, Negro bucks handing out federal offices to white women, and otherwise arraying race against race to keep the South solid.

Mr. Howell is dipped and dyed in the wool Anti-Negro, and does not want two parties in the South. He knows two things—first, there is nothing in the Democratic Party for him, and second, he is too old to make a record in the Republican Party and hasn't the guts to face the social and commercial ostracism it would bring upon him.

The truth is, the Honorable Clark Howell is simply a propagandist for propaganda's sake.

But, the point is, he says the Negro is a political stranger in the South. In an editorial March 30, 1929, Mr. Howell said, "one Negro newspaper of the South referring to the exposure of office graft by southern Negro Republican politicians, claims that scandalizing the Negro is to scandalize the whole South, of which the Negro is a large part." Mr. Howell further remarks, "In politics the relation of the Negro has not been a part of the South, and is not now a part." That is the condition to which Mr. Howell and his school of politicians have sought to reduce the Negro, but have failed ignominiously, and the Negro is just as much a part of the political South as he is a part of the health, the labor, or people of the South; and nothing Colonel Howell can say will change this truth.

Georgia's standard of education is much lower than many other states because of the illiteracy of Negro children, and Mr. Howell would not argue for a minute that the Negro is not a part of the South's educational question.

Both the Constitutions of the State and of the United States make the Negro a part of the political relations o all the states, and it matters not what Mr. Howell may say, or wish, he cannot change this fact, except by nullification which does not change the truth at all.

Yes, Mr. Howell, you, like many others in the South, would not only sever the Negro's constitutional political relations in the United States, but you would deprive him of his economic and industrial opportunities to make bread and meat, and then would arrest and jail him for vagrancy after having shut every door of opportunity to work tight in his face.

Yes, we are still a part of the political relations of the South, and will be much more in evidence in the future than in the past. If the white people will take your advice, and split into a two party government and give us the balance of power, we'll vote each party in, or out, according to which one treats us best. Under such conditions, we'll build good roads, pay Negro teachers for the same services white teachers render equal pay, have equal accommodations on the railroads, break up segregation, get justice in the courts, and elect all officers that will enforce all the law against every offender as John Boykin, Judge Humphries, and our Superior Court Bench do today. Split your folks, Colonel Howell, and give us a day. We'll enter your primaries and help select the nominees and go to the polls and elect the men, white or black, who will enforce the law without fear or favor.

Let the millenium come. We are ready and waiting. Our population is 54 per cent white and 46 per cent black, and with the 54 per cent split in twain, why should not the 46 per cent furnish a comfortable balance of power to determine the elections. That's commonsense. Let her roll.

It makes no difference what you say, Mr. Howell, you cannot slander the Negro without slandering the South. He is a part of its thought and character, and whatever you do to him you do it to both the white and the black, whether you see it or not. You cannot drag the Negro down without following with him, any more than you cannot uplift him without rising without him—Booker Washington told you so, and this fundamental has not, and will not be changed.

THE G. O. P. AND THE NEGRO

Recently The Chicago Tribune reverted to type long enough to say:

> What Mr. Hoover proposes to do is to abolish the Republican organization as a protection for the negroes and deliver it to a faction of the Democratic party. It will be remodeled for its new occupants, freed from its negro tenants and furnished as a socially acceptable mansion for its Southern gentlemen. The Republican party will sacrifice its negroes. Wades, Sumners and Stevenses are needed to prevent it. . . . If Mr. Hoover succeeds in attracting Southern support to the Republican party he must first drive the negroes from it. That will leave both parties to the Kluckers and the Drys and the Republican party will be even more anti-negro than the Democratic. It will be an unmerciful surrender of loyal men into total subjection. The negro has been faithful to the Republican party because it gave him the only protection he ever knew; now he is to be betrayed by his friends.

Charleston News and Courier 7/12/29

Montgomery Ala

This complaint leaves The Charleston News and Courier cold. It is not at all disposed to accept the viewpoint of The Tribune, as we shall see by the following comment by the South Carolina paper:

> Grant it all, and what is left? Subtract nothing from nothing, and what is left?
>
> The negroes in the South are not voting. They are not holding office. Once in four years from eight to ten of them are hauled from South Carolina to a Rpublican national convention, their railroad fares and hotel bills are paid (not at a white man's hotel), they are bought and sold, not slaughtered, as cattle in a stockyards of Chicago. The Republican party is as kind to them as was a rich Southern planter to his carriage driver when he went to the White Sulphur in 1840.
>
> What are nine million Southern negroes getting out of it?
>
> What does it profit the party of Sumner, Wade and Stevens to have Southern delegations to be played for, as negroes play craps in the alley?
>
> If Mr. Hoover carried six Southern States, did he not carry them with the aid of the "Kluckers and the Drys?" Surely, the Republican party has gotten more out of them than ever it has gotten from the negroes, since the day Mr. Hayes withdrew the soldiers?
>
> "Wades, Sumners and Stevenses needed to prevent it?" Would The Tribune have the soldiers sent back to the South? Why to the South? Where in the South have we had murderous election days in fifty years such as Chicago has now? Is The Tribune bidding for Federal garrisons to protect Chicago elections? It is sometimes on the losing side in Chicago?
>
> In the South will be no negro Republican party unless and until another army of occupation is sent here. The Tribune knows that.
>
> There will be no white Republican party in the South until the fear of the negroes mixing in politics is removed from white men. The Tribune ought to know that.
>
> Yes the negroes have been "faithful to the Republican party" but when has the Republican party been faithful to them?
>
> When ever did a Republican tariff help

a negro cotton farmer? Most of the Southern negroes are cotton farmers.

Grant it all, and what is left? Take nothing from nothing, and what is left?

There is much more in The Tribune article which The News and Courier omits. For one thing The Tribune complains because there seems to be no disposition in Washington at this time to coerce the Southern States into granting the franchise to those classes of Negroes that do not now vote. As a matter of fact the Republican party is so indifferent to the Negro in the South that it never even thinks of providing a fund with which to pay his back polltax which is the principal reason that negroes do not now vote in great numbers.

The Tribune is not an honest friend of the Negro. The Tribune has a curious aversion to Southern whites, and would use the Negro to harry them; but it has no genuine interest in the welfare of colored people.

THE UNBROKEN SOUTH.

The correspondents of eastern and northern newspapers, reporting from Washington, agree that the weight of political opinion at the capital is that the solid democratic south was not permanently broken by the national election of last year.

The republican leaders say that if President Hoover is proceeding with southern [illegible] in that belief he is dreaming into a rude awakening later on. They are thoroughly acquainted with southern political psychology. As they sit in the senate or the house and look across the aisle into the democratic seats they see the living exemplars of it and do not underestimate their power back home with their constituents. They can see no reasons why the spasms of last year in the dry and religious camps of the south should repeat—certainly none why they should harden into permanent republicanism.

The democratic leaders and the most philosophic observers, such as Professor Hamilton, of the University of North Carolina, hold the same opinion as their republican wise men. These seasoned democratic authorities know perfectly the irritants which caused last year's hysterical campaign dances and are just as sure that those irritants will not recur. They confidently and rationally expect that the congressional campaigns of next year will find the great mass of southern democrats in solid ranks again and all marching one way.

-:- Mr. Hoover Speaks Out -:-

By KELLY MILLER

THE expected has happened. The things prophesied have come to pass. In my release last week I predicted that the political reconstruction of the South was at hand. I claim no gift of prophecy for this foreknowledge, but merely the ability to discern the signs of the times.

During the last campaign I pointed out in a half dozen releases that a deep-seated political cunning underlay the surface appearance of things. Kansas City did not supplant composite delegations with their "lily white" rivals merely to safeguard Mr. Hoover's political fortune. By shrewd discernment the far-seeing statesman saw a chance to split the solid South and to build up a functioning Republican party as a result of the cleavage. The issues of "Rum and Romanism" led to a new rebellion. The long awaited opportunity had arrived.

Now comes Mr. Hoover and he makes a clean breast of the whole situation. From the days of McKinley to those of Coolidge the Grand Old Party had vaguely and vainly hoped to build up a competing Republican party in the South. Two insurmountable obstacles stood squarely athwart the path of that purpose—the Fifteenth Amendment and the leadership of the Negro. The Kansas City convention soft pedaled the Fifteenth Amendment and side-tracked the Negro. The progress of the campaign made plain the thinly disguised policy.

The fall of the Negro from his reconstruction political prestige and power has witnessed three decisive steps, as follows:

1. The withdrawal of force to assure fair elections by President Hayes.
2. The exclusion of the Negro from appointive positions in the South by Taft.
3. The withdrawal of Federal patronage from Negro patronage-mongers by Hoover.

The first eliminated the Negro

— Kelly Miller —

from elective office, the second excluded him from appointive positions and the third removes him from leadership in Republican organizations.

I said, during the campaign, in an open letter to Candidate Hoover, and now repeat, that it was necessary to place white men in charge of political machinery in order to build up Republican power in the South on a competitive basis with Democratic antagonist, either locally or nationally. Under existing circumstances the Negro has neither the resources, influence, connections or courage to assume militant leadership.

As a matter of fact, existing Negro leadership served only secondary and subordinate ends. It merely manipulated delegates to the National Republican conventions and put white men in office who were more or less kindly disposed to the Negro in minor matters. There was no indication of securing to the race as a whole the rights to vote in local or national elections. This leadership might have gone on for a hundred years and at the end of the century the Negro's political status would have been no whit advanced.

My complaint against Mr. Hoover is not so much for what he has done as for the manner of his doing it. His whole program is ostensibly based on corruption and political scandal, which in the last analysis is laid at the door of the Negro race and is calculated to damn the Negro to everlasting infamy.

Practically every white political leader in the South has or does lie under allegation. The Negro is made to bear the chief brunt of the stigma. Those leaders might have been eliminated on the score of political expediency as effectively as upon the unproved charge of corruption. The chief objective was not to get rid of corruption but to install white leadership, which in turn is demanded by the inexorable law of political necessity.

Mr. Hoover's recent pronuncement but confirms what had already taken place. Every Negro had already been eliminated from independent leadership, except Robert R. Church, who alone functions effectively in a quasi-Republican state, in his own powers. We must wait to see whether he will be co-ordinated, subordinated or eliminated under the "lily white" Democratic combination.

The building up of a competitive Republican party may in the long run bring the undisputed right of suffrage to the Negro as it has already done in Maryland, West Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky, and, I had almost said, in Tennessee. The immediate sacrifice and the ultimate reward must be weighed in the balance. The bugbear of Negro domination is thus removed which, it may be hoped, will lead to a more tolerant and liberal mind by those who hold the controlling say in southern affairs.

Will Mr. Hoover insist that his reconstruction policy in southern politics must square on all fours with the Fifteenth Amendment? Or will he observe a circumspect silence while this amendment is made into a scrap of paper as his predecessors have done? Will he wreck the fabric of his philosophy of public righteousness by compromising on the race question? Mr. Hoover's whole program, as at present disclosed, leaves us in a quizzical, if not a querulous, frame of mind.

One wonders how far the consultation and advice of Negro leaders, or any other leaders, are involved in Mr. Hoover's program. Was Mr. Hawkins consulted? Does he give his approval and consent? How will the Negroes of the North view the matter?

There are three possible courses of action for the Negro in the South: He may accept Mr. Hoover's program and make the best terms he can with dominating "lily whites" and Hoovercrats; he may await for a schism within the Republican party and throw his support to some rival candidate for the nomination in the next election; or he may seek the best terms he can make with his old-time Democratic adversary. We can only hope, trust and watch.

Republican.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation.

The South to Enter Upon the Greatest Development in Its History.

WHATEVER may be the political views or affiliations of the reader, every thoughtful man studying the whole situation must realize that the election of Mr. Hoover partly through the vote of all Southern states except four will necessarily mark the beginning of the greatest period of material advancement the South has ever known, and necessarily soon. Manufacturers Record

Heretofore the political solidarity of the South made Republican politicians feel that nothing that could be done in the way of Federal appropriations in the South would affect the vote of this section. Granted that the views of the Republicans in this respect were somewhat selfish, in seeking to advance the prosperity of the states under Republican control or those which were debatable ground, the recent election has made the entire South fighting ground for the two parties.

2-21-29

Republican legislators, and financiers interested in the progress of the Republican party, will henceforth be tremendously interested in doing all in their power to win the votes of the South by Federal aid in the matter of public buildings, waterway improvements, and everything else which can in any way whatever advance the prosperity of this section.

Baltimore, Md.

For the first time since the Civil War, therefore, the two great parties will vie with each other in striving to advance the progress of the South in order to win the votes of Southern people. This is a condition and not a theory. It means that for the first time both the great parties will be united in every cooperative work for the prosperity of the South. It means that business men in the North and West will at the same time have a new and deeper interest in the progress of this section.

The situation is perhaps the most unusual that America has ever seen. Inevitably there will come an advancement of the whole South from Maryland to Texas such as even the most optimistic of Southern people have not heretofore visualized. Mr. Hoover's enthusiastic praise of the South and its future, his determination as expressed just after his election through the MANUFACTURERS RECORD to do whatever is in his power to advance the progress of the South, is but the natural fulfilment of his remarkable vision of nationalism and his almost unequaled experience in managerial work and in great engineering operations, it might be said, almost throughout the world. As stated in his letter to this paper, he believes in an intercoastal canal from Boston to the far limits of Texas. Two years before his nomination he gave voice to the thought that the greatest unutilized asset of America is its waterways, which have been developed to a very limited extent compared with their potentialities. He will therefore inevitably strive to see that this inland waterway is rapidly completed and that the flood control work of the whole Mississippi Valley is pushed with all possible energy, because if the engineers who are on the job do not crowd the work Mr. Hoover as an engineer will soon know the reason why. There are many other river and harbor projects in the South the development of which will be of enormous value to this section that will claim the prompt attention and the hearty cooperation of Mr. Hoover.

Several years ago Mr. Hoover strongly urged that during periods of business depression the Government should undertake to carry forward as much construction work on public buildings and other improvement as possible in order to take up the slack and bring prosperity back. It may therefore be counted upon with certainty that public building work in the South where it is so badly needed will be carried forward as rapidly as Mr. Hoover can adjust the situation and push forward the things which will make for employment and general prosperity. It would be foolish of course for the South to expect that Mr. Hoover will concentrate all his efforts upon this section to the exclusion of other sections, but recognizing as he fully does something of the vast resources of the South, something of its limitless possibilities for advancement to its own good and the enrichment of the nation, he will throw into every enterprise justified by the situation that indomitable energy which has made him one of the outstanding figures of the world for all time.

Although Republican politicians may in some cases oppose Mr. Hoover, as many of them opposed his nomination, they will feel compelled in order to gain the votes of the South and to prevent it from returning to the political solidarity of the past to cooperate to the utmost extent possible with everything that relates to the progress of this section.

These are facts which the business men of the South can fully appreciate, and whether they voted for or against Mr. Hoover they can recognize that the situation is such that both parties and the President-elect will put forth the utmost energy to advance the progress of the South. It may therefore be counted upon we think with absolute safety that an entirely new epoch has come to the South, a new birth for the larger utilization of its great resources, and that instead of Democratic legislators having as oftentimes in the past to fight hard for Congressional legislation in favor of the South they will now in all probability be surpassed in activity in this line by the Republicans. It is a tremendously interesting situation, pregnant with a development and a material progress which will make all that has been done in the past seem almost like child's play as compared with what is ahead of this section.

Damned If You Do and Damned If You Don't

Atlanta Georgian

What do they want? Who are they? Federal officeholders! These people have been the background of the lily whites. They have known only one slogan—away with the Negro. Not that the Negro has been in their way or has opposed their ambition, but because they felt that social and political opposition to the Negro was popular, and it would help them in the estimation of the Negro-hating democrats and one-gallous politicians.

The white Republicans in the state show far more ignorance and stupidity than the colored Republicans. The white Republicans, led by some of the Federal officeholders, clamored for white leadership. They wanted a white chairman and national committeeman. The colored Republicans conceded them their wishes; getting their wishes, they are not satisfied. They are now fighting Mr. Flanders, the white chairman and national committeeman, with the same ferociousness they fought Link Johnson and Ben Davis. Their chief opposition to Mr. Flanders is, he is dominated by the Negroes.

They know he is competent and commands the respect and confidence of the party in the state in a degree that no other white man enjoys. There is practically no opposition to Mr. Flanders outside of a few selfish officeholders in Atlanta and Savannah, who want the best places for themselves and the right to barter off the minor places to such an aggregation of underlings as will perpetuate them in office. No, they do not know what they want; they want the earth fenced in with barbed wire. They are Republicans for revenue only, and they vote in every white primary, which excludes Negroes. They have been publishing to the world that Mr. Hoover was going to reorganize the party, south; that Colonel Mann would be in charge of the reorganization. All this propaganda was put out for effect, and was only the fervent wish of the oligarchy of self-appointed officeholders, who could not get to a Republican meeting in the state, if the Negroes did not support them. They have no white following in their bailiwicks, and haven't the moral courage to attend ward or precinct meetings conducted by Negroes, but beg Negroes to elect them delegates to county, district and state conventions.

It is being developed that many of the present officeholders in the state are the most intense Negro haters; they are with the lily whites. But, the day of retribution will come. The Republican Party never has stood for racial hatred and political intolerance, and never will. A white face is no qualification for office. Fitness is the standard.

The Negroes of Georgia have kept the party intact for sixty years, and have not been without a bonafide organization for all these years, while white men were sneaking in their tents, and afraid to stand up and be counted, out of fear of social and commercial ostracism by the Democrats. The Negro has never unfurled a doubtful flag, or shown the white mouth. The Negro will not at this late day vacate his rights, or surrender Old Glory to greedy spoilsmen.

The gang who oppose Mr. Flanders and went to Washington to put in a referee is opposed to any man, white or black, who will not wear their yoke. All they want is a tool—somebody who will give them the fat jobs and let them barter the little ones. The opposition to Mr. Flanders does not oppose him for the good of the party, but for selfish r asons.

He is wealthy and intelligent and is acceptable to ninety per cent of both races, and all factions in the party.

It is up to the National Committee to teach this little office-holding trust that federal officeholders do not run the Republican Party.

Noted Founder of Colored Democracy In Sanitarium

Chief Edward E. Lee, known everywhere for a generation as the father of the United Colored Democracy and the protegee of the late chiefs Richard Croker and Charles F. Murphy of Tammany Hall is on his last legs. For the second time in as many months the venerable and grizzled old warrior has been taken to the Wiley Wilson Sanitarium at 200 West 138th street. He is probably is eighty years of age. Since the death of his wife several years ago "chief" has been lodging with friends here and there. All the while he has been on the city payroll as an inspector in the Department of Public Works. Now, unable to live alone and without family or relatives, the popular old leader, stricken with high blood pressure is forced to accept professional care. Dr. Wilson declared that while there is no immediate danger yet the "chief" is just worn out and unable to go any further. His end may be measured with the days as the sands drop one by one down the sun dial. His most recent residence was 294 West 137th street. Chief Lee was succeeded by the late Robert N. Wood in 1909 and by Civil Service Commissioner Morton in 1915 as head of the United Colonial Democracy.

-:- Why Mention the Negro? -:-

Amsterdam N.Y. News

7/20/29

By KELLY MILLER

PRESIDENT HOOVER did not choose to mention the Negro in his inaugural address. This omission may have been purposed or thoughtless. Since he did not make specific reference to any other element of our complex population, why of the Negro? The race press has been milling over the omission with an uncertain attitude, as to whether to applaud or disapprove.

From a theoretical point of view, the Negro is part and parcel of the American people and is a full-fledged participant in the common weal; therefore, any special reference would be odious. From a practical standpoint, the Negro, though a part of, is, at the same time, apart from the body. He is identified with the body politic in all of the duties and responsibilities of citizenship, but not so in the distribution of rewards, privileges and prerogatives.

When candidate Hoover declared that all Americans should be given squal opportunity, regardless of creed or color, he was speaking in terms of beautiful idealism. His courage for making this reference to race was universally commended. Indeed, it constituted the chief argument which the spellbinders could find for urging the race to support his candidacy during the campaign.

Usually, when the Negro is not mentioned, he is not meant. I do not recall that Woodrow Wilson once mentioned the Negro in all of his state papers. When he wrote about the "New Freedom" or dilated upon "Self-Determination" and the "Rights of Minorities" he probably never had the colored American in the back part of his mind.

On the other hand, President Coolidge indulged in sundry, kindly and sermonic reference to the brother in black. I hardly think that the different modes of expression indicated any essential

— Kelly Miller —

difference of attitude. Mr. Wilson undoubtedly felt that official mention could do no good, while Mr. Coolidge thought that it might do no harm.

Mr. Hoover came to public fame and favor without any declared attitude on the race question, as did both Messrs. Wilson and Coolidge. It has usually been good policy for Republican Presidents to declare their special attitude towards the Negro, by reasons of traditional political alliance. I believe that Mr. Hoover is the first to break the precedent.

I regard the break as being wholly without significance, one way or the other. The race would have thought none the more of Mr. Wilson had he mentioned the Negro in his state papers and ignored him in his public acts, nor any less of Mr. Coolidge had he been less fulsome in words and more fruitful in deeds.

Whatever the President may or may not say in his state papers, the plain fact remains that the Negro will be treated by a separate formula, if he is favored at all. In the entire list of his public appointments it is doubtful if a single Negro would ever occur to him unless he were especially presented and urged as such. A hundred white men would occur to the President ahead of a single Negro for such positions as Register of the Treasury or Recorder of Deeds, except upon the basis of racial isolation.

Appointments are based upon representation as well as fitness. Each section and each element of the population demand representative recognition. Requisite degree of fitness and efficiency will be taken for granted. It is in this spirit that the Negro race ought to and does clamor for recognition in official places.

We had just as well eliminate the nonsense so frequently indulged in that the Negro asks no special claim on racial grounds, but merely recognition as a man. This racial renunciation would be well enough if it could be carried out in letter and spirit. But we know all too well that this will not be. He will not be given a competitive chance with other men. Unless, then, he receives special racial recognition, he will be left out altogether. It is to be hoped, therefore, that Mr. Hoover will see fit to give special attention to the claim of the colored man as a supporting element of the Republican Party and as a contributing factor of our common citizenship.

There was no vacuous talk during the campaign of handling the Negro as any other Republican. Special dispensation was set up to deal with him as a separated racial political entity. It would break the chain of logic now to ignore race lines and treat the Negro competitively in the distribution of office.

If a "lily white" Republican wishes to eliminate the Negro wholly from the game of office, let him advise the President to declare the avowed policy that he will not appoint any man on account of race, but wholly on competency. There are ten times as many whites as blacks to draw from and, besides, the white aspirant has ten times the opportunity of acquiring experience and expertness for every position.

The policy of President Taft, mildly modified by Mr. Hoover in his Tennessee campaign speech, to the effect that a candidate for appointment should meet the approval of the people among whom he is to function, is perfectly fair and feasible on its face; but, like all fair mottoes, it works to exclude the Negro in every instance.

We wish to see the Negro's cause specifically mentioned in state papers, for the great fear that, if he is not specifically included, he is practically excluded.

Political — 1929

Party Affiliation.

ATTENDING AN INAUGURATION

Thousands of our people were in Washington Monday for the inauguration of President Hoover. They came from points as far away as California and Texas. They rode on special trains and Jim Crow trains. They poured into the city jubilantly and expectantly. They wanted to see Mr. Hoover take his oath of office, and they wanted to take part in the entire inaugural proceedings, in the spirit of the inauguration.

Defender

The first part of the program was without hitch as far as they were concerned. The ceremonies, performed in the open air, were open to all—anyone could stand on the streets and see and hear. But that was not all of the program. Affairs lasted throughout the night and other affairs will last throughout the week. Many will remain in the nation's capital for several days. And the question presents itself: Why?

3-9-29

Why should we attend the inauguration at all? Why should we go to Washington to be segregated and discriminated against? If the people who live in Washington are content with the situation why not allow them to enjoy it among themselves? Why should we spend thousands of dollars to go to a place where every tradition of the South prevails?

Chicago

It is true that we support the federal government; we help maintain the buildings and grounds. We help pay the salaries of all the officials who control the federal government. But do we enjoy the privileges which other citizens enjoy in this city which we help to maintain? Could any of those who swelled the coffers of railroads leading into Washington eat in any of the government-operated lunch rooms on government property? Indeed, could any of them enter one of the sightseeing busses along with other American citizens and visit the places of interest? The answer is no.

Instead of citizens going to a city and receiving the same treatment, the same consideration as other visitors, it was necessary for them to hold an almost entirely separate inauguration. In all the receptions and affairs given in Washington during the inaugural ceremonies was a single representative of America's 15,000,000 dark citizens invited? Again the answer is no.

It seems to us that the money spent in going to Washington could have been put to a much better use had it been combined to inaugurate an effective campaign against segregation in Washington. It would have helped to flood the city of Washington, the congress and the supreme court with effective propaganda against discrimination. It would have shown to America that we resent these insults instead of making everyone feel that we are satisfied with conditions. It would at least let white America know that we have pride enough not to enjoy being insulted. It is time we were showing some respect for ourselves if we ever expect anyone else to respect us!

MR. SECRETARY HYDE

President Hoover pleases Missouri by choosing our former governor Arthur M. Hyde, to be a member of his cabinet. As an official of the state Gov. Hyde had initiative, courage, understanding and ability. The department of agriculture to which he goes has the big question of farm relief before it. The success of the Hoover administration depends upon how it is handled. Hyde is the man for the job.

Apart from our satisfaction as a Missourian over the honor that has come to Arthur M. Hyde, we are glad because he is one member of the President's cabinet whom we know. He has spoken in our public meetings. He has known us as individuals. He was governor of all the people when in office, and he remained the friend when he returned to private life. Negroes are pushing upward and will become more insistent that the government consider their rights and interest. In Arthur M. Hyde, President Hoover will have one adviser whom we who know him are willing to trust.

The New President

Journal and Guide 3/9/29 Norfolk, Va.

THE flurry of the inauguration is over and Herbert Clark Hoover has taken the oath as President of the United States of America. The methodical and calculating westerner assumes the reins of the Government with the full confidence of its nationals behind him. Though winning the great honor through a plebiscite marked with unprecedented acrimony, the new Chief Magistrate of the Nation, happily finds himself at the head of a united country whose people of all classes and elements cheerfully bid him godspeed as he sets himself to guide the Ship of State upon the sea of destiny.

Great problems which have so far defied all attempts at solution through the economy of politics face President Hoover. But it is doubtful if any President ever was more favorably circumstanced for his attack upon problems of state. President Hoover will have a Congress with an overwhelming majority of his own political faith. He has fortunately selected a cabinet composed of some of the ablest minds of the nation. And he has the rock-ribbed confidence of the people. Any President so happily situated has the opportunity to prove himself great in the face of great problems.

Republican

The new President enters the White House almost as much an enigma as did his predecessor. Though possessing a national and international reputation this has been built upon his administrative capacities. Practically nothing is known of his reaction to questions of international politics; nor has the country yet been able to read the Hoover mind on the stubborn domestic issues of farm relief, prohibition, and the tariff. On these important questions time will reveal the man, and on them very largely will depend his reputation as President of the United States.

One of the most beautiful attributes of a democracy is that elected officials are usually given a chance to demonstrate their capabilities while public criticism remains adjourned. It is certain that President Hoover will enjoy this temporary immunity, while his every word and act will be measured by a public ready to denounce and assail, or commend and applaud according to its moods. In the meantime the nation wholeheartedly extends the best of wishes to President Herbert Clark Hoover.

HOOVER EVADES ISSUE

Journal and Guide 3/9/29 Norfolk, Va.

Did Not Mention The Negro In Inaugural Address

UNUSUAL DEPARTURE

Special to Journal and Guide

Washington, D. C.—Departing from the custom of former Republican Presidents, Herbert Hoover in his inaugural address Monday failed to single out the Negro for special mention.

In outlining his policies he promised an honest effort to enforce the prohibition laws. He made particularly reference to the eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, but included the remainder of the Constitution in his generalities.

Disregard and disobedience of law, he pointed to, as the most malign danger to self-government. He urged a reformation of the judicial system with a transfer of liquor enforcement activities from the Treasury Department to the Department of Justice.

Rigid enforcement of laws applicable to business is essential for the protection of the people and the stability and prosperity of business itself, he declared.

Herbert Hoover assumed the Presidency of the United States shortly after 1 o'clock, March 4. The oath of office was administered by Chief Justice William Howard Taft.

Just before the inauguration of President Hoover, former Senator Charles Curtis was sworn in as Vice President. Charles G. Dawes, retiring Vice President, administered the oath of office to Senator Curtis in the Senate Chamber in the presence of President Coolidge, President-elect Hoover, the Senate, the House and members of the diplomatic corps.

DePriest There

Oscar DePriest, Representative-elect from the first congressional district of Illinois, was one of those to witness the ceremonies. Congressional tickets of admission were provided him as a member-elect of the next Congress.

The Presidential party were escorted to the inaugural platform at the east front of the Capitol following the Senate ceremonies, where Chief Justice Taft administered the oath to President-elect Hoover. After being congratulated by Mr. Coolidge, President Hoover delivered his inaugural address.

The concluding paragraphs, a summary of the whole address and of the policies to which he promises to adhere, are as follows:

Salient Points In Address

"It appears to me that the most important further mandates from the recent election were the maintenance of the integrity of the Constitution; the vigorous enforcement of the laws; the continuance of economy in public expenditure; the continued regulation of business to prevent domination in the community; the denial of ownership or operation of business by the Government in competition with its citizens; the avoidance of policies which would involve us in the controversies of foreign nations; the more effective reorganization of the departments of the Federal Government; the extension of public works; and the promotion of welfare activities affecting education and the home.

"These were the more tangible determinations of the election, but beyond them was the confidence and belief of the people that we would not neglect the support of the imbedded ideals and aspirations of America. These ideals and aspirations are the touchstones upon which the day-to-day administration and legislative acts of government must be tested. More than this, the Government must, so far as lies within its proper powers, give leadership to the realization of these ideals and to the fruition of these aspirations. No one can adequately reduce these things of the spirit to phrases or to a catalogue of definitions.

"We do know what the attainment of these ideals should be: The preservation of self-government and its full foundations in local government; the perfection of justice whether in economic or in social fields; the maintenance of ordered liberty; the denial of domination by any group or class; the building up and preservation of equality of opportunity; the stimulation of initiative and individuality; absolute integrity in public affairs; the choice of officials for fitness to office; the direction of economic progress toward prosperity and the further lessening of poverty; the freedom of public opinon; the sustaining of education and of the advancement of knowledge; the growth of religious spirit and the tolerance of all faiths; the strengthening of the home and the advancement of peace."

A NEW PRESIDENT AND A NEW DEAL

See 3/9/29 Chicago Def.

HERBERT HOOVER and Charles Curtis were inaugurated as president and vice president of the United States, respectively, at Washington, D. C., the capital city, on Monday, March 4th, with much pomp, eclat and dignity.

They were duly installed after having won the election in one of the most momentous, exciting, bitterly fought campaigns in the history of this country. They were elected to office by the majority votes of all races, and become the chief executives of all American citizens.

As American citizens, loyal, dependable and averaging up to the standards, we desire no special attention or favors, other than justice and equality of opportunities generally accorded American citizens and to which as such our group is almost entitled.

For many years now, to be exact since the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, colored Americans have not had a square deal. We are demanding from the new chief executive a square deal. By that we care not much for political plums, though we claim our share to which we are entitled; but we demand that the administration rather interest itself in constructive programs for the benefit of the race such as Federal support of educations for all groups where that is curtailed or denied by the respective states; the strict enforcement of the 14th and 15th Amendments; aid for the farmers; the suppression of peonage and lynching; reforms in the civil service; and the appointment of Negroes to offices north or south on merit.

Both President Hoover and Vice President Curtis are experienced and observent of our problems. The Negro Press and other representative organizations should send a representative commission of highly efficient business men, educators, statesmen and publicists to lay before the new administration our urgent needs and augment it with a definite plan for its consummation. Thus would the heads of our government not only be given a nucleus upon which to build, but there would be a co-operative body to counsel with and carry out the program thus formulated.

In any event the Afro-American expects a new deal from the ned administration. The best way to get it is to go after it vigorously, directly, sincerely.

MR. HOOVER, PRESIDENT, WHAT MAY WE EXPECT

A new administration set sail in Washington on March 4. The event is over and the minds of the business men, industrialists and all, are speculating still on what will be the difference between Coolidge prosperity and Hoover prosperity. The latter end of Coolidge prosperity was awfully hard to digest. The anxiety now is about whether the Hoover brand will be any improvement on it.

Reporter

There are predictions galore. They happen now to be based on the previous record of the new President rather than the preachments of his inaugural address.

3/9/29

There is the certainty that the country is with the new incumbent. There was the clear ring of the personal challenge in his inaugural address and there was the vigorous, personal spirit that expressed his own readiness to go his length to meet his own part of it. Birmingham

Besides the personal challenge, there is the wholehearted conscientious attitude which shows the absence of any political careening and the disposition to stand squarely and meet the problems as they come. Ala.

The address is not of the usual length of such addresses, nor of the usual specific preachments which burden most addresses of this kind. It was specific on the few general problems out of which all others grow.

It pointed out and analyzed the general causes and proposed the general remedy without committing the administration to any specific process beyond that which might be revealed to be necessary after careful study. Emphasis on the enforcement of the constitution quite clearly featured the heart of the document and that emphasis placed the burden squarely on the shoulders of the official personnel to execute and cooperation to the end that either would check on the dereliction of the other.

The document fairly bristles with the terse fullness of wisdom born of large experience and conscientious application to duty.

Mr. Hoover, unlike many other men, has not had the political training that comes of being elected to many offices before this. This is his first election to a public office and this fact may be helpful in preventing his course from being veered one way or another by such sinister influences as most men of long political careers must combat. The nation's confidence in him will stand until his methods are tested in the field of public government as in the field of civil and social engineering. In the meantime, the country is waiting in hungry anticipation and comparatively breathless silence to see Hoover prosperity loom up in the east as the western wave of Coolidge prosperity spreads a pall of dark hard times over a proud but uneasy nation.

Hoover's Simple Inauguration

ONE of President Coolidge's twin fetishes of "prosperity and economy" suffered a rude shock when President-elect Hoover's simple inauguration occurred at a minimum cost of about $175,000.

Congress appropriated $40,000 for inaugural expenses. The Inaugural Committee raised $100,000 more, and $25,000 was spent for the transportation and maintenance of police brought from other cities for the occasion. Three thousand five hundred dollars were spent for a fire-works demonstration at the White House.

Plans for the affair made it far from "simple," and the economy of the occasion is questionable.

But nobody, perhaps, grudges the incoming President his one big holiday. He may not have another like it, and he is in for four years of the hardest job on earth. People like display. It may not be exactly democratic, but it certainly is symbolical.

The King of England is in fact just a figurehead. But he represents the unity of the British kingdom. England spends four millions to keep him—and much of the money is spent in ceremonies. But Englishmen consider the millions well spent.

Simple inauguration? Of course not! But the man who once waited table at college may be entitled to a certain putting on the dog.

THE PRESIDENT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Many of our people were disappointed because President Hoover did not single out our Group as such in his address and especially refer to us by race and color as has been the policy of former presidents.

Atlanta Ga. 3/14/29

The Independent takes no exceptions to the President's departure from the rule which has meant nothing to the Race. We think the President has set a good precedent for the future, for there is no sane reason why the President should single out the Negro from all other integral parts of our cosmopolitan population and promise him a special dispensation of service. We want no segregation of any character. We want to be considered and provided for in common with other citizens. We are a part of the whole and want no separate service or consideration different from any other citizen. We want an impartial enforcement of the law all the time, and that the President pledged himself to do in keeping with his oath of office. We expect no more and will accept no less.

The address was high class and statesmanlike. It covered the ground fully and completely. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments were included in his pledge to enforce, uphold, and protect the Constitution.

Mr. Hoover did not mention the Jews, Germans, or other nationalities, and why mention the Negro? What we want is the suppression of mob law, a free ballot and a fair count at every voting precinct in America, and both President Hoover and his party are pledged to guarantee to every American, without regard to color or faith, these blessings of free and independent government.

We are Americans, not Negroes and the President was wise in no singling us out as aliens.

Political-1929

Republican.

HOOVER TALK CAN MEAN MUCH TO NEGRO CITIZENS IF—

Following are some of the statements in President Hoover's inaugural address that could mean much to Negro citizens of this country if they are sincerely carried out by the new administration:

"The most malign of all these dangers (to progress) today is disregard and disobedience of law. Crime is increasing. Confidence in rigid and speedy justice is decreasing.

"We cannot hope to succeed in directing this increasingly complex civilization unless we can draw all the talent of leadership from the whole people. One civilization after another has been wrecked upon the attempt to secure sufficient leadership from a single group or class. If we would prevent the growth of class distinctions and would constantly refresh our leadership with the ideals of our people, we must draw constantly from the general mass. The full opportunity for every body and girl to rise through the selective processes of education can alone secure to us this leadership."

In speaking of the attainment of the ideals of government, Mr. Hoover said:

"We do know what the attainments of these ideals should be: The preservation of self-government and its full foundations in local government: the perfection of justice whether in economic or in social fields, the maintenance of ordered liberty; the denial of domination by any group or class; the building up and preservation of EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY."

Hoover would make the Republican party lily-white in southern states after his inauguration, made the following statement:

"In my opinion Mr. Hoover will prove a shocking disappointment to both the small but important element of Colored Republicans, who fear that his silence gives consent to their persecutors, and the close-knit band of famished lilies and suitcase Democrats who expect him to put Colored people back into slavery.

"Mr. Hoover's personality aided by Mr. Smith's unfortunate heritage, broke our reputed Solid South. We can depend upon that personality breaking up the newest combination of political treason. Mr. Hoover understands that enlightened Americans will support him in a refusal to read any element of our population out of its government by reading Colored Republicans out of their party.

"The Republican party, the spirit of which is as foreign to the purpose of the new conspiracy as its story is to that conspiracy's knowledge, will not follow the path by which the Democratic party found destruction. The Republican party will not be one thing North and another thing South. It will continue to be the party of law, order and decency.

Hoover Will Guide Way

"Under Mr. Hoover the Republican party will go along encouraging all its members. A party that will send six Colored men to the legisalture in Illinois will hardly declare Colored men in Mississippi to be ineligible either to belong to it or to occupy such positions in its management as their ability may secure for them.

"Because the Democratic party wishes to crucify men on account of religion is no reason why the Republican party may wish to do away with other men on account of race. The doctrine of race and religion belong strictly to the party that draws against religion the sword of intolerance and against race the sword of wrath.

"No commitments came from Mr. Hoover to any intolerant unit that may have supported him. Whatever their wishes may be, whatever thoughts may now sustain their intemperate language, they can exhibit no promise from Mr. Hoover, either to violate the spirit of his party or the law of his country.

"The designs and windy words of gentlemen now red from the rush to annihilate the phantom of 'Negro leadership' may be traced directly to Col. Horace Mann. Col. Mann was so anxious to 'break' the South that he promised cowishers that Mr. Hoover could be depended upon to break up the Republican party by driving from it millions of voters. As long as there is a Republican party Colored men will belong to it, hold office under it, by election and appointment, and step by step come to liberty under it.

Hopes in Future

"Democrats will never run the Republican party unless the party decides to commit suicide in manner so recent to the sad history of a party that clings piteously to a doctrine extinguished 60 years ago.

"I expect Mr. Hoover to be one of our great national leaders and I look to see him come from under the malevolent conspiracy of our political history as a strong, determined man whips down plagues and finds pleasure in the silence of his conquest.

"Colored men do not expect and do not ask to take over the government or appropriate the Republican party, but they do expect to remain in both, a citizen in the government and a man in the party."

Mr. Church is in the real estate business in Memphis. He is looked upon as the most outstanding man of color in American politics. He has been a delegate to every Republican national convention since 1912, and represented the Memphis district at the Kansas City convention as a Hoover delegate, and was elected the Tennessee member of the notification committee, and was present at Palo Alto when Mr. Hoover was notified. He is the first man of his race in the history of the Republican party who was a member of the notification committee of a state whose electoral vote went Republican. He is now and has been for 14 years a member of the Republican state executive committee of Tennesse. Church is looked upon by the "lily-white" Republicans as their greatest enemy, and he is frequently referred to as the "roving dictator of the Lincoln belt." He was in Washington for Mr. Hoover's inauguration.

Hoover Will Surprise U.S. Says Church

Washington, D. C., March 8.—The confirmation of Ed V. Sheely as postmaster at Memphis, Tenn., by the senate last Thursday ended the last move of the lily-white element in the Republican party to gain power.

Despite determined opposition from a delegation of lily-whites from Tennessee the senate four days before it adjourned put its stamp of approval upon the candidate of Robert R. Church, recognized G. O. P. leader from the southern state.

"This is not a local or personal matter. It is a question of policy of government," said John W. Farley (white), long a foe of Church. "The question is whether the people of Memphis want Bob Church to be the federal government there. I have done my duty, but it seems the great majority of business men of Memphis have backed the Negro. Hoover will be given an opportunity to prove what he said at Elizabethtown about southern patronage."

Church Makes Statement

Mr. Church, when asked the question whether in his opinion President

THE HOOVER INAUGURAL ADDRESS

Having come through years of successive addresses by the Executive Head of the Nation, saying what sounded like convictions, yet being followed by evasion and silence in the face of abuses and lawlessness, we are not inclined to enthuse over the first official declaration by the incoming President, even though he is an engineer.

We must note, however, that he either includes us in his Americanism and hence does not mention us specially, or he leaves us out entirely. He has not, like his predecessors, sought to placate us by a paragraph.

The presence of members of the national army in alternate ranks, colored and white, however, in his body guard, ought to mean that the army's commander-in-chief so regards the national defense. We shall wait patiently to see.

The arrangements made to include seven members of the colored voters division of the Republican National Committee, in auto number nine, among those of the National Committee,—even if several of that seven did not appear,—ought to mean that services rendered are to be appreciated and recognized.

Again we shall wait and observe the action of those who served, and see what happens on both sides.

When Mr. Hoover says "Our objective is not simply to overcome illiteracy, the Nation has marched beyond that." He must mean that he intends to recommend a department of education to correct inequalities in the south where we still have un-American conditions in schools for colored children and youth, as well as bring the federal land grant colleges to so high a standard that they shall supply leaders for our rural population.

We wait expectantly.

That Mr. Hoover should have given so many words to depicting lawlessness and its causes and consequences, ought to insure federal attention to the violations of the 14th and 15th amendments as well as the 18th. Mr. Hoover, however, does not include those ancient and festered sore spots in the panoply of our American liberties, the Constitution.

He does say that he intends to appoint a commission to study and improve the judicial procedure. It may be that the commission will discover the sophistry and duplicity in the decisions by which those amendments have been nullified, and that Mr. Hoover, as a good engineer, will move to patch the leak through which a dangerous and destructive miasma escapes into the whole document.

Time and again, we have warned our readers that lawlessness begets lawlessness, and in so doing we claimed no originality for the sequence. Prior to the Civil War, that same warning was given, but to deaf and obstinate minds.

When Mr. Hoover asesrts that officers may not choose what laws they will enforce and citizens what laws they will obey, without pulling down the whole superstructure of self government, he is saying what is true, no matter how capitalists may feel that law is made for the other fellow.

We recognize Mr. Hoover's expressed aim to call the nation back to its ideals based upon its pledge with the Maker, but we must wait for him to show us that he has the persistence and the force of character to stand for his policies against the clamor, prejudice and chicanery of those who belong to his wing of the American political machine so long in power.

We have collected the promises of the Republican party made by its agents in executive control through a spell of years,

but they have all been protested without honor, are running at interest which is compounded after judgment by default, and we can not be blamed when we say we can do no more than wait to see what the future will bring forth.

We shall not, and we advise our friends not to rejoice nor spend their slender resources in anticipation of any golden age of equality of opportunity under the administration of Herbert Hoover.

Hoover Speech and Cabinet Give Little Hope to South

Washington, D. C., March 8.—President Herbert Hoover will be president of ALL the American people, he indicated in his inaugural address Monday. Setting a precedent for a chief executive he directed his remarks to every citizen of this country, taking pains to single out no special group for particular reference. While he gave much time and space in his speech to emphasizing the need for stricter enforcement of the 18th amendment, he was just as emphatic in urging observance of other laws.

"The most malign of all dangers today," he said, "is disregard and disobedience of law."

Going more deeply into the subject of law enforcement, he declared: "Our whole system of self-government will crumble if officials elect what laws they will enforce or citizens elect what laws they will support. The worst evil of disregard for some law is that it destroys respect for all law. If citizens do not like a law their duty as honest men and women is to discourage its violation; their right is openely to work for its repeal."

This is the first time in the recent history of the country that a president of the United States has placed so much emphasis upon law enforcement. Since the South is the great violator of the greatest number of Constitutional amendments, it is safe to assume that much of what Mr. Hoover had to say was directed at that section of the country. It is in the South that the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments are so openly disregarded and it is that section of the country that boasts of its disregard for laws that it doesn't like.

Another significant factor in the inauguration of the new president was that, in announcing his new cabinet, he administered a severe jolt to the ambitions of the solid South. Ever since it was officially recorded that the South in its dilemma of voting either for a Republican candidate or a Catholic, anti-Klan, dripping wet Democrat, decided on the former policy and helped to elect Mr. Hoover, the South felt that it would be signally honored by a place in the president's cabinet. The nearest it came to this honor was in the appointment of former Governor Hyde of Missouri, who has always been a Republican. The South was totally ignored in the appointments, the West and Middle West getting the greatest representation.

And so the opinion is now being broadcast that Mr. Hoover will represent all the American people in spite of the appeals to prejudice and racial hatred that have been directed toward him from certain un-American sections of the country. His actions thus far have caused a ripple of hope to stir many citizens who have been inclined to worry about the outcome of the election last November.

Reorganization of G. O. P In Georgia Is Expected After Committee Session

National Body Refuses To Elect Committeeman From State; South To Be Organized.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, March 6.—Complete reorganization of the republican party in Georgia is expected to follow the action of the republican national committee here today in refusing to elect a national committeeman for the state.

The executive committee of the national organization met this morning for the purpose of taking up the contest over the Georgia national committeemanship, along with one or two other routine matters, and after a closed session lasting more than two hours announcement was made by Chairman Hubert Work that the situation remained unchanged. He declined to elaborate on this cryptic statement and a formal report issued later from national committee headquarters failed to make mention of the case.

All of this was taken to mean that officials of the national organization are disposed to soft pedal the fight among the various factional leaders in the state over the national committeemanship.

At the same time it was interpreted as meaning that there will be no republican national committeeman from Georgia for some time, possibly not until the next national convention meets in 1932. In lieu of such an office, plans under consideration are understood to contemplate the setting up of a much more elaborate state organization to function in dispensing federal patronage under the new Hoover administration. While complete details of the program are lacking for the moment, it will probably call for the appointment of committees in each congressional district, the various chairmen of which will be given a voice in filling federal offices within their territory.

Organize Committee.

In addition it would not be surprising to see a select state committee organized to serve as something of a referee body in all patronage matters, the select committee sharing authority with the several district committee chairmen. Formal announcement of the plan, which will apply to most if not all of the southern states, is expected to be forthcoming within a few days.

As for the national committeemanship, the executive committee of the national organization had been directed to meet today to consider the credentials of G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, who was chosen to succeed former National Committeeman Ben Davis, Atlanta negro leader.

Davis failed of reelection at the Kansas City convention when members of the Georgia delegation divided over his candidacy. Later he withdrew from the picture and the state committee, at a meeting held in Atlanta, designated Flanders as national committeeman-elect.

The legality of the Atlanta meeting which elected Flanders was to have been questioned before the national organization here by Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper, former state chairman, who contended that a rump convention held at Macon at the same time had a majority of the state committeemen. Flanders was prepared to show, however, that he had some 53 of the 70-odd committeemen in attendance at his conclave.

Case Passed Over.

All of this was to have been considered by the executive body of the national committee today, but word was passed down the line from somewhere to pass over the case. Adjustment of the situation will undoubtedly be left to Colonel Horace Mann, manager of the Hoover campaign in the southern states, who has been given the task of reorganizing republican activities in the south with a view of consolidating gains registered in the November elections.

During the inaugural ceremonies of the past week, Colonel Mann's office, separate from headquarters of the national committee, has been the focal point of interest among southern republicans and Hoovercrats here to witness the new president inducted into office. He has been one of the busiest men in Washington, as southerners turned out generously to the inauguration, and were more in evidence than at any inauguration since the election of the last democratic president, Woodrow Wilson.

Georgia was well represented in the southern delegation, practically all of the recognized leaders in the state organization having been on hand.

Remain Over.

Most of them remained over until today in order to keep an eye on the proceedings of the national committee. Some of those here now or who were here at the start include J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, collector of internal revenue; M. O. Dunning, of Savannah, collector of customs; H. G. Hastings, of Atlanta, official head of the Hoover republican campaign in the state; Henry Davis, of Macon; Clint W. Hager, of Atlanta, United States district attorney for the northern district, together with Mr. Flanders and the others previously mentioned.

Incidental to the southern situation, the formal release from republican national committee headquarters today had the following to say in discussing what took place at the morning meeting:

Results Discussed.

"It discussed at length the many gratifying results of the election, particularly the party's success in breaking the solid south. This result was so impressive and so encouraging that the committee concluded to exert every influence within its power not only to make these results permanent, but to encourage and build up virile and militant party organizations throughout the southern states. This is in response to the demands from people from virtually every southern state to become permanently identified with the republican party. One of the consequences of the victory will be increased southern representation in national conventions.

"The plans of Chairman Work to establish a more intimate contact with national committeemen and state chairmen throughout the country, in order to avoid the usual political inertia and indifference between campaigns and to keep the party organization in constant working order, were approved."

A Glance Backwards

THE inauguration of President-elect Herbert Clark Hoover afforded an excellent opportunity for calm analysis of the vote in the last national election. Certain things, elaborated upon by Simon Michelet in February's "Current History" stand out in bold relief and have deep, if not spectacular, significance.

Approximately 2,000,000 more votes were cast than were counted in the last election.

For the first time the vote of women has been a dominant factor in American politics.

There were approximately 10,000,000 new voters in 1928, two-thirds of whom, political experts figure, were women.

Mr. Hoover's percentage of the total was the largest, with one exception, ever secured by a Republican candidate, since 1884.

Governor Smith's percentage of the total vote has been exceeded on the Democratic side in seven out of ten previous tickets.

Mr. Hoover carried forty states as against thirty-seven by Mr. Coolidge in 1924.

The November defeat was the worst ever sustained by the Democrats.

Approximately thirty-three and one-half per cent. more votes were cast in the South than in 1924.

The increase of the nation's vote as a whole was slightly above twenty-five per cent.

Florida, North Carolina, Texas and Virginia —solidly Democratic" since Reconstruction days —were carried by Mr. Hoover.

Mr. Hoover's vote was higher in every state than for Mr. Coolidge four years ago, except in Rhode Island.

The President-elect received more than a million votes in five states: California, Illinois, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania.

Mr. Hoover's Southern vote was more than double that of Mr. Coolidge four years ago.

His Southern vote came within less than one hundred thousand of equaling that of Mr. Davis, the 1924 Democratic candidate.

The Negro vote was significant, especially so in several large Western and Northern centers.

A Negro Congressman was elected from Illinois, another made a remarkable run against the Congressman from whom the Dyer Anti-Lyinching bill takes its name.

A score of Negroes were elected to State Legislatures in various states.

The Negro became definitely independent of a party as such.

Behind these tremendously revealing facts lies a complex story of powerful currents, sinister conflicts, and potent trends. The calm analysis of the vote in the last election does, indeed, result in significant findings..

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation

Republican

Street To Hold Power Balance For Patron

Seems Unlikely Joint Committee Will Be Named For Alabama

Names Submitted

Old-Liners Seem Favored For Selection

advertiser

By RUSSELL KENT
Staff Correspondent

WASHINGTON, March 27.—Oliver D. Street, Republican national committeeman for Alabama, left Washington for home this afternoon apparently convinced that the endorsement by President Hoover Tuesday of advisory committees for patronage and other recommendations to be established in Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas with independent Democrats cooperating with Republicans was a suggestion merely and that no such committee is advisable for Alabama at present.

At about the same hour that Judge Street's train was leaving the city, it was learned at the White House that it is expected there an advisory committee will be named not only in Alabama but in the other four states mentioned. But at the same time it was stated at the White House with considerable earnestness that these committees will be selected and promulgated by the Republican state organizations and that President Hoover will have nothing to do with selection of their personnel or announcement of their being.

Such a situation would definitely pass the subject back to Judge Street and his associates of the regular Republican organization in Alabama in the event of desirability of establishing such a committee in that state and would discard the list of names submitted President Hoover by Republicans who worked in the state more or less directly under Col. Horace A. Mann, Southern manager of the G. O. P. campaign last Fall.

Names Submitted

It was learned unofficially today that included among the names thus submitted the president as suitable for a committee in Alabama were those of Street as chairman; Pascha Birmingham; Charles H. Scott, Montgomery; P. M. Long, Cordova and Theodore Swann, Anniston, as Republicans; and George Malone, Dothan; Arthur Chilton, Montgomery; F. M. Jackson, Birmingham and Lawrence H. Lee Montgomery, as Democrats. The name of W. P. Lewis, of Mobile, also was said to have been mentioned, although the suggestion was that the committee consist of nine members, five Republicans and four Democrats. This list was secured without claim that it was authentic and it is highly probable that some of those whose names were included, or possibly all of them, had not been consulted regarding such use of their names.

When he arrived here this week Judge Street denied knowledge of such a committee. Tuesday he said briefly that the president's approval of the movement for joint committees in five Southern states did not necessarily mean a committee in Alabama. Further than this, Judge Street steadily refused to comment during his stay here. He called at the White House this morning and saw President Hoover in person, but absolutely declined to discuss his conference.

It may be assumed, from the general situation, however, that there is to be no joint committee in Alabama, immediately at least, and that if one is set up later its personnel will be selected by Judge Street and his immediate associates and not by any person outside the present regular Republican organization as Judge Street stands high with the national administration and there has been no hint of scandal in regard to federal appointments during the time he has been sole referee of federal patronage in the state.

HARRIS COMMENTS

ATLANTA, GA., March 27.—(AP)—United States Senator William J. Harris here today said he was "glad to know that President Hoover was making an effort to get away from the sale of offices in Georgia and in the South."

"I believe with Cleveland," said Mr. Harris, who is ranking Democratic senator of Georgia, "that public office is a public trust. And you can't expect whose interests and motives are entirely selfish to always recommend men and women of the highest type.

"Of course there are many splendid men and women holding office in the South now. But the creation is no greater than the creator. If the president selects outstanding men and women to advise him he will get the best results.

"I wish Mr. Hoover well in his undertaking and hope he keeps it up."

TOLBERT WON'T TALK

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 27.—(AP)—Joseph W. Tolbert, Republican national committeeman for South Carolina, and head of the party's organization in that state, today refused to comment upon President Hoover's statement of yesterday calling for reorganization of Republican machinery in South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi.

"I have not been notified. I am not going to make any statement," said Mr. Tolbert, who is senior member of the state's Republican National Committee in point of continuous service and added, "if they want to notify me they know where they can find me."

When that part of the president's statement denouncing patronage conditions as alleged to exist in the three states was raised to Mr. Tolbert, he said: "That's all right. If he wants to do that it is all right. I have nothing to do with that."

Mrs. Frederick C. Redfern, national committeewoman, likewise refused comment regarding the president's statement. Her husband, Dr. F. C. Redfern, declared that Mr. Tolbert had "given full support to make the Republican in this state representative of the best citizenship and ideals."

"I cannot see that any movement is shaping to put aside Mr. Tolbert," Dr. Redfern said.

GEORGIA TO TRY PLAN

ATLANTA, GA., March 27.—(AP)—H. G. Hastings, local business man and chairman of the Hoover campaign committee in Georgia announced here today that "rebuilding of the Republican party in Georgia in harmony with President Hoover's suggestion" would be undertaken immediately.

The announcement was made after Mr. Hastings had left what he described as a meeting of Republicans and anti-Smith Democrats here at which the question of party reorganization was discussed.

He said further meetings sponsored by various statewide compaign committees which were still intact from last year's activity, would be held during the week to further the rebuilding project. He pointed out that he had no connection with the present state Republican committee, which has been in dispute over election of Georgia national committeeman and chairman since the 1928 convention in Kansas City. The party in this state has been without a national committeeman since Ben Davis, Atlanta negro, failed of renomination at the convention.

There are two claimants to the chairmanship of that committee, G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro and Roscoe Pickett, of Jasper. Joe Watson, Albany negro, who claims to head a faction of the old party organization under the Pickett banner, today said he favored President Hoover's suggestion, but felt that it should be carried out through the party's committee channels in this state.

Flanders, one of the claimants to the chairmanship of the state central committee, said he was "forgetting and holding new blood in the party," but that he had called no meeting of the central committee and would consult with Dr. Hubert Work, national committee chairman in Washington, before he made any move toward reorganization of the party in Georgia.

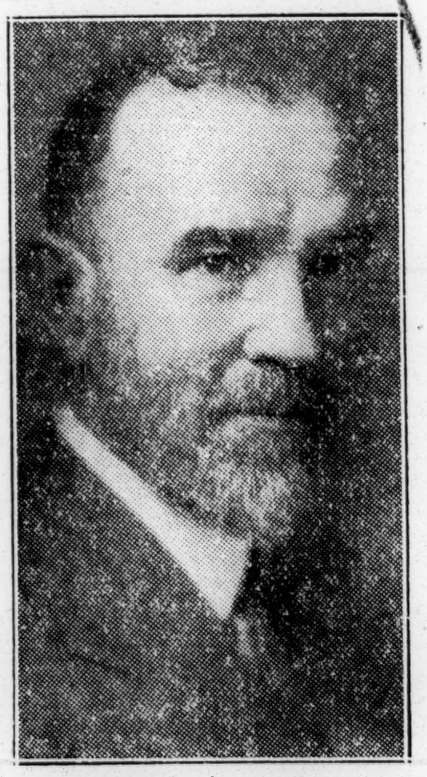
TWO PARTIES IN TEXAS

HOUSTON, TEX., March 27.—(AP)—R. B. Creager, Republican national committeeman for Texas, declared here today that the administration of President Hoover would see Texas established as a two-party state.

"In the light of recent efforts to reflect on the Republican organization in Texas, the president's unqualified expression of confidence in the Republican leadership in this state is gratifying," Mr Creager said.

The national committeeman declared that President Hoover's statement yesterday on Southern patronage, in which the Texas organization was commended as "wholesome," would help "to wipe out the remains of narrow partisanship and sectional prejudice in the South."

To Hold Power



OLIVER D. STREET

AVOIDING A CLASH.

From the Washington Bureau of the New York World, which takes a curious interest in the controversy between Robert R. Church of Tennessee and Col. Horace A. Mann, who is credited with the breaking up of the Solid South in the interest of Mr. Hoover, there came a significant hint as to the President's intentions. While Col. Mann resigned his position as Southern manager for the National Republican organization, it is asserted that he was responsible for the appointment of at least three white Southerners to high Federal office. Those named as owing their nomination to his efforts were: Patrick J. Hurley of Oklahoma for Assistant Secretary of War; Ernest Lee Jahnecke of Louisiana, Assistant Secretary of the Navy; Sidney Brown, Internal Revenue Collector at Tampa, Fla.

While the Washington Tribune announced that Church had emerged as victor from the contest with Mann over the recognition of the lilywhite reorganization of the Republican party in the South, the latter's adherents claimed that Mann had joined forces with Glenn B. Skipper, Republican National Committeeman in Florida. Their efforts will be directed toward uniting the anti-Smith Democrats and the Skipper Republicans in the formation of a new organization. It is believed that the Negro voters will be ignored in this reorganization of the party.

According to this correspondent, President Hoover is considering other Southern appointments, which may be announced during the week. It is said that he is trying to avoid a clash of Lilywhites and Negro leaders in Southern states, where white and colored Republicans have worked together for years. This is an unexpected recognition of a situation which has existed in most of the Southern states, where the lilywhite heresy has failed to work. In Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana, this sort of combination has been tried and worked as well as might be expected, under the virious political conditions brought about by the suppression of the suffrage. In

Louisiana, where Walter Cohen supplied the brains for his white allies for years and supported their aspirations for Federal office, the alliance was broken at the last national convention, when lilywhite sentiment prevailed against him. The same condition confronted Wright Cuney a quarter of a century ago, after he had made himself the Republican leader of Texas.

The crux of the political situation in the South, so far as the Republican party is concerned, is that the Negroes were expected to furnish the votes while the whites took the leadership and the offices. With the whites furnishing their share of the votes, the situation would doubtless undergo a change, whether for the better or not, remains to be seen.

COLONEL MANN RESIGNS

Colonel Horace A. Mann, self-styled southern manager of the Republican party and the person said to be responsible for the upward trend of "lily-whiteism" in the Grand Old Party, has turned in his keys to the Republican central committee. Just what prompted his sudden decision to desert the "lily-white" ship and return to his private practice of law remains a mystery, despite his 400-word explanation which does not explain. But observers of the new political line-up, brought about by the South's crucifixion of Governor Al Smith because of his stand on religion and the 18th amendment, are pretty open in saying that the "man behind the move" in this case is Robert R. Church of Memphis.

It has been intimated by observers that Colonel Mann was responsible for a clause uttered by Mr. Hoover in his now famous Elizabethtown (Tenn.) speech just prior to his election, when he is quoted as having promised the South that he would not appoint a man to office who did not meet with the approval of those in the community where he was to serve. This was hailed throughout the South with loud cheers and taken to mean that there would be no more appointments of dark American citizens to public office in the South. At that time Mr. Church cautioned his people to sit quietly and watch for developments. He assured them, as he has continued to do since, that Mr. Hoover would fool the South. At the same time Mr. Church vowed to curb Colonel Mann's influence.

Now comes the colonel's resignation. It follows closely upon the heels of the new Hoover cabinet appointments in which the South was completely ignored. The president, it now appears, has not been deceived by the loud cry from the South that it helped to elect him. Mr. Hoover knows that he was, from the southern white man's point of view, merely a choice of two evils. The South couldn't stand Mr. Smith because of his religion which automatically placed him in a boat opposed to the Ku Klux Klan, and because of his determined stand against the prohibition amendment. Mr. Hoover, while not actually soliciting Klan support, did not antagonize that organization. He was also pledged to uphold the liquor amendment. Therefore the South found itself forced either to vote for a dry Republican or a wet anti-Klan Democrat, and it chose the former.

Colonel Mann represented this element of the South and set himself up as leader of the new Republican forces in the South which are determined to make that a white man's party. His resignation, therefore, only bears out the prophesy of Mr. Church that after election the political situation would again become normal.

Hoover Would Oust Patronage Bodies In South

Takes Sweeping Step In Effort To Break Up Political Sectionalism

New Ones Urged

Street Among Those Praised By President

By RUSSELL KENT
(Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 26.—Whether an advisory committee on federal patronage matters composed of Republicans and former Democrats is to be appointed in Alabama to supplant the one man referee system heretofore followed under the Republican national committeeman remains to be determined.

While President Hoover today answered press inquiries by announcing repudiation of the Republican organizations of Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina, where charges of questionable practices in connection with patronage distribution has been made and endorsed movements for advisory committees in Alabama, Louisiana, Florida, Texas and Arkansas, at the same time the chief executive paid tribute to the Republican leadership in these latter states, which, he said, "has in recent times shown increasing strength and now is rendering able and conscientious service in maintaining wholesome organizations under whose advice the appointments to public office have improved steadily and commended themselves to the citizens of those states with increased confidence in the party."

Streets Visits Hoover

Judge Oliver D. Street, Republican national committeeman and patronage referee for Alabama called at the White House within four hours of the issuance of the president's statement, having reached Washington Monday. He conferred for some time with Secretary Walter Newton.

Interviewed later at the Harrington Hotel, Judge Street professed ignorance of establishment of an advisory committee to handle patronage matters in Alabama. His manner did not indicate a man shorn of power, even partially. President Hoover's statement was interpreted not only as a blow at barter of patronage in the South in states where this charge has been made, such as Georgia and Mississippi, but also as a bid for permanent adherence to the Republican party of those Democrats who bolted the Smith ticket last Fall and voted for Hoover-Curtis electors.

Questioned in this regard, Judge Street said, "The door is always open," and hinted that he has a plan by which he hopes to cement to the G. O. P. at least some of the Alabama former Democrats who did not go along with the national ticket in November. He will discuss this plan with his associates on his return to Alabama, he said.

"The president's statement issued today in relation to party conditions in the South has my unqualified endorsement," said Judge Street. "It cannot be other than highly gratifying to Alabama Republicans and all true friends of the party in Alabama."

Judge Street pointed out that the president's statement refers to the party organization in Alabama in laudatory terms. There is nothing in the statement of the president to demand an advisory committee on patronage in the state, Judge Street emphasized.

It is known that a plan for an advisory committee of nine members, five Republicans and four former Democrats, with Judge Street as the chairman was placed before administration leaders here within the last ten days. Names were mentioned freely. It also was proposed to set up county committees of somewhat similar composition. This plan it is understood, originated with some of the men who worked for the Hoover ticket in Alabama last Fall, under the general directions of Col. Horace A. Mann, Southern director of the G. O. P. national committee.

Florida Has Plan

Apparently this plan has not been given approval by President Hoover to the extent of a direction that it be put into operation. A similar plan has been accepted in Florida.

In his announcement today, President Hoover held out an invitation to former Democrats to join the Republican party in the South permanently, by saying, after having spoken of the advisability of a two party system: "I highly approve and welcome the movement of the leaders of Texas, Alabama, Florida and other states to broaden the basis of party organization by the establishment of advisory committees of the highest type of citizenship to deal with administrative questions and who also will cooperate with independent Democrats this movement, springing as it does from within the states themselves, insures its strength permanence and constant improvement in public service."

It was emphasized at the White House following the president's conference with the press, that his announcement is not to be accepted as drawing the color line that of the three states whose Republican organizations were repudiated, two had been under negro leadership, Georgia and Mississippi, while in South Carolina the Republican national committeeman was white.

This is the beginning of closer scrutiny of all recommendations for federal appointments, it was indicated.

Postmaster General Brown tonight said that until the Republicans of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi place the control of their party organizations in the hands of men and women who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens and who are genuinely desirous of promoting honesty and efficiency, in the public service the Post Office Department on its own initiative will seek the advice of citizens of the states named who can be relied upon to advise the department in the public interest. In the North as well as the South business experience and executive ability rather than political considerations will control the recommendations of the department.

POLITICAL STRANGERS, SOUTH

One of the negro newspapers of the south, referring to the exposure of office-trading by southern negro republican politicians, claims that "scandalizing the negro is to scandalize the whole south, of which the negroes are a large part."

In political relations the negro has not been a part of the south since his emancipation and is not now. The fact is that, whenever he has acted politically at all, he has acted as a part of the republican north. He has wished for and sought policies and practices in public affairs which were squarely contrary to his own best interests, economically, industrially and educationally. That is why his leaders got their opportunity to capitalize southern negro political solidarity and thereby to indulge in the patronage tradings which have truly and unfortunately "scandalized the negro."

The democrats of the south are not responsible for that scandalization and take none of it to themselves. And when the southern negro becomes, if ever, a self-conscious political freeman, he will be as zealous as any white man to see the tricksters and traders of all colors put to open shame.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation

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The personnel of the committee, which will be similar to one recently announced for Florida, has already been placed in the hands of high administration officials here and will be announced by The Constitution later on this week. It is expected to include one representative for every two congressional districts in the state, together with at least two representatives of the state at large who will most likely be so-called Hoovercrats, or democrats who voted the republican ticket in the last national election. The total membership of the committee will be thus be from eight to 10.

Announcement of the special patronage body, which figures large in southern republican reorganization plans sponsored by Colonel Horace A. Mann, manager of the southern campaign, meets the requirements set forth in a formal statement on the Georgia. South Carolina and Mississippi situation late today by Postmaster General Brown.

In harmony with the earlier manifesto by President Hoover demanding that republicans leaders of the three southern states mentioned set their houses in proper order as a condition to administration recognition, Postmaster General Brown said "until the republicans of Georgia. South Carolina and Mississippi place the control of their party organizations in the hands of men and women who enjoy the respect and confidence of their fellow citizens and who are genuinely desirous of promoting honesty and efficiency in public service, the postoffice department, on its own initiative, seeks the advice of citizens of the states named who can be relied upon to advise the department in the public interest."

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At the same time the postmaster general announced that the Hoover administration will follow the same rule practiced in the Harding and Coolidge regimes with respect to the appointment of any one of the three highest eligibles for postmasterships as certified by the civil service commission after regular examinations. There has been considerable speculation over the policy to be adopted for filling postmasterships of the first second and third class, and his announcement comes as important news on this point.

Rumors had been current that there was a possibility of President Hoover going back to the system which prevailed under the Wilson administration, calling for the appointment of the highest eligible.

"In the north as well as in the south," the postmaster-general added, "Business experience and executive ability, rather than political considerations, will control the recommendations of the department." It can now be stated that the personnel of the forthcoming Georgia patronage committee was worked out in a series of conferences here between Colonel Mann and republican leaders of Georgia. While the committee has been under consideration for some time it was only during the past week that a tentative slate was agreed upon—a fact which attests the continued voice the colonel will exercise in southern republican affairs as indicated clearly in the president's statement of today.

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Another republican leader of the state, J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, collector of internal revenue of Georgia, has been in Washington during the past few days on the same mission. He was a caller at the White House this afternoon and is understood to have discussed the situation with President Hoover.

Mr. Rose returned to Atlanta later in the day, while Collector Dunning left for New York yesterday.

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It will also mean full recognition will not be forthcoming to National Committeeman-elect G. F. Flanders, of Swainsboro, who may now have to wait until 1932 to have his office taken up again by the national committee.

Given Voice in State.

While being denied full recognition, Mr. Flanders, however, will be given an important voice in state affairs. He is slated to be one of the six members of the patronage committee representing the 12 congressional districts and to this extent will share influence with the others. Due to the contest raised by members of the state organization in challenging his credentials. His case was not acted upon at the recent meeting here of the national committee.

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Almost in the same breath, however, the president declared that recent exposures of patronage scandals in these three states "obviously render it impossible for the old organizations . . . to command the confidence of the administration, although many members of these organizations are not subject to criticism." He described such conditions as "intolerable to public service," as "repugnant to the ideals and purposes of the republican party" and "unjust to the people of the south." With a note of emphasis he added that they "must be ended."

The president's announcement at the White House was followed in a few hours by a specific announcement regarding postmaster appointments by Postmaster-General Brown, which revealed that present republican leaders in three states, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi, have been deprived of any voice in patronage.

Brown also declared that as a general policy, postmaster selections throughout the country would be based on the applicant's "business experience and executive ability rather than political considerations."

Correct Conditions.

"The duty of reorganization," said the president, "so as to correct these conditions rests with the people of those states, and all efforts to that end will receive the hearty co-operation of the administration."

Perhaps the most interesting phase of the Hoover pronunciamento is the fact that it is looked upon as a complete victory for Colonel Horace A. Mann, manager of the southern territory during the campaign, who has led the fight for republican reorganization in the south. At the same time it is regarded as something of a blow to Chairman Hubert Work and members of the republican national committee, who have not looked with favor on the reorganization scheme.

Two weeks ago Colonel Mann, a native of Tennessee though a resident of Washington for some years, voluntarily eliminated himself from the republican high command after a fight with members of the republican national committee over his southern plans. In a formal statement he announced that he was relinquishing his post as manager of the southern territory and was turning over to Chairman Work all records kept by him during the campaign.

At that time the generally accepted version was that President Hoover had declined to go over the heads of the republican national committee and was disposed to "let the colonel down," a situation which caused the southern manager to renounce his post. Since then, however, Mr. Hoover is known to have called the colonel in for further conferences. He was at the White House no later than Sunday night and throughout the four or five hundred words going to make up the Hoover formal statement of today is seen the quiet working of his hand.

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The net result of it all is that Colonel Mann is definitely back in the administration picture as a powerful and important figure. If he ever actually turned over his campaign records to Chairman Work as a final gesture of self-elimination these records will undoubtedly be returned to him. In the future if he is not the actual czar of southern republican affairs he most certainly will dictate all major political policies pertaining to the south.

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While the cabinet is still without the promised southern representation there is now no doubt that Mr. Hoover has had impressed upon him the unfavorable reaction caused by the omission and is planning to make amends at the earliest opportunity. If and when the appointment is made it will be due more than anything else to personal protests filed with the president by Colonel Mann and Howard E. Coffin, formerly of Detroit but now of Sapelo island Georgia.

Details Lacking.

The president did not go into details of the reorganization program except to say that he highly approved the movement of leaders of Florida and some other states "to broaden the basis of party organization by the establishment of advisory committees of highest type of citizenship to deal with administrative questions and who will also co-operate with independent democrats."

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Similar committees, varying in size and the extent of democratic or Hoovercratic representation, will be announced for Georgia and elsewhere at an early date, together with more elaborate organization structures.

Two familiar republican figures will pass from the southern picture as result of the new Hoover policy. These are Joseph Tolbert, known as "Tieless Joe" because he shuns the cravat, republican boss in South Carolina, and Perry Howard, negro national committeeman and republican leader in Mississippi. Howard was indicted in connection with patronage dispensation, was acquitted, but now faces new charges.

The negro national committeeman in Georgia, Ben Davis, was ousted from his position, which has not yet been filled. There is a scramble on in that state now for the republican leadership.

The advisory committee system was interpreted as a warning to such leaders as Creager and J. Will Taylor, republican leader in Tennessee.

The new policy is a partial victory for Brookhart, as well as for Colonel Horace Mann, leader in the Hoover southern campaign and so-called "mystery man." Mann, it is understood, was influential in establishment of the advisory committee system. However, he had advocated appointment of a general southern patronage supervisor.

Through a statement made later in the day by his secretary, George Akerson, the president seems to have gotten around, somewhat, the conflict between the southern campaign manager and members of the national committee over the part negro party leaders will play in southern republican affairs under the new order. It has been the determination of Colonel Mann from the start that

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Mr. Akerson avoided this conflict by explaining that the president in moving southern readjustments was concerned with local squabbles between black and tan organizations. The text of President Hoover's statement, delivered to newspaper correspondents at his regular Tuesday press conference, follows in full:

"It has been the aspiration of republican presidents over many years to build up sound republican organizations in the southern states of such character as would commend itself to the citizens of those states.

"It's a good start," was the comment of Chairman Brookhart, of the senate patronage investigating committee.

"Nevertheless, the Mann program is not to contemplate only lily white leadership. The practice has been known in state organizations and he is in position to carry this out fully.

"Senator Borah, of Idaho, whose campaign on behalf of Mr. Hoover last year carried him into the south, declared that Mr. Hoover's pronouncement was "a start in the right direction."

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Left to Local Party.

Mr. Akerson avoided this conflict by explaining that the president in southern readjustments was to be guided by local squabbles in the south, a matter left to individual states for solution. The text of President Hoover's statement, delivered to newspaper correspondents at his regular Tuesday press conference, follows in full:

"It has been the aspiration of republican presidents over many years to build up sound republican organizations. Nevertheless, the Mann program is complete only lily white. "It has been the aspiration of republicans of Idaho, whose last character as would commend itself to the citizens of those states.

"It's a good start," was the comment of Chairman Brookhart, of the senate patronage investigating committee.

"It is a start in the right direction."

"This aspiration has arisen out of no narrow sense of partisanship but from the conviction shared in equally by the leaders of all parties that the basis of sound government must rest upon strong two-party representation and organization; that the voice of all states in the councils of the government can be assured by no other means; that the welfare of the nation at large requires the breaking down of sectionalism in politics; that the public service can be assured only by responsible organization. Furthermore, it has been the belief of these leaders, whose views I share, that the building up of such organization must in every conception of our foundations of local self-government evolve from those states themselves.

"Republican leaders in the border states and in Virginia and in North Carolina have long since built up vigorous organization which assures republican representation in the congress from those states.

Shows Strength.

"In other states, including Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Florida, the republican leadership has in recent times shown increasing strength and is now rendering able and conscientious service in maintaining wholesome organization under whose advice the appointments to public office have steadily improved and commended themselves to the citizens of those states with increased confidence in the party. I highly approve and welcome the movement of the leaders of Texas, Alabama, Florida and other states to broaden the basis of party organization by the establishment of advisory committees of the highest type of citizenship to deal with administrative questions and who will also cooperate with independent democrats. The movement, springing as it does within the states themselves, insures its strength, permanence and constant improvements in public service.

"Recent exposures of abuse in recommendations for federal office, particularly in some parts of the states of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, under which some of the federal departments, mainly the postoffice, were mislead in appointments, obviously render it impossible for the old organizations in those states to command the confidence of the administration, although many members of these organizations are not subject to criticism, but such conditions are intolerable to public service, are repugnant to the ideals and purposes of the republican party, are unjust to the people of the south and must be ended. The duty of reorganization so as to correct these conditions rests with the people of those states, and all efforts to that end will receive the hearty cooperation of the administration. If these three states are unable to initiate such organization through the leadership of men who will command confidence and protect the public service, the different federal departments will be compelled to adopt other methods to secure advice as to the selection of federal employes."

Senator Walter F. George, of Georgia, who with Senator W. J. Harris sponsored the resolution calling for the later investigation of southern patronage scandals by the Brookhart special committee, declared in a statement issued from his office tonight that he was gratified at the position taken by President Hoover.

"I am gratified that President Hoover has emphatically condemned patronage abuses in the south," he said. "His administration will have my emphatic assistance in his efforts to destroy the system heretofore existing."

At the request of Senator Smith W. Brookhart, of Iowa, republican chairman of the patronage investigating committee, Senator George near the close of the recent session offered a second resolution extending the life of the committee and giving it greater authority to go into all federal appointments, including everything from postmasters to federal judges.

HOOVER TO END RULE OF NEGRO DICTATORS

Whittington Optimistic Over Outlook for Future.

BY JOHN B. HUDSON.
Commercial Appeal Staff Correspondent

JACKSON, Miss., March 19.—Negro domination of the Republican party in the south will be ended by President Hoover and the Republican national committee in the opinion of Representative W. M. Whittington, who arrived in Jackson today for a visit, while at home between sessions of Congress.

"Democrats will look with favor on the change for they are tired of teh scandals that have injured southern politics," he said.

Favorable action on tariffs to protect the cotton farmer and the possible passage of an appropriation for some type of stabilization fund is expected by Congressman Whittington at the special session in April.

Senator Pat Harrison was in town tonight, also "just visiting." He was on his way to Oxford to visit his son.

Senator Harrison appeared in good spirits when he and his secretary, Eugene Fly, reached town.

At Mendenhall a crowded courtroom welcomed the senator today on his trip from New Augusta where last night he addressed a big crowd. He will return to Washington about the middle of

NEGRO FACTOR IN OUSTING OF MANN

Making Determined Drive To Kill 'Lily White' Movement In The South

News and Observer Bureau
1160 National Press Bldg.
By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE.

Washington, March 16.—Southern Negro Republican leaders, who tasted its first blood in the downfall of Colonel Mann, are making a determined drive on President Hoover to get him to maintain a firm stand against the "Lily White" Republican movement in the South.

They are represented here by R. R. Church, Republican Negro boss, of Memphis, and West Tennessee, who claims the credit for Mann's downfall. Church came to Washington before the inauguration with the avowed purpose of wiping Mann off the face of the earth. He forecast Mann's downfall before the Republican National Committee and his prophecy came true.

Church is in touch with the Negroes in Chicago and other sections of Illinois as well as Mississippi and other Southern states. Negro newspapers, published in Norfolk and other Southern cities, look upon him as their accredited leader and play up news of the downfall of Mann as a victory for Church.

Another important fact in this connection is the fact that Hoover's two Southern appointments came from the regular line up of Southern Republicans. Ernest L. Jahncke, of New Orleans, who was named Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had nothing to do with the Mann organization during the campaign.

Stuart Cramer was backed to the limit by Mann for a Cabinet position and lost out in North Carolina. There seems to be no doubt that Mann is out of the political picture and it is certain that Church, who conceived his chief mission in life as being to obliterate Mann, doesn't expect to be kicked out of the White House.

While Church claims credit for annihilating Mann, it really was Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the National committee, who put the skids under the Southerner. Claudius Huston had something to do with the undoing of Mann. President Hoover's Elizabethtown speech during the campaign was construed as a pledge that he would not name any Negroes to office in the South. Speaking in Tennessee, he said that he would appoint to office nobody who lacked the confidence and esteem of the community to be served. He reiterated this viewpoint following a conference of Southern Republican leaders in Washington during the campaign. If he goes back on this pledge, he will alienate a large number in the South who voted for him.

President Hoover is expected to await the report of Senator Brookhart's Senate Committee before taking steps toward a polilcy in dealing with the Southern patronage situation. That policy is expected to include the organization of patronage committees in several Southern states on which will be representatives of the regulars, the Hooverites and possibly Hoovercrats, if they will come in as regular Republicans.

As the North Carolina Republican organization was early in line for President Hoover, it is not expected that there will be any shake ups in that State. State Chairman Brownlow Jackson and Congressman Charles A. Jonas were among the seven hundred attending the White House luncheon on inauguration day, and they visited departments to look over the patronage outlook for the Republican party.

If President Hoover follows the same policy in Tennessee he will have to include Church, the Memphis Negro boss, in his plans. Church runs the affairs in West Tennessee, while Congressman J. William Taylor looks after Republican affairs in Eastern Tennessee. The two had a working agreement to get rid of Mann and his plans for a "Lily White" Republican party, and they have succeeded. While Church has not seen President Hoover, the white Congressman has.

The Negro Still In Woodpile

A very delicate issue of a political nature has been laid on Mr. Hoover's doorstep right at the beginning of his administration—what is going to be the attitude of the new administration toward the negro in the political life of the South? The Republican National Committee, Mr. Hubert Work presiding at its first session in Washington, having under serious advisement ways and means to make Republicanism in the South a "tower of strength" ran amuck of this much vexed, age-old schism.

Discord broke at once in the councils when the direct issue was presented whether the committee should recognize and validate the claims of J. F. Flanders of Georgia, a white man, or those of J. H. Watson, a negro, to be National Committeeman from the Cracker State.

Mr. Work spoke exultingly of the impressive gains the Republicans had made in the South at the last election and said the Party would exert every influence in its power not only to make those gains permanent but to build up a virile and militant party organization throughout the Southern States. Of course, these moving assurances were roundly applauded but when the august body had to get down to the relevant business before it, that of declaring and fixing a party policy on an issue fraught with real dynamite, it had to sidestep and adjourn. Mr. Work explained that action would be deferred until Mr. Hoover had been consulted and definite information obtained how far he intended going in building up Southern Republicanism by means of patronage and a liberal distribution of government favors. All of which goes to show that the Republicans still face their ancient bugaboo in the South, the negro, and still lack the manhood and moral courage to live up to the lofty professions and noble assurances they give the colored brother during their campaigns when his help is so sorely needed

MR. HOOVER AND THE LILY-WHITES

If the Colored man of the South needed any further notice that he is no longer wanted in the Republican party it has been served on him in no uncertain terms. President Hoover in a prepared statement issued from the White House, defining his Southern policy, says in part, "I highly approve and welcome the movement of the leaders of Texas, Alabama, Florida and other States to broaden the basis of party organization by the establishment of advisory committees of the highest type of citizenship to deal with administrative questions and who also will co-operate with independent Democrats." "Recent exposure of abuse in recommendations for federal offices, particularly in some parts of the State of South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi, under which some of the Federal departments, mainly the postoffice, were misled in appointments, obviously render it impossible for the old organization in these States to command the confidence of the administration."

The unsophisticated may applaud this declaration as the act of a high-minded statesman but no one knows better than Mr. Hoover that his declared policy deals the Colored man a cruel and unjust blow. It means his political effacement. What chance would a Colored man have of being a member of an "advisory committee" in Mississippi? But what is it all about and why are the states where the two Colored members of the Republican national committee reside selected as the horrid example?

It is claimed that certain small postoffice jobs were traded and that Davis and Howard made a few dollars through the deals. Well, if the charges were true they were simply imitating the so-called superior race. The trading in political jobs has always been the practice of parties, but if the President wishes to reform the system he ought to start at the trunk of the tree and not the branches. He would display a far greater degree of courage and fairness if he attacked the men of his race—the big rascals who have been stealing millions.

There is a meaning, far below the surface, in this latest move by the President. "Leave them to us" said Henry W. Grady, "we understand them better than you do." The Republican party has been gradually yielding to that plea and now Mr Hoover would complete the delivery If he succeeded the Race would again be in form of bondage. But the trick will not win. Placing colored men who fought to save the Union at the mercy of their former masters—those who fought to destroy the Union, may be political strategy, but those who attempt it will pay dearly. If this is to be the Southern policy of the President we are prepared to fight it.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation.

Republican.

HERBERT HOOVER, PRESIDENT

We are of the opinion that Herbert Clark Hoover, really means to be President of these United States for the next four years. And the way in which he began reminds us of President Roosevelt.

When he named his cabinet of average men we felt then that the passiveness of the Coolidge administration was at an end and that there would be some fireworks very soon.

Washington Star Tribune 3/22/29

Mr. Hoover's training, habits and experience have been of such that placed him in command. As an engineer, he was dictator. In the Food Control and his service in Belgium placed him in command. He is accustomed to giving orders and then having them obeyed.

Since being at 1600 Pennsylvania avenue, he has demonstrated his ability to give orders. His executive order prohibiting further leasing of government oil lands and restricting leases of outstanding permits, notwithstanding the large contributions made by the oil interests to his campaign fund last summer and fall, was a master stroke. His order for publicity for tax refunds in excess of $20,000 immediately settled controversies of the past two administrations.

The call for the extra session of Congress for April 15, to provide relief for farmers and adjust the tariff will take two planks of his platform out of the promise column and place them on the action list.

He appointed a new third secretary to speed up the reorganization of government departments and independent bureaus. A new departure. He may have two more members in his cabinet, making 12, before his four years are out. One in charge of Education and the other looking after government works and buildings.

He is making a list of nine men, to be headed by Charles E. Hughes, erstwhile Secretary of State, and Judge of the Supreme Court, to make sweeping investigations into law enforcement. This may take up all of his administration and run over into the next one. There is promise of much good coming from this effort.

Plans for a shake up and reorganization of the diplomatic corps and the possible appointment of ex-Vice-President Dawes to the Court of St. James, are awaiting the arrival of his Secretary of State, Mr. Stimson.

Complete change in White House procedure, greater informality at formal functions, cutting down handshaking days to only two a week, dinner guests daily, serving afternoon teas, planning an enlargement of the executive offices, placing all police protection under one active head, and a gneral "open house" to all folks who have something of importance to discuss.

The "resignation" of Col. Horace Mann, paves the way to assume personal control of all Southern appointments.

His having Attorney General Mitchell to render an opinion on the national origins provisions of the Immigration Act, which will make new quotas July 1, giving England and Italy larger numbers, although he was against that during the campaign, demonstrates again his ability to be President.

Making the District of Columbia a national model for prohibition enforcement will be welcomed. May it also be a model along other lines—equal opportunity for example.

Consenting to Presidential quotations on some statements eliminates the "White House Spokesman" which also passed with Calvin Coolidge.

Cutting out two of the traditional annual speeches, one to the daughters of the G. A. R., and the Red Cross, speaks for an efficient, chautauqualess administration.

President Hoover has begun to keep his campaign promises with a precision which bespeaks that he will be President de facto, and if he keeps up the clip already set, much efficient service will be rendered and the United States is in for big advancement.

Lily Whiteism In The Southern States Gets Setback When Pres. Hoover Refuses To Endorse Policy

Col. Mann Resigns In Huff When Republican Leaders Snub His Plans For The South

Washington, D. C.—Because President Hoover and the Republican National Committee do not look with favor on his Lilywhite program relative to the distribution of patronage in the South, Col. Horace A. Mann, self-styled manager for the Republican National organization during the 1928 campaign has quit in a huff. N. Y. Age 3/16/29

Negro admirers of President Hoover, who all along have confidently predicted that the Nation's new Chief Executive could be depended upon to give the race a square deal, are enthusiastically exclaiming: "I told you so!"

Col. Mann had proposed the elimination of the Negro from a dominant position in the party councils down South. His plan was the naming of a referee to dispose of all political plums. And he was not modest about making it publicly known that he thought himself the logical white man to be vested with such unheard of authority.

It was at the meeting of the Republican National Committee last week that Col. Mann's anti-Negro plans received the first serious setback. Not only did the Committee fail to pass resolutions complimentary of his activities in the Southland, but it turned down his Lily White recommendations, putting the matter directly up to the President.

Mann is thought to have expected active support from National Chairman Work, who is said to have refrained from taking sides, expressing himself one way or the other. However, the majority of committeemn and committeewomn went on record as being opposed to the referee plan.

It is reported that Col. Mann conferred for an hour with President Hoover, but was unable to get assurance that Lily Whiteism was to be in the ascendancy during the administration. Discouraged on every hand, the Colonel, who for months had visions of being the South's patronage dictator, became exceedingly wrothy and announced that he was through.

The Suggestion of an Infamous Deal.

One can hardly believe that responsible leaders of the Republican party are so contemptuous of the supreme authority of justice and of the sanctity of the federal courts as to compromise both in a purely political deal. If it be true that the suggestion has been made to Perry Howard, Mississippi negro charged with the sale of federal offices, that the prosecution against him would be ended if he should withdraw as Republican national committeeman and patronage referee so as to allow a white man to be named in his place, then does a much graver offense lie against the leaders responsible for the suggestion than anything now charged against Howard or his lieutenants.

Commercial Appeal 3-25-29

In the first place, Howard is either guilty or not guilty of a serious offense against all the people of the United States and not against any political party or set of leaders. So these leaders have no more right than any other citizen to decide the matter. If Howard be guilty, his guilt must be determined in the legal manner that all other criminal cases are decided and his punishment must be fair, just and sufficient. But if he be not guilty, his innocence must be proclaimed in the lawful and usual manner and he must be relieved of any injury or embarrassment the charges have caused him. The rights of the people no less than the rights of the defendant demand that the issue be settled in a legal manner outside of all politics.

Any suggestion that the case be withdrawn as part of a purely political deal is much worse than a contemptuous trifling with the dignity of the federal bench. It is an attempt to prostitute the judiciary to the basest political usage. If it should be established that courts could be so used, then their value would be wholly taken away. They would become an evil rather than a good in that they would be the compounders of crime and not the eliminating agents.

Outside of the manifest viciousness contained in the suggestion is the matter of the ingratitude of a great political party towards those who have rendered it unvarying and unyielding service. For more than sixty years the negroes of the south as well as of other sections of the country have hewn the wood and drawn the water for the Republican party. In some of the doubtful states of the middle west they have been the balance of power or margin of superior strength in Republican electoral victories, and in the south their votes have turned the tide in Republican conventions.

For these many, varied and al-

ways loyal services to Republicanism all that the negroes have received are some jobs as mail carriers, or as minor officials in their own towns or in Washington. They are surely deserving of all they have received from the Republican party and much more.

In the south the Republican party is rightly the negro party because the colored brothers constitute 90 per cent or more of it. And they have held this predominance during almost the whole life of that party. So it would be not only ingratitude but also cruel injustice to make the 90 per cent or more in the south submit to the 10 per cent or less.

In the other sections of the country the negro populations are also predominantly Republican So the Republican party cannot be the party of the black man in those sections where negro support does not hurt and the party of the white man in sections where that support is injurious. It cannot change its color by geographical lines to suit the exigencies of its political purposes.

For what his race has done in behalf of Republicanism Perry Howard or some other of his people deserve more than the newly constituted leaders whose skins are of a different hue. He surely deserves to be fairly and fully heard on the charges made against him, and to be punished or relieved of all embarrassments according as a fair jury and an unbiased court decree. Any suggestion to the contrary is both vicious and infamous.

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We considered Mr. Hoover's Elizabethton speech prophetic. The south did not have to wait long before witnessing the beginning of the fulfillment of the prophesy. We are informed by Mr. Hoover himself, who has abandoned the custom of having the White House spokesman do all his talking, that in the south, where the Republican party is on a respectable basis, the organization will be recognized, but even then it is encouraged to solicit the co-operation of representative persons who are politically independent.

In Georgia, Mississippi and Louisiana where the Republican organization is an institution solely for the distribution of patronage on a commercial basis, it is going to be supplanted by an entirely new one, and respectable outstanding citizens will take the place of patronage peddlers.

For many years the negro has been the principal factor in Republican politics in the south. Some negroes, and some whites who need negro support in their political campaigns, will denounce President Hoover as unfriendly to the negro and ungrateful to him for assistance in the election. The charge of ingratitude may be speedily dismissed. The negro leaders did not support Hoover. They opposed his nomination in the convention and would have been glad to have seen him defeated in the election.

President Hoover cannot be charged with making sweeping changes because of race prejudice. He was actuated by facts which revealed a distressing political situation. The negro has failed pathetically during the years he has been in sole charge of the Republican party in the south.

We rejoice that Mr. Hoover is determined to place the standard of the Republican party in the south on a higher plane. It cannot fail to result in the elevation of Democratic morals, which at times have descended to a low ebb—a condition that must inevitably prevail when there is but one political party.

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Political-1929

Party Affiliation

Amsterdam N. Y. News

Hoover at the Helm

3/13/29

By KELLY MILLER

HERBERT HOOVER has assumed the captaincy of the ship of state. He found her floundered in a sea of lawlessness. With the intuitive genius of his sect he immediately sensed the moral predicament in which the nation is involved and sounded the alarm and prescribed the remedy. It was a daring step for the chief magistrate to take.

Other administrations have pointed out specific evils which threatened our national perpetuity, but none has gone so directly to the heart of the whole matter. Mr. Hoover now tells us, in terms which no fool may misunderstand, that the nation must destroy lawlessness or lawlessness will destroy the nation.

Any student of social law and cause can readily account for the existing state of lawlessness in America. The rapid exploitation of material reasons and the mad rush after wealth always have and always will produce like results. It is much easier to analyze the cause than to prescribe the remedy and to apply the prescription. Reform must begin with the people rather than with the government. The administration can go neither faster nor further than public sentiment will allow. The President puts his finger directly on the spot.

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The Negro should look upon the situation from a practical point of view. Whatever may be the relative merits of the violated amendments, it is plain to every citizen above the intellectual grade of the moron that the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments will not be considered until the Eighteenth Amendment is disposed of. If the endeavor to enforce prohibition fails, the Constitution will be struck a vital blow by that failure, thus making the enforcement of the previous amendments impossible.

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Republican

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Birmingham Ala.

3-23-29

(Assoiated Negro Press)

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It was the one question that every visitor and most of the inhabitants were flinging at each other. Just what they expected him to do, and what they thought he should do, under questioning, brought out the fact that in nine out of ten cases they were thinking in the term of jobs. However beautifully they might phrase their contention that Negroes are a component part of the citizenry and therefore entitled to representation in the affairs of the government, the background was the plain and unadulterated desire for jobs. According to reports going the round here, the one notable exception is Dr. Robert R. Moton, the only Negro thus far who has talked personally with the president, and instead of talking to Mr. Hoover about a job for himself, discussed rather an economic and agricultural program which might aid thousands rather than the few. Mr Hoover is said to have been interested and favorable, but even in this case such a program would provide JOBS

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Political-1929

Party Affiliation

Amsterdam N. Y. News

Hoover at the Helm

3/13/29

By KELLY MILLER

HERBERT HOOVER has assumed the captaincy of the ship of state. He found her floundered in a sea of lawlessness. With the intuitive genius of his sect he immediately sensed the moral predicament in which the nation is involved and sounded the alarm and prescribed the remedy. It was a daring step for the chief magistrate to take.

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Charles E. Mitchell, however, was one exception, and was willing to admit that he desired to be Minister to Abyssinia. Cherley has always cherished the desire to minister to one of the 'darker kingdoms." When Bob Vann was apprised of his ambition, he told a side-splitting story centered around: "Well, if that is what Charley wants let him have it." Numerous prognosticators have tried to hang Perry Howard's on Mr. Vann, but the brilliant attorney and editor of the Pittsburgh Courier would have none of that. "I don't want any job," said Bob, "and if I did, I would select my own position and it wouldn't be Perry Howard's or anybody else's but Bob Vann's."

Charles C. Calloway of Kansas City, ambitious to land a position in the Department of Justice, had in his brief case the most pretentious group of endorsements of any of the candidates, including Attorney Raymond P. Alexander of Pennsylvania. Charley had letters from his senators, national committeeman, and myriads of colored and white leaders from all over the country, telling why he was just the man for the job. But alas, "theq say," the letters remained in the brief case for another reading.

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Several head-hunters were after A. G. Froe's job as Recorder of Deeds, which is about the biggest position now in the capital. Martin Powell of Kansas, now listed on the Federal pay-roll as assistant librarian, but who spends much of his time operating the capitol elevator, is backed by Vice President Curtiss, and the Kansas delegation, Jefferson Coage, another aspirant, is said to have the backing of Delaware forces. Discussions of the Recorder of Deeds' office invariably brings out the story here that when Coolidge assumed command and was asked to oust Froe, he replied: "I did not appoint Mr. Froe. Mr. Harding did. He belongs to West Virginia." When the report reached Senator Guy Goff of West Virginia, he called on Coolidge and said: "All right, take the Recorder of Deeds and give West Virginia something else." Mr. Coolidge was unable to find anything else so Froe remained on the job. There are those, however, who declare that if the bill is passed making the office one for the District of Columbia, instead of Federal appointment, Dr. John R. Hawkins would automatically have the first chance to refuse it.

Register Of Treasury Gone

The job-seekers rolled a regretful and wistful eye at the Register of Treasury position and President Coolidge's hasty appointment of a white man, when a vacancy occurred some two months ago, won the warm condemnation of those who believe the Register of Treasury should be an heirloom for the brothers. Despite the fact that the job seems to have gone forever, some expressed the opinion that if a competent young man, properly trained and with sufficient support was suggested to President Hoover might see his way clear to appoint him, notwithstanding that the department pays a salary of $8,000 a year, and has three or four thousand employees. The fact that a large number of the workers are white would not influence President Hoover, according to the wise-ones, as he knows that in the Recorder of Deeds there are many white workers and the segregation bogey has never shown up. In fact, there are no complaints whatever about interracial relations.

New Jobs

The newly created commission to make a scientific study of prohibition and the enforcement of all laws might hold opportunity for some colored member, some seem to think, and among the men named who might be suitable were: Bishop R. E. Jones, who would have the backing of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Anti-Saloon League, Kelly Miller, and Bishop A. J. Carey of Chicago.

It is also said that Secretary Dudley of the Finance Department of the A. M. E. Zion Church would not refuse a place on the Farm Loan Board. W. H. C. Brown, formerly of Virginia, but now of Washington, tried hard for this job under Coolidge. He had the backing of Secretary Bascom Slemp, his old crony, and Dr. Robert R. Moton, but failed to connect.

Some Appear Safe

Karl Phillips, who has been quietly filling a niche in the Department of Labor, will retain his place, perhaps, as long as Secretary J. J. Davis is in charge. And Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, wife of the late Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, seems to be equally as well fortified. There are many, however, who feel that the women of the group should be given more recognition, especially in the Welfare Department, and such women leaders as Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Addie Hunton, New York; Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, Kansas, and Miss Jeanette Carter, of the District, have been suggested.

The Way Out

Astute politicians point out that it is probable that more progress would be made if a study was made of all available places. There are many positions in which Negroes might serve effectively and with credit, at the same time being of some real service to the group, including librarians of the Senate and House, and clerks for the 42 committees of the legislative bodies. These appointments are made by the Republican caucus and when the caucus for the 71st Congress is called Negroes should be in position to name three or four qualified men for such positions, is the frank opinion.

Frank Byron of Chicago, was the only clerk to a committee and recently he was demoted by Congressman Fred Britten ,also of Chicago, to assistant clerk, so that the congressman might appoint a white constituent to the superior position.

Discussions too. showed that much interest is being manifested in the Brookhart-Welch bill, which provides a court of appeal for civil service employees an opportunity to present which would give colored and white their claim a second time, when they were turned down by "the selection of one of the highest three on the eligible roster."

Congressman-Elect DePriest

Whether or not Congressman-elect Oscar DePriest of Illinois will be seated or forced to wear the title "Congressman-elect" from now on, he can say that he was the center of attraction at the inaugural and the accompanying functions. The Chicagoan sartorially correct at all times, looked the part and made a profound impression on the visitors and "First Settlers." He was accompanied by his son, Stanton, who being unacquainted with the ways of the socially elite of the effete East, attempted to dazzle the young ladies with the salutation of "I am DePriest of Chicago—son of the Congressman," and with a brief but colorful and colored resume of his own political prowess.

The National Committee Meeting

The meeting of the National Republican Committee was attended by many of the group, including Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman of Georgia, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, who holds the same position in Mississippi, Robert R. Church, ex-national committeeman, B. J. Davis, of Georgia; Uncle Joe Watson, who seeks to be national committeeman of Georgia, and John T. Rischer of the District of Columbia.

Many Attend Inaugural

Among those seen about the inaugural haunts were: Dr. John R. Hawkins, Robert R. Church, A. L. Holsey Alabama; Mrs. Mary C. Booze, Mississippi; Senator Adelbert H. Roberts Chicago; Clarence Vena, Ohio; Mrs George S. Williams, Georgia; S. D Redmond, Mississippi; C. E. Mitchell West Virginia; George Harris, New York; Raymond Pace Alexander, Pennsylvania; J. Coage, Delaware; Attorney T. L. Jones, District of Columbia; Melvin J. Chisum, Chicago; W. H. C Brown, District of Columbia; C. N Robinson, Louisiana; Oliver Randolph, New Jersey; Pery W. Howard, Mississippi; S. A. Brusseaux, Illinois; Tiffeney Tolliver, Virginia; W. E. Ritch, Virginia; Dr. D. W. Sherrod, Mississippi; William Booker, Arkansas; Rev. J. C. Austin, Illinois; Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pennsylvania; Rev. Russell Reed, Los Angeles, Cal.; A. T. Spicer, North Carolina; Dr. W. J. Trent, Salisbury, N. C.; James Kelly, Alabama; LeRoy Harding, Illinois; Lish Crampton, Pennsylvania; Cleveland Davenport, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. John A. Stokes, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Grace Bibbens, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Carmichael, Delaware; Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Hubert, Pennsylvania; Harry D. Matthews, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary D. Groves, Maryland; Mrs. Mary Church Terrell, Rev Jenifer, Dr. J. R. Leevey of South Carolina; Dr. A. M. Townsend, Tennessee; R. R. Wright, Jr., Pennsylvania; Bishop A. L. Gaines, Maryland; Mrs. Poole Pennsylvania; Attorney Matthew Schenk, Massachusetts; W. L. Houston, Judge J. A. Cobb, District of Columbia; Cornelius Richardson, Indiana; Rev. Thos. S. Harton, New York; Col. West Hamilton, District of Columbia; Mrs. W. H. Clifford, District of Columbia; E. P. Booze, Mississippi Bishop W. J. Walls, North Carolina Rev. Olden, and Joseph Johnson, District of Columbia.

Col. Joseph H. Ward, $7,000 a year commandant of Tuskegee Veteran Hospital, and protegee of Senator Jim Watson, was on hand looking serene with his sponsor installed as whip of the Senate and the bureau praising his administration. J. A. Jackson has a nice place but he is under the wing of the civil service.

Judge Scipio A. Jones, Homer G Phillips, Col. Roscoe C. Simmons, Col E. Patton, and E. G. Tidrington were among the stalwarts who were conspicuous by their absence.

Political - 1929

Republican.

Party Affiliation

SEEN AND HEARD DURING HOOVER INAUGURATION

St. Louis Argus

Much Speculation Among Colored Brethren as to "What's Hoover Going To Do For Us," is Evidenced by What is Heard Whither They Gather. Bob Church and Dr. R. R. Moton Said to Have the President's Ear.

3/22/29

Staff Correspondence A. N. P.

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Charles H. Calloway of Kansas City, ambitious to land a position in the Department of Justice, had in his brief case the most pretentious group of endorsements of any of the candidates, including Attorney Raymond P. Alexander of Pennsylvania. Charley had letters from his senators, national committeeman, and myriads of colored and white leaders from all over the country, telling why he was just the man for the job. But alas, "They say," the letters remained in the brief case for another reading.

It was evident that if Dr. Emmett J. Scott wants to be minister to Haiti, as reported, he will have little opposition. His friends spoke confidently and enthusiastically. Those not so friendly expressed their pleasure that Haiti was situated at such a far distant point and envious ones pointed out that Furniss, the last colored minister to Haiti, pulled the "foreigner stunt" by getting immensely rich and then deserting the United States.

Several head-hunters were after A. G. Froe's job as Recorder of Deeds, which is about the biggest position now in the capital. Martin Powell of Kansas, now listed on the federal payroll as assistant librarian, but who spends much of his time operating the capitol elevator is backed by Vice President Curtiss the Kansas delegation, Jefferson Coage, another aspirant, is said to have the backing of Deleware forces Discussions of the Recorder of Deeds office invariably brings out the story here that when Coolidge assumed command and was asked to oust Froe, he replied: "I did not appoint Mr. Froe. Mr. Harding did He belongs to West Virginia." When the report reached Senator Guy Goff of West Virginia. he called on Coolidge and said: "All right, take the Recorder of Deeds and give West Virginia something else." Mr. Coolidge was unable to find anything else, so Froe remained on the job. There are those, however, who declare that if the bill is passed making the office one for the District of Columbia, instead of federal appointment. Dr. John R. Hawkins would automatically have the first chance to refuse it.

Register Of Treasury Gone

The job-seekers rolled a regretful and wistful eye at the Register of Treasury position and President Coolidge's hasty appointment of a white man. when a vacancy occurred some two months ago, won the warm condemnation of those who believe the Register of Treasury should be an heirloom for the Brothers. Despite the fact that the job seems to have gone forever, some expressed the opinion that if a competent young man, properly trained and with sufficient support suggested President Hoover might see his way clear to appoint him, notwithstanding that the department pays a salary of $8,000 a year, and has three or four thousand employees. The fact that a large number of the workers are white would not influence President Hoover, according to the wise-ones, as he knows that in the Recorder of Deeds, there are many white workers and the segregation bogey has never shown up. In fact, there are no complaints whatever about inter-racial relations.

New Jobs

The newly created commission to make a scientific study of prohibition and the enforcement of all laws might hold opportunity for some colored member, some seem to think, and among the men named who might be suitable were: Bishop R. E. Jones, who would have the backing of the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Anti-Saloon League, Kelly Miller and Bishop A. J. Carey of Chicago.

It is also said that Secretary Dudley of the finance Department of the A. M. E. Zion Church would not refuse a place on the Farm Loan Board. W. H. C. Brown, formerly of Virginia, but now of Washington tried hard for this job under Coolidge. He had the backing of Secretary Bascom Slomp, his old crony and Dr. Robert R. Moton, but failed to connect.

Some Appear Safe

Karl Phillips, who has been quietly filling a niche in the Department of Labor, will retain his place, perhaps, as long as Secretary J. J. Davis is in charge. And Mrs. Georgia Douglas Johnson, wife of the late Colonel Henry Lincoln Johnson, seems to be equally as well fortified. There are many, however, who feel that the women of the group should be given more recognition especially in the Welfare Department. and such women leaders as Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, Mrs. Daisy Lampkin, Pennsylvania, Mrs. Addie Hunton, New York, Mrs. Myrtle Foster Cook, Kansas, and Miss Jeanette Carter. of the District, have been suggested.

The Way Out

Astute politicians point out that it is probable that more progress would be made if a study was made of all available places. There are many positions in which Negroes might serve effectively and with credit, at the same time being of some real service to the group, including librarians of the senate and house, and clerks for the 42 committees of the legislative bodies. These appointments are made by the Republican Caucus and when the Caucus for the 71st Congress is called Negroes should be in position to name three or four qualified men

for such positions, is the frank opinion.

Frank Bryon of Chicago was the only clerk to a committee and recently he was demoted by Congressman Fred Britten, also of Chicago to assistant clerk, so that the congressman might appoint white constituent to the superior position.

Discussions, too, showed that much interest is being manifested in the Brookhart-Welch bill, which provides a court of appeal for civil service employs an opportunity to present their claim a second time, when they were turned down by "the selection of one of the highest three on the eligible roster".

Congressman-Elect DePriest

Whether or not Congressman-elect Oscar DePriest of Illinois will be seated or forced to wear the title "Congressman-elect" from now on, he can say that he was the center of attraction at the inaugural and the accompanying functions. The Chicagoan, sartorially correct at all times looked the part and made a profound impression on the visitors and "First Settlers." He was accompanied by his son, Stanton, who being unacquainted with the ways of the socially elite of the effete East, attempted to dazzle the young ladies with the salutation of "I am DePriest of Chicago—son of the Congressman" and with a brief but colorful and colored resume of his own political prowess.

The National Committee Meeting

The meeting of the National republican Committee was attended by many of the group, including Mrs. George S. Williams, National Committeewoman of Georgia, Mrs. Mary C. Booze, who holds the same position in Mississippi, Robert R. Church, ex-national committeeman, B. J. Davis, of Georgia, Uncle Joe Watson who seeks to be national committeeman of Georgia, and John T. Risher of the District of Columbia.

CHIEFS OF G. O. P. DIVIDED ON PLANS TO REBUILD PARTY

Hastings Says Immediate Steps Will Be Taken; Rose States He Knows Nothing of Change.

Leadership of the republican party in Georgia Wednesday appeared a greater puzzle than ever before, with announcement by H. G. Hastings, prominent local republican, that immediate steps would be taken to reorganize the party in the state, while the state central committee remained split with Roscoe Pickett and G. F. Flanders as leaders of the two factions. In addition, J. T. Rose, collector of internal revenue, declared that he did not know of any plans for the political reorganization of the party in Georgia, giving the situation still another complicated angle.

Hastings, chairman of the Hoover Georgia presidential campaign committee, stated Wednesday that immediate reorganization of the party would begin along the line of President Hoover's Washington announcement, made Tuesday. Pickett said that he was working with Hoover and administration forces to rebuild the party in Georgia, while Flanders declared that he was going to confer with Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the national committee, before taking any steps directed toward party reorganization in Georgia.

No Committeeman Named.

The situation is further clouded by the fact that Georgia has been without representation on the national committee since the Kansas City convention in June when the vacancy was created by the failure of the opposing factions to agree on a leader and the effect of the "party reorganization" on this situation remains in doubt.

The republican national committee at a recent meeting failed to take any action on the Georgia situation, despite the efforts of Pickett and Flanders to get the matter before the body. With the next session of the committee set for the latter part of 1931, the question of Georgia's representation remains undecided.

J. T. Rose, collector of internal revenue for Georgia, stated here Wednesday that he knew nothing of any plan for revamping the political organization of the republican party in Georgia and the south.

Rose Ignorant of Plans.

"I know absolutely nothing of any such plan," he declared. "I did not discuss the question with President Hoover while in Washington, nor did I enter into any conferences in regard to this on my return here today. My trip to Washington was on official business in connection with my work as collector of revenue, and while I did call on the president, I had no discussion with him or with anyone else in regard to the political future for the republican party in the south. My time and attention are devoted to the interests of the 65,000 taxpayers in this state."

Hastings, following a meeting of "republicans and anti-Smith democrats" held here Wednesday, said that further meetings would be held here and elsewhere during the week. He added that many campaign committees which had not been disbanded after election, would function.

Pointing out that he had no connection with the republican state central committee, Hastings declined to comment on the position of that organization. He said he pointed out to Wednesday's gathering that Georgia cast 99,000 votes for Hoover as against 30,000 for Coolidge in 1924, and that rebuilding could be launched on that basis.

Central Committee Split.

The state central committee has not been called into session by either of the factional leaders who claimed chairmanship. Pickett is chairman of the faction which deposed Ben Davis, Atlanta negro, as national committeeman at Kansas City.

"Mr. Hoover's program meets with my entire approval," Pickett said, "but just where the state central committee fits in, I am unable to say as yet. These matters will have to work themselves out gradually. I have called no meeting of the state central committee."

Flanders, leader of the faction which had been led by Davis, and who claims the chairmanship by virtue of proceedings of the state executive committee shortly after the convention, said he had called no meeting of the central committee. The executive committee called together by Davis in Atlanta, had named Flanders chairman of the central committee.

"I am for getting and holding new blood in our party," Flanders said, "but you may quote me as saying that I will consult with Dr. Hubert Work, chairman of the national committee in Washington before I make any move toward reorganization of the party in Georgia, or calling the central committee into session."

Flanders also is a claimant to the post of national committeeman from Georgia, but the national committee also failed to act in confirmation of that claim.

HARRIS LAUDS HOOVER STAND ON PATRONAGE.

United States Senator William J. Harris Wednesday said he was "glad to know that President Hoover was making an effort to get away from the sale of offices in Georgia and the south.

"I believe with Cleveland," said Mr. Harris, who is ranking democratic senator of Georgia, "that public office is a public trust. And you can't expect men whose interests and motive are entirely selfish to always recommend men and women of the highest type.

"Of course there are many splendid men and women holding office in the south now. But the creation is no greater than the creator. If the president selects outstanding men and women to advise him he will get the best results.

"I wish Mr. Hoover well in his undertaking and hope he keeps it up."

Senator Harris said that he had no personal appointments in mind and did not expect to have, but that he "felt it his duty to call to Mr. Hoover's attention anything regarding applicants or appointments when they did not measure up to high standard." This duty, he said, was accorded him by the federal constitution, which grants the senate a part of the appointive power.

The Georgia Senator made his comment on the patronage situation after he had concluded an address before the Atlanta Federal Business Association, which is made up of federal employees here.

Columbia, S. C., State
Week-day, March 27, 1929

Columbia Negro Republican Repudiates Organization of Party in This State

Says Men of His Race Tolerate Complaisant Delegates—Party Will Be Respected When it Becomes Respectable.

"When the national Republican organization in South Carolina shall be so handled as to deserve respect or confidence, it will have the support of men of intelligence, irrespective of race or color; today not to exceed five hundred men, all told, are giving it attention."

So begins a letter addressed to Negro Republicans in South Carolina by Joe H. Jackson, 2221 Richland street, Columbia, who urges those he addresses to demand a house-cleaning. "Are you...," he asks, in conclusion, "a man, and one who stands four-square for the right, and done as we are, with further participation in this farce, which has sent us an organization to such a low depth?"

Jackson's letter, a copy of which he furnishes to The State, further expresses the dissatisfaction felt by him and his friends, in these terms:

"There is such general dissatisfaction, and has been so much of talk, that a few 'regulars'—sure enough Republicans—who have heretofore trained with the organization and seen it fall lower and lower year by year, shaped up and sent out the letter to find out how far this feeling of discontent reached; how deeply the condition now existing had impressed men of character and of standing like yourself.

"It is not an appeal for support of any person or clique—none of us have an ambition to lead—but as we appreciate that we cannot longer be a party to the existing conditions and preserve our own sense of honor or of responsibility to our race, or to our party.

"We reason that if enough men of character—colored men of each section—realize that some day they must stand up and act as men, else the condition of the Negro in South Carolina will never be improved, but our race will sink lower and lower in the estimation of our own race as well as that of the white people of our state.

"We owe it not alone to ourselves, but to our children to call a halt; take a stand, and make such change in methods as will send to every convention, county, district and state, men who as such, full apperciation of what the right to participate in such conventions means, will be bound by their own sense of honor and duty to their race as to insist upon the selection of men of character, men who will be a credit to us, who have the respect and confidence of all classes, men who can be expected to do our party honor and attract to it the support of others of equal character.

"We owe it to our race to do the things that will raise it to a higher plane, and to do this men of standing like yourself have to interest the best element of your section to join with you and have done with the present methods. Put a stop to the traffic in votes for any man, and let the purpose be as stated, to select and elect men of character.

"Today our so-called organization is the laughing stock of the Democratic party, and you know we have it not a thing that meets the approval of white or colored. While in fact, our own race, men of our color, control half the votes of South Carolina, and if we had sense to do that which we ourselves approved, we could command, in fact there would come to us the support of the whites which would make us a factor of importance to our state, and a real benefit would come to us later—better schools, better relations in every respect, and the respect and confidence of the public when we had shown we were men, no longer puppets to be bought and sold.

"Such a convention will choose its own leaders, chairman, secretary, treasurer, etc., and it would find plenty of worthwhile men who would feel honored to be selected by it.

"As the people of this country subject to the rule of one man, threw off the yoke 150 years ago, so it becomes us with our intelligence to put our body and soul into such an effort, work up the matter in our conventions, let the best minds govern, send out as delegates men of character who are appreciative of what it all means, men who would see hell frozen over before they would let money govern this precious heritage, the right to cast a ballot for that which their heart and mind approve."

Political-1929

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When the charges of election frauds, preferred against Mr. DePriest last summer in Chicago, were recommended dismissed last week by the state of Illinois, it was generally agreed that no other reason could be raised by congress to refuse the colored solon his seat in congress, and thus Mr. DePriest is now Congressman DePriest.

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Instead of Negroes in other congressional districts, where they have real voting strength and power, standing supinely by and permitting other races to represent them in the congressional and legislative bodies, they will do well to follow the fine example of their Chicago racial fraters, and select and elect a member of their own race to be ther spokesman where it will count most.

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In the main Mr. Hoover's move is not only sound statesmanship and sound administration, but is likely to be good politics. The Republican party cannot thrive in the South until it commands the confidence of the local electorate, and until it has something to show besides patronage-jobbing of the baser sort.

There are, of course, risks to be taken. The problem of building up white support and at the same time not completely ditching the Southern and alienating the Northern Negro is bound to be troublesome. This is a difficult matter on which to find a middle-of-the-road patch. But in the long run the difficulties ought not to be insuperable.

The disfranchisement of the Negro in the South is a political fact which cannot be altered. The Republican party in the South, by reducing its committents to local Negro politicians, may play a useful role of opposition—indeed, it may fulfill a crying need. The effort to strengthen it should be watched with sympathy as in the interest of sound federal administration, and of vigorous and progressive politics.

ADVERTISER

Montgomery Ala

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He may get the dirt off, but in his undertaking to make a "White" Republican party in the South, Mr. Hoover has taken a large contract.

[Omaha (Neb.) World-Herald]

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY

WHAT THE BIBLE SAYS ABOUT THIS

Editor Chicago Defender: There is now to be shown in the theaters of Chicago a creature who owes her origin to an inhuman beast in West Africa. The mother of this being is a West African native woman, the father a captured ape of the forest. We are told its height, its weight, its color, its age, but not the day and hour of its conception. The U. S. is a Christian country whose religion is entirely associated with the Bible.

There are in the U. S. homes more than 50,000,000 copies of the Bible written in the languages of the different nations who make up the U. S. Nearly every member of the family who can read reads it except the babies.

In Bible law, Lev. 20:15-16, as law over 3,000 years old, we are told that if a woman approacheth any beast and lie down thereto thou shalt kill the beast and the woman, they shall surely be put to death, their blood shall be upon them. Wherefore God gave them up to their uncleanliness, through the lusts of their own hearts to dishonor their own bodies between themselves.

All the U. S. government officials born in this country have read it themselves.

Man is made in God's image only in his soul. Yet this Texan for the money he will make in the different cities of the U. S. will dishonor womankind throughout the entire world. Those who see this exhibition will become unclean in their hearts. None can tell where this foul beginning will end, unless the clean minded men and women who make up this great nation who are in public office will interfere.

In Britain, France, Germany, Spain and Italy the Texan would be mobbed. The unwritten law would be quickly come into effect and the U. S. immigration officials would have to bury him in the potters' field. They stopped Vera, but what will the first lady in the land say when the Belgian ambassador in Washington introduces this Belgian young lady to the society women and says to her, "Young lady, you are not a U. S. citizen yet, but woman, behold your white sisters." The Chicago Zoological society says there are others in the Congo state. Will there be white ones in the U. S.? Ask those who let the Texan return.

Chicago, Ill. M. W.

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THERE ARE SOME GOOD, SOME BAD TEACHERS

Editor Chicago Defender: Please permit me to say that your editorial of March 30 last was timely and plenary. I have read your paper continuously for the past 18 years and I have found it to be the best defender that the Race has. In my opinion no public servant is exempt from criticism and if they think that they should not be they should separate themselves from public life. We have three classes of teachers, first, second and third, and the latter class I am referring to, the first and second class being fully competent, the third class just barely got their names placed on the pay roll. Their only purpose in teaching is the financial gain and social prestige, and they will do anything that is harmful to the Race to achieve their aim.

They say that an editorial writer cannot perform their duties. This is absurd, because an editorial writer is a highly intelligent person. Any sixth grade pupil can perform the duties of a third-class teacher, especially when they have some one on hand to help them to teach, namely, the principal.

In conclusion I will say, in sizing up the situation, one must be very careful with his vocation nowadays, especially third-class teachers, because the woods are full of this class and one step backward and they will be placed in their original position, namely, the pail and mop. Sincerely yours, M. G.

3901 Prairie Ave., Chicago, Ill.

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THE ROSENWALD INFLUENCE

Things are happening in Georgia. Those who doubt that there is progress in education and interracial good will and co-operation have only to spend a few hours with their eyes open to see for themselves that Georgia is moving forward rapidly. They will also see that one of the big factors in this great progressive movement is the Julius Rosenwald influence. Men are coming to know Mr. Rosenwald and appreciate his influence who never knew that there was such a man.

At Louisville, Ga., the former capital of the state, where there still stands tne old bell in the center of the town and the stage from which our people were bought and sold a little over 60 years ago, I found a new Rosenwald five-teacher school, freshly painted and 30 members of the Kiwanis club being entertained at lunch by the Colored Parent-Teacher association of that community. There were present at this meeting the city judge, the county superintendent of education, the commissioner of the state highway department, the clerk of the superior court, the solicitor of the city court, the mayor of the city and 25 other prominent business men of the city. These men sat and enjoyed the meal, listened to the students sing, and then from R. M. Little, the superintendent of the county school, heard the story of how this building, costing $4,000 was made possible—$1,000 came from the Julius Rosenwald fund, $700 from our race, $1,000 from the town, and $1,300 from the county board of education.

Many of the men expressed themselves as highly pleased with this successful county training school. Here was a Jeanes teacher telling about her work as Jeanes supervisor, in the person of Mrs. L. E. McAden, and the work of the other teachers in the school: R. W. Hegg, principal; Misses Bertha Lewis, Louisa Oliphant, Pearl Davis and Mrs. Elbert Davis of the P. T. A. R. M. Little, county superintendent of education, spoke of the great progress being made in education and then called attention to my presence, and he himself, asked me to make a statement. After I had emphasized the fact that Georgia could not make progress as it should unless the people were educated and unless there was mutual co-operation and good will between the races, Hon. John R. Phillips, commissioner of the state highway department, expressed himself as being in hearty accord with these sentiments and pledged the co-operation of the Kiwanis club in the movement to build Louisville, a better town for both groups throughout the state. He lauded the earnest efforts of A. Pratt Adams, chairman of the board of trustees of the Georgia State college, and expressed the belief that more and more the races would get closer together in every matter of mutual progress.

Julius Rosenwald himself, would have been happy to have seen this meeting of white folks and Colored folks, talking and thinking together about the future of their own home.

At Sparta, in Hancock county, there is still another Julius Rosenwald school that has been standing for several years. I found the community constructing a farm shop. This shop has been made possible by both races getting together for mutual progress.

It would be a great treat for Julius Rosenwald, himself, to visit one of these schools and communities under an assumed name and hear the very fine expressions being made of good feeling between the races and the evidence of progress on all sides.

BENJAMIN F. HUBERT.

President Georgia State College, Savannah, Ga.

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STOP THIS APE-WOMAN

Editor Chicago Defender: Just a few words on the article which I read in the Defender last week about the ape-woman that was captured in the Belgian Congo and is to be brought here and put on exhibition which I think is a slur on Christianity, a blur on social decency and a blight on the civilization of the whole world. It speaks louder than words if the people of this country will allow it to be shown.

Every person should use his money and wits to prohibit it and every social organization whether white or Colored should fight to prohibit it from being shown here. It is a beastly crime and the person who will show it is a foe to peace, unity and welfare of his country.

May the Defender always be our champion and our herald until the morning shines bright and fair and share with us that glorious land in the sweet ages to come.

REV. G. W. TAYLOR.

4107 S. State St., Chicago.

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THE KIND OF GIRL MEN MARRY

I wish to submit a brief reply to a letter that appeared in The Chicago Defender, date of April 13, 1929, under the caption of "What the People Say," entitled "Advice Wanted."

The young lady who is the originator of the article voices an opinion of enlightenment to the pitfalls of youth. The subject should be given a profound consideration by all readers of the article.

My advice to her is continue her life of decency and good moral conduct and those that consider it old-fashioned would do well to stop, look and listen before sacrificing their youth and beauty upon the altar of vice and immodesty.

Men love and respect women whose lives are clean and upright because they will be a shining light in their mature years. The painted dolls that were referred to in that article must understand that they are only a passing fancy that fades away like wilted roses.

GREEN EARL FIELDS.

Nogales, Ariz.

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WHO ARE DEMOCRATS?

Editor Chicago Defender: Just a word by way of reply to T. H. P. about the lily-white Republicans in the South being Democrats under a mask. That may be so, but I doubt all of them being Democrats. I suspect if some one should make an investigation he or she would find some old line Republicans in it.

If that is so that the lily-whites of the South are Democrats under a mask, then what about the Ku Klux Klan controlled Republican organization in the North such as we find in Indiana? What about Mr. Hoover, who would not commit himself on this question, although urged to do so by the Colored voters of the country who intended to vote for him?

Did not Mr. Coolidge refuse four years ago to commit himself on the K. K. K., although urged to do so by his friends as a means of getting them out of politics? Mr. Davis and Mr. LaFollette both denounced that organization and you must understand that Davis was a Democrat. In fact the Republican party was flirting with the K. K. K. in the last campaign, but did not want the Race to know it. Hence we had the strange spectacle of the Race and the K. K. K. lying down in the Hoover bed peacefully together.

RICHARD CRUCE.

Marion, Ky.

Political – 1929
Party Affiliation.

Republican.

HOOVER AND LAW ENFORCEMENT

Despite the fact that President Herbert Hoover seems to be stressing law enforcement as a policy of the new National administration, we are still inclined to think that his method is wrong, that is, so far as getting immediate results.

To the best of our understanding of his messages on the subject, we are convinced that his approach is from the wrong angle. Discussing lawlessness and law enforcement, in a general way, is just so many words and high sounding phrases.

It looks as though he is shortsighted on the question of lawlessness in this country or is afraid to approach the subject in the most effective way. Surely he knows something about lynching in America. Lynching is the arch crime of any civilization. There are today over a hundred thousand lynch murderers at large men, women, and children, who are well known in their respective communities as having taken part in this barbaric crime of lynching. These people know they are murderers, and it is but logical to presume that they reason in their own minds that if you can get away with murder, then you can get away with any other class of crime; hence, lynching is the breeding place of lawlessness, and has given more impetus to crime than any other single thing. This, we believe, President Hoover knows. If he knows this, there is no use of pussyfooting in his approach to the subject by way of generalities, but he should point it out as the object of the first attack of the new administration in its campaign against crime and lawlessness in this country.

And while it is true that the colored people, as a group, are the ones who are the victims of the lynchers' rope, and the mobs' torch, yet, it cannot be denied that indulgence in such practice by the people, on the part of the states as well as the nation, has had the effect of "sowing the wind." President Hoover properly said that lawlessness in the United States has no parallel in the whole civilized world, and we would have the civilized world know that lynching is the largest contributing factor in such lawlessness.

If the President had the courage to put his finger, as it were, on this sore spot and tell the American people that there is where is needed the doctor, it would have, not only, a moral effect upon their minds, but it would give them confidence in his foresight and sincerity.

Press
N. Myers, Fla.

APR 15 1929

TEST HOOVER'S STRENGTH

The special session of Congress, assembled today, promises to provide an early test of the strength of President Hoover's policies and ideas on farm relief, which with the tariff, will be discussed by the new executive, in a message to the Congress which will be read, probably this afternoon, but certainly by tomorrow.

Another test of the President's strength will be supplied by the tariff. Mr. Hoover wants the rate changes, outside the agricultural section, limited to a few schedules where economic shifts prove them to be necessary. It is understood that Republican leaders have pledged their support to Hoover on this, but they are also credited with having admitted that they are tackling a difficult problem.

Mr. Hoover has his own ideas on farm relief, revolving principally around better marketing facilities, and the Democrats in congress are threatening to raise an old issue by reviving a plan closely resembling the equalization fee.

Another test of the President's strength will be offered by the efforts of Republican leaders to limit the session to consideration of farm relief and tariff. The Democrats and even some Republicans are prepared, it is believed, to offer other bills. These, however, would develop in the senate for the house has taken advantage of its rules and prepared to organize only those committees needed to handle the farm relief and tariff subjects.

The house reapportionmant bill will come before the senate if Representative Vandenburg, Republican of Michigan, can bring it about. The house, it is said, is ready to pass upon such a bill, provided the senate acts first.

The squabble over the national origins clause of the immigration act may also be injected into the proceedings of the special session. It is known that the President favors repeal of the clause, but under the law it will go into effect on July 1 unless congress postpones the date. The effect of this provision would be to cut down immigration by about 15,000 a year and increase the number allowed entry from England and discriminate against Germany and other countries.

Many new personalities will be on the congressional stage during the special session and will vie with farm relief, tariff and immigration bills in holding the attention and interest of the public.

The senate will have a new presiding officer and majority leader in former Senator Curtis of Kansas, and Senator Watson of Kansas, and Senator Watson of Indiana. Robinson, of Arkansas, will be at his old post as minority leader.

Republican leadership in the house will be the same, with Longworth of Ohio, wielding the speaker's gavel for his third term, and Tilson of Connecticut, again serving in his capacity as majority leader. The Democrats will have a new floor leader in Representative Garner of Texas, who begins his fifteenth term at the opening of the seventy-first congress.

Garner will retain his post as ranking Democrat on the important ways and means committee. He is looked upon as spokesman for the minority on all financial matters and his voice undoubtedly will be heard time and again during the debates on the new tariff bill.

Seven new senators will make their bow at the session, and 70 new members will be among the entire membership to be given the oath in the house—three of them women, all Ruths: Ruth Baker Pratt, Republican, New York; Ruth Hanna McCormick, Republican, Illinois, and Ruth Bryan Owen, Democrat, Florida. Another new member is Oscar De Priest, negro, of Illinois.

Naturally every Southern Democrat and Republican, too, for that matter, deplores the seating of a negro in the house. This calamity, however, is offset to a degree by the three Ruths who will lend both grace and dignity to the body.

RIDING TO A FALL

Cleveland Call and Post

According to press reports the first step by the administration in cleaning up the G. O. P. in the South has been taken. A committee of nine headed by H. G. Hastings, Atlanta millionaire seed merchant, will be designated to handle patronage in Georgia. If Hastings follows precedent, he will give a or two "Uncle Toms" to give a semblance of fairness to the situation as did Phillips former dictator of patronage under Harding.

It is understood that similar arrangements will be made in Mississippi, S. C., and perhaps other southern states.

Thus, the party organization in the State of Georgia will be ignored. And the delegates from that organization helped to nominate Hoover at Kansas City last year. The party machinery in Georgia dates back more than 50 years and has been recognized by every Republican president except Harding and Hoover. All citizens in the state have had constant invitations to join the Republican party if they would accept its principles, the chief of which is: "A square deal to all and special privileges to none." The lily-whites steadfastly refused to come in so long as the Negro played a dominant part in county and state functions. Now the same gang has evidently succeeded in convincing Mr. Hoover with the idea that a respectable (?) party can be built up in the state if Negro participation is banned. This course was tried out under Harding with such disastrous results that he repudiated his own action before he died, and reverted to the regularity which existed prior to his election. The lamented Henry Johnson, national committeeman for Georgia, lived to tell him, "I told you so."

Why make the same blunder, Mr. President? It will be quite 200 years before the Republican party can have a fair chance in the south on the policy of excluding the colored voter. And the party is certainly riding to fall if it thinks it can ignore the rights of black men in the South, and claim to acknowledge them in the north and border states.

Ben Davis, prominent leader in Georgia politics, was used effectively in corralling colored votes in Ohio and W. Va. last fall. Doubtless he will be left out of the new order established in his own state by the party for which he has labored many, many years.

It is to be hoped that the President may not succumb completely to lily-whiteism in the South, and that he will consider his obligations to all citizens of every section.

N. Y. EVE. WORLD

APR 22 1929

WHITES REPLACE BLACKS IN SOUTH IN HOOVER PLAN

Reorganization Goes On Steadily Despite Protests of Negro Leaders

Effect on Republican Vote Not Expected to Be Serious

By Basil Manly

Special Correspondence Evening World

WASHINGTON, April 22.—In spite of the open conflict in Republican ranks over the Hoover policy of building up a two-party system in the South on a Lily White basis, plans for putting that policy into effect are being rapidly completed and will soon be ready to be put into operation in certain Southern States.

Committees of referees for the distribution of Federal patronage and the settlement of minor party disputes have already been selected for the States of Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana. Substantial agreement is also understood to have been reached regarding the situation in Alabama. Nothing has been done as yet with reference to Tennessee or North Carolina, while the control of patronage in Virginia and Texas remains practically undisturbed in the hands of C. Bascom Slemp and R. B. Creager, the "Old Guard" Republican leader.

These committees in every State are said to afford representation to the Hoover Democrats as a reward for their activities in the last election. The personnel of these committees has not yet been officially announced, but some of the names have leaked out and have caused resentment on the part of those who have in the past controlled the Republican machine in these States.

In accordance with the policy formulated by Col. Horace A. Mann of Tennessee Negroes have been completely eliminated from these patronage committees over the protest of many Northern Republican leaders. Among those who have been most active in opposition to this Lilly White policy is Dr. Hubert Work, Chairman of the Republican National Committee, who, it is understood, fears that it may cause serious trouble for the Republican Party among the Negro voters in the Northern States.

EFFECT IN NEW YORK CITY

The position of Colonel Mann and other contenders for control of the Suthern Republican organization exclusively by whites is said to have been strengthened by analysis of the vote in the Negro wards of Northern communities in the last election. This analysis is said to show that although there was a decrease in the total Negro vote cast, the Republican ticket secured its usually overwhelming percentage. One of the few sections where there was a marked swing to the Democratic ticket is said to have been in the Harlem district of New York, where Gov. Smith was personally popular and where unusual efforts were made by the Democratic organization.

It is contended that this slight change in the Negro vote during the last campaign, when some of the leading Negroes were openly attacking the Republican candidate, indicates that no marked desertion of the Republican Party by the Negro voters of the North is likely to follow the adoption of the new policies in the South, particularly if special recognition is given to the Negro leaders in the Northern communities.

This it is felt can be done without offending white voters in the North who are accustomed to Negro office holders, who secure their places either by election or by appointment. This will be a substantial reversal of the past policies of the Republican Party, which has as a rule given the most desirable appointments to Southern Negro leaders.

The real test of the policy of securing white leadership for the Republican Party in the South, it is recognized, will come next year when the elections of County Chairmen and other party officials take place. In the past these elections have been attended in most Southern States almost exclusively by Negro voters and as a result Negroes have as a rule been elected to a majority of the positions.

PLAN FOR WHITE LEADERSHIP

In some States it has been the practice to hold these elections in Negro churches and other places where the white attendance would naturally be small. In Georgia and one or two other States the attempt has been made to meet this situation by the passage of legislation requiring such elections to be held in City Halls, County Courthouses and other public buildings, but even this has not materially increased the attendance of white voters in the Republican Party primaries.

It is understood that an attempt will now be made to bring pressure to bear upon all white Federal office holders to induce them to attend the party primaries and to bring in with them as many of their friends and relatives as possible. In this way it is hoped that the Southern Republican organization can be rebuilt from the bottom on substantially a white basis.

This is a marked departure from the previous attempts made under Presidents McKinley to Harding to reconstruct the Southern Republican organization. They all proceeded on the plan of building from the top by replacing State Chairmen who happened to be Negroes with whites and placing the control of patronage in their hands. These attempts all broke down because the Negroes continued to be chosen to fill County Chairmanships and other minor party offices and sooner or later upset the control at the top. It remains to be seen whether the present elaborate plans will have a different result.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY SOUTH

(From the Chicago Tribune)

President Hoover has revived the problem of reconstruction in the South. Having captured Florida and the border States for the Republican party, he is challenging the Democratic monopoly in Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina. He has repudiated the Republican party organizations dominated by Negroes in those States and the President directs that they be replaced by new leaders, presumably white. In Texas, Alabama and Florida the existing Republican organizations will be subject to the discipline of advisory committees acceptable to the administration.

The re-organization is undertaken, according to the official announcement, to create a two-party working system in the South and to eliminate abuses in federal patronage and other corruption. It is, of course, entirely proper for the President to attempt the correction of unwholesome conditions whereby Republican delegates from the South are traded in at the conventions and whereby government jobs are peddled.

The welfare of the nation, Mr. Hoover said, depends upon strong two-party representation and organization, with the abolition of sectionalism. This is a good doctrine, but in order to accomplish it the Democratic party in the South must be reformed as well as the Republican. What Mr. Hoover proposes to do is to abolish the Republican organization as a protection for the Negroes and deliver it to a faction of the Democratic party. It will be remodeled for its new occupants, freed from its Negro tenants, and furnished as a socially acceptable mansion for Southern gentlemen. The Republican party will sacrifice its Negroes. Wades, Sumners and Stevenses are needed to prevent it.

Under existing conditions in the South the Republican party organization has been the only asylum for the Negro. In violation of the Constitution, he is disfranchised and the protection of the ballot box is denied him. He gets slave justice in the Southern courts and he may be murdered with impunity. Only, then, in the councils of the Republican organization has he found a moderate sanctuary.

If Mr. Hoover succeeds in attracting Southern squires to the Republican party he must first drive Negroes from it. The Negro has been faithful to the Republican party because it gave him the only protection he ever knew; now he is to be betrayed by his friends.

Telegraph
April 1, 1929

THE MACON TELEGRAPH

AS OTHERS SEE IT

The Bloody Shirt Again

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Under existing conditions in the South the Republican party organization has been the only asylum for the Negro. In violation of the constitution, he is disfranchised and the protection of the ballot box is denied him. He gets slave justice in the Southern courts and he may be murdered with impunity. Only, then, in the councils of the Republican organization has he found a moderate sanctuary. Arrayed against him are the Southern whites with their Ku Klux Klan, whites with a thirst for mint juleps for themselves and prohibition for the Negro. The enemies of the Negro compose the Democratic party in the South.

If Mr. Hoover succeeds in attracting Southern squires to the Republican party he must first drive the Negroes from it. That will leave both parties to the Kluxers and the drys, and the Republican party will be even more anti-Negro than the Democratic. It will be an unmerciful surrender of loyal men into total subjection. The Negro has been faithful to the Republican party because it gave him the only protection he ever knew; now he is to be betrayed by his friends.

The upbuilding of a strong two-party system in the South should not come until the South enfranchises the Negro or takes the constitutional penalty of reduction of representation in Congress for failure to do so. Furthermore there must be evidence that the Negro is to be given justice in the courts. The Republican party must not compromise with the nullificationists. It cannot repudiate its origins.—Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK EVENING TELEGRAM & MAIL

APR 11 1929

Appeal Is Overdone.

PRESIDENT HOOVER has been asked by the Association for the Advancement of Colored People to place a negro on the proposed commission to investigate the prohibition problem.

It goes without saying that no person should be barred from such an appointment because of race, religion or politics.

By the same token it goes without saying that no person should be appointed for such a consideration.

We are getting altogether too much of this sort of an appeal in connection with public office.

Political — 1929
Party Affiliation.

Republican Political Conditions In Georgia Explained By Joseph H. Watson, 40 Years Active In Party

Regular Party Leaders Are Being Ignored By Present Administration; All Matters of Patronage Referred to Committee

Joseph H. Watson of Albany, Ga., one of the strong Republican leaders in that state and one of its most prominent citizens, is spending a few weeks in New York City. He was a delegate to the last Republican National Convention held at Kansas City, and received 9½ of a total of 16 votes for election as a member of the Republican National Committee.

Through the apparent opposition of the former National Committeeman, Benj. J. Davis of Atanta, Mr. Watson was not allowed to take his seat on the committee, although Mrs. George S. Williams of Savannah, who received the same number of votes as National Committeewoman, was accepted and enrolled and is recognized as a full-fledged member of the committee.

Leaders Are Ignored

Asked as to present conditions in Republican ranks in Georgia, Mr. Watson said that the present Administration at Washington is paying no heed to the regular Republican leaders in Georgia in the matter of dispensing patronage, not even to the extent of consulting Mrs. Williams. All matters pertaining to appointments are in the hands of what is termed an Advisory Committee, named by Postmaster General Walter Brown, with Linzey Hopkins and Henry Davis, two white Atlantians, as chairman and secretary-treasurer, respectively. But it is said that although his name does not appear on the committee, Josiah T. Rose, a lawyer, and Collector of Internal Revenue is the dominating influence.

Referring to the m[illegible] his rejection as National C[illegible]mittee, Mr. Watson said he coulc[illegible]ot understand why, with the same number of votes, Mrs. Williams was accepted while he was rejected. Although the matter has been before the National Committee since the Kansas City meeting, no action has been taken. At each meeting of the committee since that time, Mr. Watson and his representative, Roscoe Pickett of Jasper, Ga., Republican state chairman, one of the white men who is lined up in opposition to the lily white movement have been present, but each time the matter has been deferred although similar cases from other states have all been considered and decided.

Men Unknown In Party

This delay, thinks Mr. Watson, is due largely to the efforts of Ben Davis, who was called before the congressional investigating committee in connection with charges that he had collected money from postmasters and other local appointees under Republican administrations. Following his failure to be reelected as National Committeeman, Mr. Davis has suggested the naming of C. F. Flanders, a white man, as state chairman and National Committeeman, although Mr. Pickett was duly elected as chairman at the regular meeting of the state body.

Active in Republican politics in Georgia for forty years, Mr. Watson declares that the men now in control of the patronage are men who have had no connection with the party within his knowledge, save that Hopkins is known to be leader of the lily whites in the state, with absolutely no regard for any Negro leader.

Lily White Plan Control

This lily white element, says Mr. Watson, is evidently planning an effort in 1930 to get control of the party in the state. It is this influence he thinks, together with the fact that 1930 is also to bring the election of many congressmen, that is accountable for the delay in action on his case. A decision against Watson would probably have a disastrous reaction among Negro Republican voters in states above the Mason and Dixon line, with a possibility of giving the Democrats control of Congress.

As to getting control of the State Convention, the lily whites are not in favorable position to succeed. Six of the twelve districts are controlled by Negro leaders, and two by whites, with half-control in another, and all of these are in opposition to the lily whites, leaving three and one-half districts in hands of the lily whites.

Suspicious of La. Republicans' Move

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26 (ANP.)—Walter Cohen, Comptroller of Customs at this port, who holds the only outstanding Federal position in the entire South, has been recommended by Emile Untz, Republican National Committeeman, and the recognized Republican organization in Louisiana to be Minister to Liberia.

The post was made vacant by the recent death of Minister W. T. Francis, who succumbed to the rigors of the African climate.

The promptness with which the Pelican Republicans grasped the opportunity to honor Mr. Cohen is being viewed with suspicion by his friends. The opinion prevails here that what the white Repubicans of the state want is to get Cohen out of the way so that they can appoint a white man in his place in the Customs House here.

Republican.

Negroes Favor Him, He Says, Because of Aid His Father Gave Them.

William M. Bennett, dry candidate for the Republican nomination for Mayor, denounced yesterday at his office at 15 William Street what he called an unwarranted and unjust attack upon the validity of his designating petitions. Mr. Bennett, who is running upon a platform of "close the speakeasies," denied that many of his petitions had been signed in Harlem speakeasies. The signatures, he said, were obtained in the usual manner by a house-to-house canvass.

Mr. Bennett said it was not surprising that a considerable number of negroes had signed his petitions.

"The reason I invariably receive the bulk of the colored vote is because of the work my father, the Rev. Henry Stanley Bennett, did for the rehabilitation of the negroes of the South after the Civil War," he said. "After the war my father went to Nashville, where, under the auspices of the American Missionary Association, he founded Fisk University, the most celebrated colored school in the country. I attended Fisk University until I was 18 years of age, when I came North to enter Oberlin College in Ohio. Because of this early background I always have had the support of negro voters."

Simeon J. Beckerman, who obtained most of the Bennett petitions, said that only several hundred signatures out of 3,200 had been obtained in Harlem. Referring to a check of signers of the petitions published in The World, which showed that many of the signers of the Bennett petitions were "wets," Mr. Beckerman said that Mr. Bennett was not running on the wet and dry issue but on the issue of closing the speakeasies, "something entirely different."

"It is a moral issue," Mr. Beckerman said. "A very large majority of the wets are law-abiding citizens and are against the speakeasies."

D. J. BONNER REPUDIATED

Messrs. Young and Fuller Declare He Used Their Names Without Authority.

D. J. Bonner, local attorney, had an article in this paper last week in which he said certain men recommended a ticket to the Colored voters. The statement was signed, "D. J. Bonner, G. G. Young, and Dr. N. S. Fuller." Mr. Young and Dr. Fuller resent the use of their names to such a statement and declare Bonner had no right or authority to use their names. Mr. Young is an organization worker and does not want to be put in the light of opposing the organization's ticket.

Dr. Fuller also repudiated the use of his name.

The News is very glad to set these gentlemen right in the eyes of the public.

MRS. WARNER IS DENIED PLEA IN CONKLIN SUIT

Court Without Jurisdiction Over Charge She Was Jim Crowed

Mrs. Hortense Warner of 145 West 142nd street has lost her appeal to the Supreme Court for an injunction against Robert Conklin, Republican leader in the 21st A. D., and his associates, to prevent the division of that district into two parts, with a white leader in the western section and a Negro in the eastern.

In her suit, Mrs. Warner declared that the dividing of the district ousted her as associate executive member and as a prospective candidate for State Assembly, making her the victim of jim crow tactics on part of the Republican leaders.

On Saturday, August 24, Justice William T. Collins handed down an opinion, declaring the court had no jurisdiction, that Mrs. Warner is not an associate executive member of the district, as she had declared. She was represented by James V. Kilroe of 36 West 44th street, a former Assistant District Attorney. Mr. Kilroe is quoted as saying that in looking over Mrs. Warner's brief he did not discover that was not actually an associate leader.

The dividing of the district occurred at a meeting held June 17, and Conklin and Charles W. Mitchell were named as co-leaders for the white and colored sections, respectively.

Strike Provoking Issue.

In the opinion handed down, re-

ferring to the segregation charges made by Mrs. Warner, Justice Collins said:

"I can see no occasion or justification for the plaintiff to have brought any such strife-provoking issue into this dispute. The charge is made that prejudice against the colored race is behind the proposed redistricting of the Twenty-first Assembly District. It would be regrettable, indeed, if this were a fact. But if it were true it would be a wrong for which the authors would be responsible to the electorate and for which approval would have to be made to the conscience of the party and not to the court.

"It is the sole province of the Republican Party and its county committee to establish as many committees other than State or county committees as it may deem for its best interests. The court is wholly without power to dictate or proscribe the boundaries of the executive committee districts established."

Real Republicans Are Hard to Find, Says Ferris

Author Advises Race Voters to Disregard Parties and Vote Only for Men—Democrats, Republicans or Socialists Who Will Give a Square Deal in Appointment to Office.

By WILLIAM H. FERRIS
Author of the "African Abroad"

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The Republican party has undergone such a change since Lincoln and Grant that if these stalwarts were to return today like Diogenes, the Greek, they would have to seize a lantern and walk about the streets looking for a "real Republican."

From 1868 to 1877, the Negro under the Republican Aegis, reached the high-water of his prosperity. He went to State legislatures in Massachusetts and Ohio, and from the South, to Congress and the Senate.

He served as Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Superintendent of Education, Postmaster, Collector of Customs, and Collector of Internal Revenue in the South, as Recorder of Deeds for the District of Columbia, Register of the Treasurer, U.S. Minister to Haiti, Commissioner to Santo Domingo, etc.

But when Rutherford B. Hayes withdrew the Federal troops in 1877, the G.O.P. more and more left the colored brother to shift for himself. The Republican leaders gave Negroes local jobs as cuspidor washers, broom and mop artists and elevator manipulators in the North, a few Federal jobs in the South, and a few diplomatic appointments. A few far-sighted colored men found themselves slipping backwards.

The Bolt to Tammany

Then, fifty years ago, George T. Downing of Newport, R.I., E. G. Walker of Boston, attorney, and others broke from the Republican fold. Governor Ben Butler, a Democratic governor, appointed George Ruffin, a colored Republican lawyer, Municipal Judge in Charleston, Mass. Republicans to counteract this, elected Rev. Mr. Van Horne of Newport, R.I., member of the Board of Education, appointed Dr. M. Jackson of New Haven, Conn., consul to St. Etienne, France, and appointed Richard T. Greener, secretary of the Grant Memorial Fund.

The Republicans in New York City in 1896 told James D. Carr, a graduate of Rutgers College and Columbia University law school, that the time was not ripe to appoint a colored man as Assistant District Attorney. He allied himself with Tammany Hall, which appointed him Assistant District Attorney and later Assistant Corporation Counsel. Tammany Hall caused Cornelius McDougal to be appointed Assistant States Attorney. Tammany Hall kept feeding the Negro plums until five or six years ago, Mayor Hylan appointed Ferdinand Q. Morton as Civil Service Commissioner at a salary of $6,000 a year.

The best Republicans could do was to invite the Negro to a seat at the pie counter, to elevate Charles W. Anderson, and to endorse a Negro candidate for Congress.

Democrats in Charge

It wasn't until Governor Dunne, a Democratic Governor of Illinois, began to hand the colored Democrats political plums some fifteen years ago, and Carter Harrison, a Democratic mayor, appointed Negro policemen that the Republicans endorsed colored men for the position of alderman and congressman and appointed them as Assistant Corporation counsels and Civil Service commissioners.

Vote for Men

What must the colored voter do? He should place in office those men who have given him a fair break and square deal in the past, regardless as to whether they are regular Republicans, Independent Republicans, Socialists, Independent Democrats or regular Democrats. Don't look at the label on the man. But look at the man himself. Don't consider what the man calls himself. Consider what he really is.

Astute Politician

There are scores of astute politicians, masquerading as Republicans, using the party name, party traditions, party slogans, party symbols, party emblems and party standards to perpetuate themselves in office, who couldn't tell where and when the Republican party was founded, under what circumstances it was founded, and who were the founders.

The thing for the colored voters to do is to put the pseudo Republicans on the toboggan slide and place in office the men who perpetuate the spirit, which made the G.O.P. great in the past.

Our Political Program

As the regular Republican organization designee for Alderman in the Nineteenth Aldermanic District we state our program. This is our campaign platform. This will be our policy as Alderman. In stating this program we wish first of all to thank the leaders, Assemblyman Greuthal and Commissioner Kahn and the county committeemen, white and colored, of the Nineteenth and Thirteenth Assembly Districts for their support. We further ask the solid support on this program of the Republicans in the primary election. We want the solid support on this platform of all the forward looking voters of the district in the November elections. We will need the solid support of all the people of the district to execute this policy. Just as we crave racial harmony in the campaign we must have racial co-operation after the election to put this platform into effect.

We shall deal not in personalities but in principles during the campaign. We are not interested in men as individuals but in measures for the progress of new Harlem. The two races in this new Harlem must work together in concord and unison for the mutual and just advancement, industrially, commercially and civilly of both. We advocate the rigid enforcement of the health, the tenement house, the five cent fare and the emergency rent laws. We advocate the development of the harbor and transportation facilities now proposed for Harlem. We advocate a new municipal court district, new Assembly and Congressional District lines. We favor the immediate erection of the headquarters building for the 369th Infantry and the swimming pool addition to the municipal bath house. We urge the immediate appointment by the Mayor of the mixed lay board for Harlem Hospital which we presented to him six months ago.

We stand for these things now. We shall work for them in the future as in the past.

We want real playgrounds for Harlem.

We propose when elected as we did in the case of Harlem Hospital to fight for the admission of colored doctors and nurses to the staffs of all city hospitals, where the color line now operates against them.

We shall seek ways and means when elected just as we did in the case of colored policemen ten years ago to have scores of qualified colored youths become members of the city's fire department.

We propose when elected to have the city force all the public utilities getting their franchise and their lines through the City of New York to cease discriminating against colored citizens in the matter of employment.

We want the New York Telephone Company, which gets millions of dollars from colored New York, to employ colored girls as operators and colored men as clerks and artisans just as it does the thirty other nationalities in New York. Unless a colored girl or boy passes for white, the Telephone Company will not employ them.

We want the Western Union and Postal Telegraph Companies, especially in Harlem supported by colored patrons, to employ colored clerks and messengers as they do in Chicago instead of discriminating against them in favor of white boys not citizens, six feet tall and sixty years of age.

We want the Edison Electric and the Gas Companies, especially in Harlem where they are supported by colored subscribers, to employ colored clerks, collectors and artisans.

We want the I. R. T., owned by the City of New York and the elevated and surface lines to be forced by to the city to cease refusing to employ colored men as motormen and conductors. We want to see such Chain Stores as the United Cigar Stores and the big Department Stores, especially in Harlem where they are supported by colored people, employ colored people. These things are done in Chicago, Detroit and elsewhere. Why not here? We want to see the Federal, State and City Government give more jobs and better jobs to colored citizens of Harlem as is their right and due. These are outrageous injustices to colored citizens.

Why stand ye here waiting all the day long. We want Harlem to go forward. We summon all Harlem, white as well as blacks, to this platform. We want a wealthier, happier, healthier Harlem.

Political - 1929

Party Acciliation.

Republican

REVOLT AND REFLECTION

Pittsburgh Pa 6/29/29

IN New York the Negro Republicans in two districts are revolting against white leadership. In one district over 85 per cent of the voters are black while in the other district more than half are Negroes. And yet, both districts are headed by white men. Recently the Negro county committeemen along with certain whites voted to split the former district, placing a Negro leader over one half and a white leader over the other. In short, they voted for jim crowing themselves in order to get even half-leadership, but their decision, it is said, will not be approved by those higher up.

Here is a situation that is certainly not flattering to the political astuteness of the Negro, and yet this situation exists in scores of communities in the North. In town after town we find large groups of Negroes possessing the right to vote, even urged to vote, and yet they are led by white men who would be ashamed to be seen in their company except on election day. It is hard to imagine a political district in which Jews, Italians or Irish were in the majority where there would be a leader of another group than that of the bulk of the voters. Nor would they segregate themselves in order to get control of their districts.

It is, indeed, sorrowful to travel throughout the East, North and West, visiting the centers of Negro population and find them blindly following some cheap white politician who deigns to give them a smile and a glad hand, "protects" a few questionable resorts and keeps a few of his black pals from going to jail. The little Negro sub-leaders boast of their knowledge of politics and "inside information" and yet, even where Negro voters are in the majority, these political hangers-on are unable to explain how and why it is that Negroes haven't sufficient representation in the party councils to elect leaders more close and sympathetic to them.

If the American Negro expects to amount to anything politically, he must change his tactics. Where there is any possibility of voting, his various organizations must make it their business to see that all of their members and all other Negroes they can reach become qualified to register and vote in primaries and elections, and that wherever possible efforts be made to select Negro political leaders. The various Negro districts are not the creation of the Negro but rather of the prejudiced whites anxious to keep the Negroes "in their place" in congested and unsanitary ghettoes. Hence, they should not profit from this arrangement that costs the Negro so dearly in health, morals and rents. Until such time as our white friends are willing to lower the racial bars and permit the Negro to become 100 per cent American citizen, the colored man and woman should use the power already possessed to get political control of the districts they occupy, select Negro leaders and elect Negro representatives. From now on it ought to be conclusive evidence of general inferiority for any political district in which Negroes are the majority group to have a white leader or a white representative.

PROHIBITION AND LYNCHINGS

Pittsburgh Pa 6/29/29

REPRESENTATIVE LA GUARDIA, Republican of New York and the most militant Wet in Congress, caused a stir in Washington the other day by stating, in the midst of a denunciation of the killing of innocent citizens by over-zealous Prohibition officers, that 263 persons have been killed in the course of Dry enforcement since 1920. This is an appalling record. Worse, it continues to grow. The lives of citizens are no longer safe on the Border roads, rivers and lakes, and even inland, whether they are transporting liquor or not.

And yet, while the entire country is aroused over these killings and the sentiment against Prohibition and its enforcement is growing stronger, it is not untimely to point out that in the same period that 263 citizens have been slaughtered as an offering to Prohibition, 320 American citizens have been lynched as an offering to White Supremacy. In the former case the entire country clamors for reform; in the latter case those who cry for reform are labeled as fanatics and advocates of miscegenation. In the first case, Congress and the country clamor for investigation and conviction; in the second case anti-lynching bills are forgotten in pigeonholes and desk drawers.

Lincoln said a country cannot exist half slave and half free. Many citizens today say that a country cannot continue half Wet and half Dry, but very few seem to realize that a nation cannot long continue to prosper when citizens are permitted to choose what laws and what fellow citizens they shall respect and deal justly by. In the continued mistreatment of and indifference toward the Negro lies the seed of destruction. One of the reasons why the United States is faced with the problem of the breakdown of law enforcement and the general disrespect for law, is to be found in the long-continued mistreatment of the Negro and the flouting of the laws designed to protect him. Here is a true gauge of the depth of the American soul: 263 citizens killed in the enforcement of Prohibition and a great roar from citizens in all walks of life; 320 citizens lynched, i.e., murdered, by mobs during the same period and the equanimity of the great American nation is scarcely ruffled.

Dallas, Tex., Eagle
Friday, August 2, 1929

... policeman on the scene that she was going to feed him and send him back to his home in West Virginia.

Cold, heartless New York!

A REPUBLICAN DEMAGOGUE

Congressman La Guardia of New York, Republican, hankers to defeat Jimmy Walker for Mayor of New York. He opened his campaign Monday with a speech before a Negro audience in which he took occasion to attack visiting Federal judges from the South, calling them "Jim Crow judges up here on a junket," and announced that he had sent a letter to Chief Justice Taft asking that "these foreign judges who don't understand New York and who attempt to mete our justice according to the color of a man's skin" be kept from the New York departments.

We shall let the New York World, one of the fairest newspapers published in this country, reply to La Guardia:

"One of his (La Guardia's) issues will apparently be an attempt to appeal to race prejudice in a community in which there is not the slightest excuse for dragging racial questions into politics. We do not believe that Southern judges have been 'meting out justice according to the color of a man's skin' in the City of New York, and we do not believe that the Negro in New York is suffering from the injustice of such decisions. When Mr. La Guardia goes below the Mason and Dixon line to exploit an issue alien to the City of New York, he displays his talent for irresponsible and reckless tactics."

TRENTON, N. J.
GAZETTE

NOV 5 1929

PRINCETON COLORED REPUBLICANS MEET

The Princeton Colored Republican Club meeting last night in Douglass Hall was largely attended. Much enthusiasm was manifested for the party ticket, including the candidate for Mayor of Princeton, B. F. Bunn. Edward Stevens, Princeton Republican committee leader was in charge.

Sheriff candidate Walter H. Olden received a great welcome when he was introduced, Princeton being his home own. Aaron Swan, of Trenton, aroused his hearers to vociferous applause as he expounded the principles of the Republicans and urged his hearers to vote the party ticket. Addresses were also made by the various party candi-

DAYTON, O
NEWS

OCT 31 1929

COLORED VOTERS STAGE RALLY

Final rally of the colored voters of Dayton was held Wednesday night in the Baptist church at Broadway and Home av.

D. C. Brower, chairman of the Montgomery co. Republican executive committee, and Mayor A. C McDonald were among the speakers, while David L. Stanze, candidate for City Commission; Judge Robert U. Martin and Charles Lee Mills, candidates for municipal court judges, and William K. Boda, candidate for clerk of municipal court, were introduced and replied briefly.

Mrs. Edith McClure Patterson

REPUBLICAN PARTY IN THE SOUTH

The perennial discussion relative to building up a strong Republican party in the South, with the Negro eliminated from the councils and affairs of the partisan organization, is going the rounds again; and latest newspaper reports indicate that there will be a titanic political battle waged between two white factions seeking to control the partisan situation in Dixie.

In a recent letter to a partisan leader in Florida, President Hoover warned Southern party leaders that they must desist in their practice of serving as patronage-mongers, and the president otherwise castigated those Dixie Republican leaders who seem more concerned in the spoils of office than in maintaining a vigorous and robust partisan organization.

According to latest newspaper chatter, some of the former supporters of the chief executive are planning to form an organization of discontented, disgruntled and disaffected white Southerners of all political faiths and partisan persuasions, with a view of dethroning the present regime in the South.

This anti-administration bloc has announced that its organization will be "lily-white," meaning that no members of the black race will be identified with the revolt movement.

From our observations, it is apparent that all intra-partisan wrangles in the South, as they relate to the Republican party, are occasioned, more or less, over this question of dispensing patronage and selling federal posts; and, while President Hoover's rebuke to Dixie partisan leaders, who traffic in government offices was timely and well-directed, it is an age-old practice that we fear even Mr. Hoover and his unofficial patronage committee will not be able to halt or abate.

Whether under white or black leadership, the Republican party can not hope to make much appreciable headway in the South under existing conditions, and even an official edict from presidential sources will not effect a partisan reformation and regeneration in Dixie.

An attempt to build up any political party with a group of discordants is certain to meet with failure, and any movement which essays to construct a partisan organization along color lines likewise is doomed to defeat, sooner or later.

That the South needs two strong, competiting political parties is self-evident; but how the Republicans can enter the field as a major party, measuring arms and holding their own against the Democrats, remains to be seen.

Instead of drawing lines of demarcation, the party leaders should throw wide their doors to all persons who will subscribe to the tenets and principles of the party, and no issue of creed, class or color should enter into the partisan scheme.

As far as the Negro is concerned, there is practically no difference between a Southern Republican and Democrat; for the liberals in both political parties are in a hopeless minority, and do not possess the moral courage to oppose the un-American and undemocratic practices pursued by those in control of partisan affairs.

Whenever the political leaders of the South can become convinced that the Negro has no political ambitions and is not desirous of plums and spoils of office, much of the opposition to the black man participating in politics will disappear; but here is where the rub lies!

Still steeped in political prejudice, partisan rancor, religious intolerance and racial antipathy, the bourbon South will never embrace the Republican party under the existing political conditions and attitudes so prevalent in this section; for a political renaissance, unlike anything which has ever happened in this country must take place before the Republican party can hope to make any substantial inroads into the white electorate of the South.

While it is true that several Southern states cast their electoral vote for President Hoover in 1928, it was not because these Southerners were in love with the Republican party or its presidential candidate, but rather because the South could not swallow ex-Governor Alfred E. Smith and his Catholic religion.

In other words, it was not due to the fact that the South loved the Republican party and its candidate more, but rather because it loved the Democratic party's candidate less.

As long as white Southerners regard political parties as social organizations, the Republican party can not expect to make much progress in building up and maintaining a strong party in the South.

Trick To Divide South Learned

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—(AP)—Promotion of a plan to put negro candidates in the race for congress in the North as democrats in order "to hold in line" the Southern states which went for Herbert Hoover in the last election was attributed to J. A. Arnold, manager of the Southern Tariff Association, today by the senate lobby committee.

Examined for his seventh day by the committee, Arnold acknowledged correspondence and documents which disclosed the program of "blackening the democratic party." The correspondence said Arnold had taken the proposal up with Vice-President Curtis, who, it added, referred the scheme along to President Hoover.

As for the "blackening of the democratic party," Arnold ascribed that scheme to Vance Muse, a field representative of the Southern Tariff Association, saying he had told Muse to "go ahead" but that he thought "it was too much of a dream and impossible of application."

A document showing that the idea was to organize the southern republican council and get Negro candidates in the race as democrats for congress in St. Louis, Chicago and New York, was produced by the committee.

Fails to Work.

"Nothing came of the organization," Arnold asserted.

A letter from Arnold to Muse was read by Chairman Caraway of the lobby committee which said Arnold went with the darkey today to see Vice-President Curtis and he thought well of our Negro congressman idea, but said it was a matter that should be taken up with Mr. Hoover and that he would talk with Hoover about it." The "darkey" was not identified.

"Curtis said he thought of getting a better grade of Negroes to lead in the south," the letter continued, "but I told him that would not be the complete remedy.

"Our line of approach is much more acceptable to politicians and to Negroes of equalizing by blackening the democratic party than by whitening the republican party. The Negroes will go in revolt over the plan of kicking them out of the party or of leadership; they will have to take themselves out of the way for the present.

Up To Hoover.

Another letter written by Arnold to Muse said, in regard to the council, that "it all seems to swing around Hoover."

"He seems to have given the impression among his associates that he is personally interested in the south and wants to handle it," the letter added, "I have no doubt he will welcome any aid or assistance but the only thing to do is to go ahead with it."

BROOKLYN TIMES

NOV 10 1929

A Southern Republican Party.

The election of 1928 gave hope that at last the solid South was broken and that there was an opportunity to build up a Republican party in the southland composed of something more than a band of Federal officeholders. The election of 1929 in Virginia somewhat dissipated that hope, which was the only one of the four Hoover States that held a general election of Governor. It goes back to Democracy with a bang, seventy thousand strong, against a coalition of Republicans and anti-Smith Democrats after a spirited campaign that promised to be close. It simply shows that the issues of the campaign a year ago did not afford a sound basis upon which to build a militant Republican organization, being negative instead of positive.

The genius of our Government calls for the two-party system, a strong Republican party and a strong Democratic party, "but not too strong," as Speaker Longworth once said. The country is best served under that system, and it was the fond hope of President Hoover when he was elected that he might be the instrument through which a fighting Republican party could be built up in the South. He seemed ideally fitted to bring about that desired result having made a favorable impression by his activities in the Mississippi flood region.

The people in the South now believe in the principle of protection as much as Massachusetts, for the entire South is being rapidly industrialized and diversified. There are now no great dividing forces except the memory of a war fought sixty-five years ago, and to most of them it is a memory only. They would as soon be Republicans as Democrats were it not for the fear of what they call "negro domination." This issue was effectively raised in the Virginia election, when it was charged that the Republicans intended to remove the poll tax as a qualification for voting, which has to be paid two years in advance. Only about 6,000 colored votes are cast in Virginia with this provision.

There is only one way of building up a Republican party in the South and that is by making it a white Republican party, holding the same views as to the franchise as the Democrats have. To do this the party would have to repudiate its history and turn its back on the colored vote in the North, which holds the balance of power in several States. This, of course is out of the question.

to come.

It would be a happy result if the colored vote could be divided, North and South, and if both sections could be divided more equally between the two parties. Without question it would be in the interest of good government, but it does not now appear in the offing.

Political - 1929

Party Affiliation

Republican.

Political Common-Sense

By KELLY MILLER

COMMON-SENSE is the rarest kind of sense. It is so rarely manifested that Dr. Booker T. Washington sometimes referred to it as uncommon-sense. The Negro's relation to the political equation, from first to last, has been characterized by hysteria. He was catapulted into the arena by the explosive power of war.

The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the Constitution were calculated to place him on a footing of political equality with his white fellow citizens. This purpose has been fully accomplished only in communities where the relativity of his numbers makes him a minor factor in the equation. But wherever his numbers have been competitive serious disparity has arisen.

In the heyday of reconstruction, when the Negro wielded undisputed power according to his numerical strength, there was little or no forevision of the dangers and pitfalls that foreboded his downfall. The Negro politician of that day, feeling secure in his donated power and privilege, took no heed of his impending undoing. He seemed wholly unmindful of the deep-seated principle that ignorance cannot long rule intelligence, nor weakness dominate over strength.

In my own state, South Carolina, where the Negroes wielded controlling power for a season, he failed utterly to see that his reign would inevitably be short-lived. He reveled in the luxury of his new found power, as if it would last forever. He lighted his cigars with $5 bills affecting to hope that $5 bills would be never failing. He looked to Washington as the seat and source of his power with satisfied assurance that the Federal Government would forever guarantee their recently vouchsafed rights. Had he been guided by common-sense, he might have staved off the day of doom, or at least relieved the severity of the blow. but like the self-deluded world in the days of

— Kelly Miller —

Noah, he continued to eat and drink and to make merry until the rising flood overwhelmed him.

After being thrust down from the seats of power by overmastering local white sentiment, he still vaguely and vainly hoped to regain the blissful seats by appeal to the Government at Washington. He put his whole reliance in a political party, instead of in his own resources and resourcefulness. The Negro has pinned his hope in the Grand Old Party from the first until now. But repeated rebuffs and repulses have not yet wholly broken his political faith in the all-sufficiency of the party of Lincoln and Sumner.

Somehow or other there has been the consistent hope that some political Messiah would arise who would redeem all failing hopes. During the past campaign one of our most conspicuous leaders referred to Mr. Hoover as the second Abraham Lincoln. Of course, the good Quaker must have laughed at the easy gullibility of the optimistic Afro-American. Common-sense ought to teach us that the race can no longer pin its hopes to any party nor to any individual in any party. Presidents Taft, Harding, Coolidge tried their hardest to convince the Negro that whatever political salvation he may hope for lies in his local adjustability, and not in the ascendency or defeat of any political party or politicians. And now President Hoover is trying the same method.

There is, however, some gleam of hope that this hysteria is growing weaker. During the past campaign the leading Negro journals and publicists cautioned the race that the Negro need no longer hope for redemption from the Republican party. The two political parties in the North now stand on precisely the same footing as to the Negro's rights and prerogatives. When the "lily white" program is completed, there will be little margin of preference between the parties in the South.

Common-sense would counsel that the leaders of the race should take heed of the clearly foreshadowed situation and plan for the future. Our political leaders are prone to stand lazily by and wait until the white man has fixed the game and the rules for playing it and then rush in with violent but important protest. Now is the time for our newspapers and our political leaders and spokesmen to formulate plans for the future. If they wait until the next presidential campaign gets under way, the same old story will be repeated. We praise the candidate to the skies for things which, we ought to know beforehand are not forthcoming, and begin to condemn him when elected for unfulfilled hopes which we had no right to entertain.

I followed the last campaign with considerable closeness. Mr. Hoover never once, in open declaration promised the Negro anything. He is, therefore, under no plighted obligation, as other Presidents have been. I rather honor him for not helping the Negro deceive himself by pre-election promises. If the Negro ever can open his eyes, politically speaking, the time to do so is now. Does he favor Mr. Hoover's "lily white" policy or does he not? Is he more concerned with jobs than with justice? How far is he able to marshal and direct his forces as to compel the objects which he has in view?

Some of our would-be leaders are so devoid of common-sense that they are carried away with platitudes affecting to believe the President will or can treat all citizens alike without regard to race or color. This is an absurd impossibility. The Negro labors under heavy racial disabilities and his case calls for special formulas of treatment. A race which is Jim-Crowed, segregated and disfranchised is wasting, while whining about equal opportunity without regard to creed or color. These special disabilities must first be removed, then we may dissertate upon the broader basis of American privilege and prerogative.

Let us hope that the Negro's political future for the next forty years will be guided by common-sense, and not by hysteria such as has prevailed for the past forty years.

EDITOR FLAYS MISSISSIPPI G. O. P. RULE

Charges Howard Was for Lily-Whites

Jackson, Miss., May 24.—The "honor and freedom of the press" were upheld in federal court here Thursday by Major Frederick Sullens white editor of the Jackson Daily News, in his trial for alleged contempt of court last month during the trial of Perry W. Howard, G. O. P. Mississippi leader, on charges of selling federal offices in this state. Major Sullens wrote signed articles in his paper expressing the belief that the main issue involved in the Howard case was politics and predicted rightly the acquittal of Howard. Decision in the citation of contempt may not be handed down by Judge Holmes at this term of court. Judge Holmes Friday ordered placed on the court minutes that he had taken the case under advisement.

Pleads Own Case

Disdaining the services of 30 lawyers, the fiery editor pleaded his own case, with frequent heated clashes of opinion between himself and Lester G. Fant, U. S. attorney. At one time, after an interchange of colleys, he challenged Fant to a joint debate on the respective merits of the branches of the G. O. P. in Mississippi, the "lily-whites" and the "Black and Tan" organizations.

Fant pointed out that the Daily News had since Dec. 9 printed a large number of articles in reference to the Republican party in Mississippi which tended to sympathize with the regime of Howard as against the newer organization backed by President Hoover, and in doing so drew from the defendant an attack on L. O. Crosby, Picayune millionaire, and Mrs. Mabel Walker Willebrandt, assistant United States attorney general, who was present at the Biloxi term of court in July, 1928, when Howard was first indicted.

Howard Put On Block

"The plan of the department of justice was hatched in politics in Kansas City last year," declared Major Sullens, "for the conviction of Howard."

"Were you there?" inquired Fant.

"No, but I read the very reliable news as reported by The Associated Press. At Kansas City O. L. Crosby went to Perry Howard and offered him $10,000 for his job as committeeman. I wrote an editorial during the presidential campaign stating that, and if it wasn't true Mr. Crosby has a very good criminal libel suit against me."

Accuses High Official

Without calling a name the editor then said there was at least one person in the department of justice who had been actuated by political moves, referring to that person as "she." Fant chose to accept the person in question as Mrs. Willebrandt, which Major Sullens did not deny.

Major Sullens said that "as a Democratic editor I regard the Republican party as my hereditary enemy, and I would prefer to have the skeleton that passes out a miserable mess of patronage rather than the light-fingered pirates who are now trying to control the party."

Lily-Whites In Power

Jackson, Miss., May 24.—"Hoover's purity squad" of the lily-white Republican body in Mississippi to pass on 1,200 federal appointments in this state, is composed of Lamont Rowlands, white millionaire of Picayune, who has been recognized as chieftain of the lily-white G. O. P. faction and successor to Perry W. Howard, and three other members of the Rowland faction. Howard and his aids have been thrown into the discard in Mississippi G. O. P. affairs.

SPEAK OUT, MR. HOOVER

Following close on the heels of the announcement that President Herbert Hoover contemplates making a tour of the several southern states in the early fall or autumn, the white people down in Mississippi celebrated the anticipated visit of the nation's chief executive by indulging in one of their chief sports, that of lynching.

Just as we have said before, we do not know whether the attitude of the President of the United States toward the South means more North in the South or more South in the North. Quite naturally, we have no objections to Mr. Hoover visiting the South or any other part of this country any time that he gets ready. Certainly, he is President of the United States, and as such, should be interested in all the people, north, south, east and west, and all races, colors and creeds.

We are interested in his actions or non actions as they affect our particular group. In his "law enforcement" program, we have been puzzled in our efforts to properly and truthfully interpret it. If he had in mind to include lynching and the enforcement of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments, he failed to use the words and language to express it. His approach was the pussyfoot way, devoid of the courage which commands the respect of the people. We are reminded here of a comment recently made by William Pickens, Field Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in speaking of President Hoover's attitude on law enforcement, he comments thus:

> When will we ever find an American in high position, politically, with "guts" enough to speak the truth and the "whole truth" about this thing? Is it not clear to a man of Mr. Hoover's intelligence and experience that our tolerated and palliated crimes against the weak are responsible for our whole infernal excellence in crime? You cannot tell the criminal: "See here, now! You must stop stealing from everybody but Negroes, —you must stop murdering everybody but Negroes,— and you must cease your political corruption against everybody but Negroes." The criminal is too natural, too logical, and too decent to adopt a program like that. In the last anaylsis, he will not be able to draw a strict color line for his crime; to him, stealing will be stealing and murder will be murder. He will steal where the stealing is most profitable and murder where the murder is most immune. It is sound statesmanship that the best way to defend the strong is to defend the weak. A strict regard for the rights of the man farthest down is the best security for the rights of the man farther up. Nature has put us all into the same economic and social ship: and a leak in the steerage is equally dangerous to the lords and ladies who ride in the cabin. If the ship sinks, the steerage passengers will go down first; the first-class passengers will go down a little later,—but not much later.
>
> The American white man must see finally that there is no escape from the Negro in this country. All plans for advancement must include the Negro one hundred per cent. For all "races" in a given territory, the ultimate societal destiny is one and the same.

If President Hoover is sincere about this matter of law enforcement, let him speak out and point his finger at the spot where the canker worm is at work eating the very vitals of the foundation upon which this government is founded.

Speak out, Mr. Hoover, speak out on that vital question of lynching.

Argus 5-17-29

SOUTH WILLING TO LOSE MORE THAN REPRESENTATION BEFORE ACCEPTING RACE, SAYS BLEASE

Election of DePriest to Cause Many Republicans To Bolt Party is Opinion

Washington Tribune

The South is willing to lose much more than representation in Congress before accepting the Negro on terms of political and social equality, Senator Coleman L. Blease, Democrat, of South Carolina, declared on the floor of the Senate during consideration of the bill to provide for the decennial census and the apportionment of representatives in Congress last Wednesday. 5-31-29 Washington D.C.

"No true friend of the Negro race," said Senator Blease, "is going to advocate the reudction of the South's representation in Congress." If the Negro is disfranchised now, how does he hope to be enfranchised when southern representation is reduced, the Senator asked.

Blease Argues

"With the Negro in his present condition," he said, "while the South is being allowed that representation, while the colored man is receiving and has the right to vote in the Southern States, if the Congress should say that the Negro shall be disfranchised, that the Southern States shall not receive representation on the basis of those states, as representation is given to the other parts of the country on the basis of the foreigner who is living there, then I ask any man how he can figure that the Southern States will be led to give the Negro the right and the privilege to vote."

"Those who pose as the friend of the colored man," continued Senator Blease, "and yet who seek to cut the representation ofthe South know full well that when the right to representation is taken away the right to vote wisl also be taken away, and the Negro's doom will be forever sealed so far as suffrage is concerned.

Friendly to Negroes

"They also kno w that it is much easier to enact laws than it is to amend or repeal them. But who said that the Republican party was friendly to the Negro? Has not the attitude of the present administration dispelled all doubt of that? And it is nearly four long years until election time.

"Anyway, a great many people are going to discover that the South will be willing to lose much more than her mere representation in Congress before she will accept the Negro upon terms of political and social equality, irrespective of the attitude of the Republican party or any other party in this country."

DePriest Election to Cause Bolt

Directing attention to the presence of Representative Oscar DePriest, Republican, of Illinois, in the Houes of Representatives, Senator Blease warned Republicans that Southern States that went Democratic in the last election did so because of the Catholicism of Governor Smith. He predicted their return to Democracy because the voters "are opposed absolutely and under all conditions to social equality."

Congress Has Right

Section 2, of the Fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution provides for the reduction of representation in the House of Representatives and in the electoral college in proportion to disfranchisement which may exist in any of the States. Congress has never exercised this power, but it has the right to do so. 5-31-29

Agitation for the enforcement of this amendment was renewed when Democratic Senators refused the oath of office to Frank L. Smith as Senator from Illinois, and William S. Vare as Senator from Pennsylvania.

Senator Blease poses as a friend of the Negro, notwithstanding his opposition to political and social equality, which he frequently decries on the floor of the Senate.

NEW YORK WORLD

DEC 2 1929

MOORE DENOUNCES G. O. P. 'COLOR LINE'

Negro Alderman Warns Party Faces Loss of Votes

UPSETS HARMONY CONFAB

Demand for City-Wide "Czar" Renewed at Meeting

The harmony of a get-together meeting of the 15th Assembly District Republican Club at the Hotel Croyden attended by leaders of the party, was shattered last night when Fred Moore Negro Alderman from Harlem, bitterly attacked discrimination against his race by the Republican Party.

In the sudden, shocked silence Moore, who said he had been a Republican fifty-two years, warned the organization chiefs that they must "cut out race prejudice and stop drawing the color line in political preferences" if they hope to keep the Negro vote.

Demanding a "square deal" and treatment of Negroes as "human beings," Moore said members of his race had observed too often the spectacle of the Republican Party lining up with forces arrayed against them. He included the National, State and city organizations in his attack.

The meeting was called to renew the demand for a city-wide Republican leader to co-operate with the County Chairmen, but the atmosphere was not as harmonious as had been expected. State Senator Hofstadter livened things up a little by protesting against the assertion of Borough President Harvey of Queens that the Board of Estimate pay rise was a Republican measure.

"Mr. Harvey certainly was speaking for himself," he said. "It was his coy way of proclaiming himself a leader."

Keyes Winter, leader of the district and Fusion campaign manager in the recent city campaign, who immediately after election proposed a city-wide committee with strong powers, said the Republican Party needed both a city-wide leader and an all-year-round invesigating bureau operating in all five boroughs.

Gen. James G. Harbord spoke in a similar vein, emphasizing especially the need for iron party discipline. Representative Ruth Pratt, Col. Edward C. Carrington, Assemblyman Abbot Low Moffat and Alderman Joseph Clark Baldwin, 3d, also spoke.

"I take it that no one who is acquainted with practical organization politics and the highly organized and unified Tammany machine in the City of New York, will dispute the proposition that the five autonomous Republican County or Borough organizations cannot effectively marshal their joint resources under a divided leadership," Mr. Winters said.

"Under our present system in this city, our County Chairman relies exclusively on his own resources and is accountable to no one for either his good or bad showing. In strong Democratic boroughs, like the Bronx, Richmond and Queens, we are almost entirely without resources either of money or of party workers, and, while the County Chairmen do not refuse contributions of money from the other more fortunate boroughs, they do resent auxiliaries in the shape of workers from the other County leaders.

"To make an effective and militant city organization, there obviously should be some head, functioning not for the first time a month before election, but constantly day in and day out in charge of the common interests of the city organization and supervising the details of the city machine.

"Not only that, but there is much needed, not only by the Republican Party, but by the public spirited opposition to the Tammany Hall system of government in this city, an effective all year round working investigation bureau to inquire into the operations of the different departments of the City of New York.

Political—1929

Republican.

Parte Association

FIGHT IN GEORGIA TAKEN TO HOOVER

G. O. P. Leaders Confer With President—Solution of Differences in State Now Expected.

BY GLADSTONE WILLIAMS.

Washington, May 3.—Culminating the series of conversations engaged in here during the past four days, President Hoover this afternoon spent some 40 minutes in conference with the group of Mann leaders in Georgia who came to Washington to protest against the new republican patronage committee set up in the state by Postmaster-General Walter F. Brown.

Whatever may have taken place in the extended White House conference remains a blackbeered, so far as any official information is concerned. None of the Georgia group would consent to make a statement, other than to say that a "very enjoyable" interview was held with the president. All appeared to labor under a strict injunction of silence. Yet it was not a sullen silence. There was a marked contrast in the attitude of the group over that of Thursday following the unsatisfactory meeting with the postmaster-general, who informed them flatly that he had no intention of throwing down the special patronage body which he set up in Atlanta this week.

Callers on President.

Those calling on the president today included H. G. Hastings, of Atlanta, manager of the regular republican campaign in Georgia; Barry Wright, of Rome, manager of the independent democratic campaign in behalf of the Hoover-Curtis ticket, and Major R. J. Guinn, of Atlanta, member of the original patronage committee appointed under direction of Colonel Horace A. Mann, southern campaign manager. The two other members of the protesting Georgia group, Arthur Lucas, of Atlanta, and Charles Adamson, of Cedartown, who came to Washington with the others Tuesday, returned home before the white house conference took place.

Howard E. Coffin, Sapelo Island capitalist and close personal friend of the president, also did not join the White House party although here at the time. He made a special trip to Washington for the purpose of backing up the demands of the Mann delegation, but was expected to see Mr. Hoover privately, if at all. So far his name has not been on the official list of White House callers, but word has been sent him that the president would be glad to see him.

While no statement was forthcoming from any quarter to indicate what action, if any, the president plans to take in the matter, the general assumption gained from the optimistic attitude of his callers was that he gave them some assurance of working out the differences personally. No one would discuss the subjects touched on in the conference and no one would say that the president made any commitment, one way or the other.

Was Patronage Row Barred?

As members of the group called at the White House word was passed out by one of the president's secretaries that in arranging for the appointment it had been made known to Mr. Hastings and his associates that the Georgia patronage row was not to be discussed at all. The visitors, it was stated, were expected to pay their respects to the chief executive and confine their call to this. Ordinarily it requires about three minutes to perform such a mission. The president receives his callers, is introduced, receives their felicitations, thanks them for their visit and the interview is over.

If the call of today was confined to the purpose given by White house attaches, the president was paid enough respects to last him for a week. But no one believes that the patronage committee situation was ignored. The assumption is that very little else came up except general discussion of the southern republican reorganization plans.

After leaving the conference with Postmaster-General Brown on Thursday, information coming from members of the group was that a formal statement on the Georgia situation might be expected today. The statement was expected to be anything but complimentary to the administration and particularly the postmaster-general for the manner in which recognized leaders had been treated in return for their efforts in behalf of the republican ticket in the state. Mr. Brown was slated for open criticism of his action in denying recognition to the original Mann committee, indorsed by those who bore the brunt of the Hoover Georgia campaign, it was claimed.

Not until after the White House interview was it definitely known that such a statement would not be forthcoming. The inference was, therefore, that the Mann leaders found no occasion to believe the postmaster-general would have his way ultimately.

Mr. Hoover is thought to have told his callers not to discuss the controversy until he had had an opportunity to go into it personally, leading them to believe he would work out a satisfactory solution in his own way. Otherwise there would have been no cause for the present silence and failure to issue the promised formal statement.

Just how he will go about it remains to be seen. Next to the open row which developed earlier over patronage command in New York state, the Georgia case offers perhaps the most embarrassing situation yet presented to the new president. He is called upon to decide between his postmaster-general and his southern campaign manager, both of whom occupy positions close to the White House. As a practical politician of the old school, Mr. Brown did valuable work for Mr. Hoover during the pre-convention campaign, especially in Ohio, the postmaster-general's home state, which was placed in the Hoover column over the opposition of friends and followers of the late Senator Frank Willis.

On the other hand, Colonel Mann, was one of the stalwarts in both the pre-convention and pre-election campaign. At Kansas City he was in charge of an important part of the work at Hoover headquarters and as southern manager later he was given much of the credit for the success of the republicans in breaking into the traditional democracy of Virginia, North Carolina, Florida and Texas, to say nothing of all the border states.

Break With Mann Seen.

If the president upholds the affront which Mr. Brown is declared to have administered to Colonel Mann, by upsetting his patronage committees in Georgia and elsewhere, he will be certain to precipitate a break with his southern manager. Conversely, if he restores the Mann committee his action cannot but be interpreted as in the nature of a rebuke to his postmaster-general. Thus the dilemma.

For the moment there seems to be only one way in which the conflict can be settled without offending either side. That is to take all the original members of the Mann committee, or such of them as are willing to serve, and combine those with the new faces on the Brown group. It had been thought that the postmaster-general had such a compromise idea in mind when he invited Mr. Hastings and the others to a conference with him here yesterday, but if he did he failed to present it. There is a belief that he was prepared to offer a satisfactory solution until his ire became aroused by the publication of a story, prematurely at least, that he had been thrown down by the president and thus rebuked for his interference.

Even so, however, there is no certainty that this sort of an arrangement would be agreeable to the Mann leaders. The position of Colonel Mann himself is that the administration can recognize his committee in full or not at all, as it pleases. However, he has informed the Georgia group that he is willing for them to do as they like in the matter. If they want to hold out for full recognition he is prepared to insist on this.

Continuing their sphinx-like silence over developments of the week, all members of the Georgia group, with the exception of Mr. Hastings, were planning to leave for home tonight, and there await some final word on the outcome of the conflict. Mr. Hastings said that he had other business with the department of agriculture that would probably hold him over in the city for a day or so.

As for the local Georgia effect of the present row, the decision of President Hoover will undoubtedly determine whether republican organization activities in the state will be led by Mr. Hastings or by Collector of Internal Revenue J. T. Rose, of Atlanta, who, as a result, now seems definitely aligned with the old Ben Davis faction.

Break of 'Old Solid South' Topic of First Institute Statesmanship Speakers

Chattanooga Editor Says Old Times Changed; Professor Laments Death of Old Amusements.

Winter Park, Fla., March 28.—(AP) Alteration of the "old solid south" was recounted in most of today's session of the first institute of statesmanship in which several score leading politicians, publicists and professors of political science are co-operating here. The institute is being held under the auspices of Rollins college to consider the future of party government in the United States.

George Fort Milton, editor of the Chattanooga News, the man who led the forces of William G. McAdoo in the south in 1924, asserted that times have changed since the stage when no one questioned the old saying that leading forces in the south were "hell, calomel and the democratic party."

"New medicaments have displaced calomel," he said. "Even the firmest fundamentalist admits that foreshadowings of hell are not so deep as of yore, and since the election of last year even the democratic party cannot claim its old force."

Professor Lindsay Rogers, of Columbia university, lamented the death of a similar metaphor, namely that "the principal amusements in the south are reading Scorr's novels, chewing tobacco and voting the democratic ticket."

To Get in Stride.

Editor Milton held that the democratic party in the south would again get its stride and that the length of time required would be measured by the alacrity with which the party organization recognizes the fact that last year's election results spelled an emphatic indorsement of prohibition. He asserted that the religious issue was not the strongest factor in last year's democratic losses in the south.

Robert Lathan, editor of the Asheville Citizen, declared on the other hand that the religious issue was the main factor in defeats suffered by democracy in the south last year.

Professor A. G. Hamilton, of the University of North Carolina, foresaw a growth of republican strength in the old south, largely because in the region "republicanism is no longer incompatible with respectability."

"Republicans," he said, "no longer need in the south—even in Texas—protection of the game laws. Not nearly so many people as of yore parody the parable by thanking God that they are not as other men, even as these republicans. The south is looking to tremendous business expansion. The republican party, regarded as the emblem of prosperity, makes a more effective appeal than it once did."

Dublin, Ga., Press
Friday, April 5, 1929

Two Greek warriors did it in 480 B. C., and thus turned the tide of the world's history. Any two citizens of Dublin can do it and start a new era of civic development.

x

THE BLOODY SHIRT AGAIN

The welfare of the nation, Mr. Hoover said, depends upon strong two-party representation and organization, with the abolition of sectionalism That is a good doctrine, but in order to accomplish it the Democratic party in the South must be reformed as well as the Republican. What Mr. Hoover proposes to do is to abolish the Republican organization as a protection for the Negroes and deliver it to a faction of the Democratic party. It will be remodeled for its new occupants, freed from its Negro tenants, and furnished as a socially acceptable mansion for Southern gentlemen. The Republican party will sacrifice its Negroes. Wades, Sumners, and Stevenses are needed to prevent it.

Under existing conditions in the South the Republican party organization has been the only asylum for the Negro. In violation of the constitution he is disfranchised and the protection of the ballot box is denied him. He gets slave justice in the

Southern courts and he may be murdered with impunity. Only, then, in the councils of the Republican organization has he found a moderate sanctuary. Arrayed against him are the Southern whites with their Ku Klux Klan, whites with a thirst for mint juleps for themselves and prohibition for the Negro. The enemies of the Negro compose the Democratic party in the South.

If Mr. Hoover succeeds in attracting Southern squires to the Republican party he must first drive the Negroes from it. That will leave both parties to the Kluxers and the drys, and the Republican party will be even more anti-Negro than the Democratic. It will be an unmerciful surrender of loyal men into total subjection. The Negro has been faithful to the Republican party because it gave him the only protection he ever knew; now he is to be betrayed by his friends.

The upbuilding of a strong two-party system in the South should not come until the South enfranchises the Negro or takes the constitutional penalty or reduction of representation in Congress for failure to do so. Furthermore there must be evidence that the Negro is to be given justice in the courts. The Republican party must not compromise with the nullificationists. It cannot repudiate its origin.
—Chicago Tribune.

JUDGE COBB, DOCTORS SCOTT AND HAWKINS, EDITORS MANN, ANDREWS, HARRIS, HOLSEY, AND BARNETT COME TOJUDGMENT

Oh! where are our Tribunes in the hour of violent peril, when our constitutional rights are being invaded, and we denied a voice in the house of our fathers? Oh! where is Dr. Hawkins, who announced himself the champion of his people and guaranteed Herbert Hoover on the square with all men?

Are Hawkins, Scott, Harris, Holsey, et al. going to sit idly by and give consent unto the political death of their people by their eloquent silence? Will they not raise their voices in righteous appeal against the effort to hush their voices in party councils? Wont these men see the President, whom they help to elect, and implore him not to exchange loyal Republicans for lily whites and klansmen—remind him of his pre-election pledge to be fair to all men?

The President heard them before election, won't he hear them now? Did your interest in the Race end with the election? If not, won't you come to judgment, and speak for your people? Are you hopeful of a job, and afraid your voice will lessen your chances? Do you place a job for yourself above the rights of your people? Why don't you demand that the lily white propaganda be repudiated by the Administration? Why don't you demand that proscription, caste, and discrimination within the party cease, or you will hold the party to a strict accountability at the polls in 1930-1932?

Let's insist with uncompromising zeal that race equality precedes party expediency, and human rights paramount race, color, or faith.

If Cobb, Scott, Hawkins, Holsey, et al served the party for the Race, let them come into court and ask a hearing for their constituents. But, if they served for personal gain of any character, the people expect no relief at their hands. If they had any influence in the Barr Building before election, they ought to have some at the White House now, or know the reason why.

Where is Roscoe Conkling Simmons, the Race's greatest orator? Will he not come to judgment, and ask that his people be heard? Will he not protest against the lynching of his people in the house of their friends?

The Lamented Matthews protested and presented his Fourteen Points with all the determination of a Woodrow Wilson, to President Harding. Bob Church is fighting our battle almost single-handed and alone, but where are Cobb, Scott, Holsey and Hawkins? The Republicans, these champions help put in power, are stealing the manhood rights of the Race far more sneakingly than the Democrats ever disfranchised them, while our Tribunes, like Nero, fiddle while Rome burns down.

Will you let Horace Mann overshadow all of you? Whether you are entitled to it, or not, you are getting credit for a good job, and why not follow it up with a telling leadership? You could at least arrange a conference of Race men in Washington to talk over the situation with the President before his Administration defeats the party in 1932. You could tell the lily whites, Ku Kluxs, and race haters that the party was built on principles, and not color. You could say to the Administration, that unless this lily white propaganda is called off, our people will vote the Democratic ticket in 1930-32, as a rebuke to the Republican Party for party perfidy, deception, and broken promises.

We have come to the parting of the ways, the Negro will have justice and equal opportunities, or he'll go to the Democrats, as a matter of revenge. We'll do to the Republican Party what the Democrats did to Al Smith in 1928, beat hell out of them and wrecked the party.

This is no day for felicitating the President about his wonderful achievement, but the hour of testing the pudding by chewing the bag, to shoot Luke, or put up the gun.

Hawkins, Scott, Simmons, Cobb, Holsey, et al come to judgment and take up the cudgel for your kith and kin, or prove recreant to the duties and responsibilities imposed upon you in the last campaign. Quit saying, "yes sir," "colonel," or "general," and say, in tones that will be heard throughout America, "The price of our loyalty to the Republican Party is the full enjoyment of every right, political or economical, that any other citizen enjoys, and is protected in.

JOURNAL
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

DEC 9 1929

COLORED G. O. P. TO SUPPORT MORROW

County Organization Re-elects Officers at Annual Meeting.

Members of the Hudson County Colored Men's Regular Republican Club voted last week to support the candidacy of Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow for the United States Senate in 1930, at their annual meeting at club headquarters, 354 Forrest Street.

C. Bion Jones, Negro Republican leader, was again elected president of the club, with his entire staff of officers. In his annual message to the club he outlined progress made by the club for race solidarity and development. A beginning has been made, he said, toward a race unity based not on individual gain but on the benefit of the group as a whole. He decried the attempts of some Negroes to dissaude voters from their intention to fight for the advancement of the race by pointing out the personal profits to be gained by supporting unfriendly candidates. The race, he said, will never get proper patronage or representation from officials after election who have paid for votes before election.

Recalls Honors

Jones recalled two honors bestowed on the association during the past year: the nomination of himself as a candidate for the Assembly on the Regular Republican ticket, and the presentation of a flag by Senator Hamilton F. Kean last flag day.

He thanked the members for their support in the recent campaign, declaring that they made it possible for him to poll the second highest vote on the Republican ticket. As evidence of his good faith, he pledged himself to run on no ticket excepting that selected by the regularly elected County Committee, which, he said, will be headed by Ambassador Dwight W. Morrow

He urged that the association go on record favoring the candidacy of Ambassador Morrow for the United States Senate next year.

In closing, he thanked his staff of officers for their co-operation throughout the year, saying that without their aid he would never have been able to keep up in his efforts.

Praises Auxiliary

The Ladies' Auxiliary was also given the highest praise by President Jones, who said that the members showed themselves to be whole-heartedly behind the efforts of the association to advance the political condition of the Negro race.

Rev. William D. Byrd raised a dissenting voice to President Jones' suggestion that the club actively support the candidacy of Ambassador Morrow. He urged that the association remain free of a definite alliance, saying that he himself favored Frelinghuysen. His wish was not followed by the members who voted almost unanimously to support Morrow.

Rev. Byrd made the motion to retain the entire staff of officers for the coming year, a motion which was passed unanimously.

The officers are: C. Bion Jones, president; Alonzo Biassey and Herbert R. Williams, vice-presidents; W. B. Chambers, secretary; Osdorne L. Perkins, assistant secretary; James Dixon, treasurer; Robert Boswell, chaplain, and John Brightwell, sergeant-at-arms. The executive committee, also retained, is composed of Edwin B. Holden, chairman; Fredrick N. Carter, Henry G. Britt, Woodie Jones, A. J. Lloyd, Dr. F. J. Curlin, James W. Robinson, and Raymond Alleyne.

A letter from Congressman Oscar De Priest, thanking C. Bion Jones and the members of the association for their courtesy during his recent visit to Jersey City and expressing appreciation for a copy of The Jersey Journal containing the report of his talk sent by President Jones, was read at the meeting.

Another letter expressed the appreciation of David Baird, Jr., for their support and good will during his recent fight for the seat of Ambassador Edge in the Senate.

D. Everard Hart, former secretary of the Alderwin S. Thomas Association, made application for membership in the club after having left the group supporting Thomas as negro leader. Thomas was recently dropped from the staff of Superintendent of Elections John Ferguson.

A delegation from the club will attend a testimonial dinner to Dr. Frank S. Hargraves, assemblyman-elect of Elizabeth, which will be held in that city on Monday.

President Jones received full sanction of the executive board of the club in his decision to permit himself to be designated as a candidate on none by the Regular Republican ticket headed by Ambassador Morrow, at a meeting called by Chairman Holden immediately before the meeting.

The officers re-elected last night will be officially installed Friday, Jan. 3